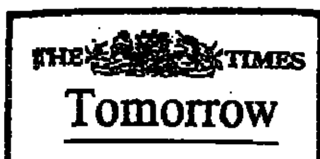
THE TIMES

No 61,681 FRIDAY NOVEMBER 4 1983 20p

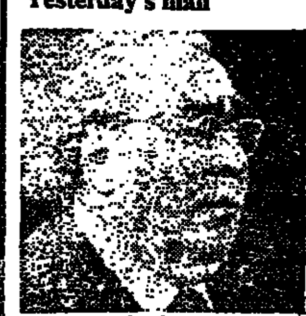


Tomorrow

Ten of the best
Ten pages of Saturday section to enliven and inform your weekend

On the cards
Winning cards for Christmas

Yesterday's man



One year on in Moscow and Brezhnev is forgotten

The Irish connexion
After the Falklands – putting Anglo-Irish relations back on course

Then there were four
Today, four British clubs know their fate in the UEFA Cup draw

Referendum triumph for Botha

After his resounding whites-only referendum victory, Mr P.W. Botha, the South African Prime Minister, yesterday said he hoped the new constitution, would be implemented next year. It gives limited political rights to Coloureds and Indians, but excludeds blacks **Page 6**

Thatcher chosen

Mrs Margaret Thatcher was nominated for reelection as leader of the Conservative Party within minutes of an announcement that an election must be held between three and six months after the start of the parliamentary session.

Opera director

The Dutch conductor Mr Bernard Haitink, musical director of Glynbourne Festival Opera, is to succeed Sir Colin Davis as the next music director of the Royal Opera **Page 3**

Nilsen jury out

The jury in the Dennis Nilsen murder trial will continue their deliberations today after failing to reach a verdict **Page 2**

Walesa proxy

Mr Lech Walesa has decided not to go to Oslo to receive his Nobel peace prize, and has suggested that his wife, Danuta, should go instead **Page 7**

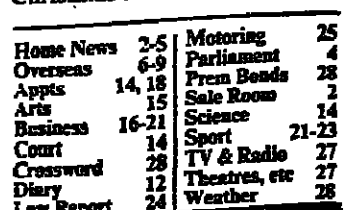
Exocet blamed

A Greek shipping company claimed that one of its cargo ships damaged by Iraqi fire in the Gulf may have been hit by an Exocet missile

Super-Etendards, page 6

Carson cleared

Champion jockey Willie Carson was cleared of careless riding by the Jockey Club yesterday and afterwards he spoke to Michael Seely **Page 23**



Syria offers terms for resolving crisis in Lebanon

From Robert Fisk, Geneva

Syria is prepared to throw its support behind a new military agreement between the Lebanese and Israeli Governments guaranteeing the security of Israel's northern border in return for the freezing of the unofficial peace treaty between the two countries.

In a remarkable development at the Lebanese reconciliation conference yesterday – and against all predictions – Mr Abdul Halim Khaddam, the Syrian Foreign Minister, made it clear to President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon that the Syrians would fully accept a new pact that would also demand security for southern Lebanon from Israeli encroachments but would be formally negotiated between senior Lebanese and Israeli army officers.

Ostensibily the proposal for a new agreement comes from the three pro-Syrian Lebanese leaders, belonging to the so-called National Salvation Front, but there is no doubt that the initiative was Syria's.

Such initiatives always have far-reaching effects in the Middle East, and the most immediate of them came yesterday when a fierce attack was launched against the PLO guerrillas still loyal to Mr Yassir Arafat in the Labenese city of Tripoli.

As anti-Arafat Palestinians, apparently supported by Syrain regular troops, bombarded Mr Arafat's last redoubt, Mr Kahaddam was able to demonstrate, at least to the satisfaction of Lebanese opposition politicians, that Syria was now in almost total control of the PLO and could prevent any further PLO activity in southern Lebanon.

At the very moment that the nine delegates were debating the proposal for a new agreement with Israel, Phalangist forces outside Beirut began firing at Druze positions in the Chouf mountains.

Sensing that the Geneva conference might be about to reach agreement, Druze leaders attending the conference used a radio-telephone link from the Intercontinental Hotel here to their own militia officers in the Chouf. "There are developments going our way", one Druze official shouted down the phone to the heavily shelled town of Aley. "Don't open fire."

The two principal Christian Maronite leaders in Geneva – Mr Pierre Gemayel of the Phalange and Mr Camille Chamoun – were under great pressure last night to accept the apparent compromise proposal, while President Gemayel himself was said to be on the point of accepting it. Like the Americans, however, he deeply distrusts the promises of Syria's ruthless regime.

According to conferince sources, the May 17 Lebanese-Israeli with drawal agreement – the unofficial "peace" treaty which Israel and the United States have declared sacrosanct – would be referred for "further discussion" to a new Lebanese government of national unity led by President Gemayel and to the Lebanese Parliament. Lebanese Government officials would claim that Israel had already breached the agreement – by withdrawing precipetately from the Chouf and by setting up militias in southern Lebanon – and the pact would then be effectively frozen out of existence.

Israel would almost certainly reject any idea of a new military agreement, but if President Gemayel accepts the opposition – and Syrian – formula, he could then call upon the US, which has vowed to support the legitimate Lebanese authorities, to back Lebanon's demand for a new military agreement with Israel. It would then be up to President Reagan, as Lebanon's guarantor, to overrule Israel's objections – much, of course, to Syria's satisfaction.

The Syriams have made no public comment outside the conference here, but Mr Khaddam has repeatedly told delegates that Syria was not issuing an ultimatum over the May 17 agreement.

President Gemayel believes that the Syrians are doing just that, although Mr Khaddam has spent much of his time telling delegates that Syria – far from originally accepting the Lebanese-Israeli treaty – had always opposed the idea. He has accused Mr Elie Salem, the Lebanese Froeign Minister, of

Continued on back page, col 4

The homecoming: President Fidel Castro at Havana airport, comforting a wounded Cuban evacuated from Grenada on board a Red Cross aircraft.

Jobless total falls by 73,400

By Frances Williams Economics Correspondent

The number of people out of work fell by 73,441 last month to 3,093,998 – 13 per cent of the workforce.

This is the biggest October drop for five years, and there are clear signs that the steady increase in the underlying jobless total may be coming to an end.

Unemployment normally falls in October, as summer school-leavers find jobs and companies take on workers after the holiday season. But even after excluding school-leavers and allowing for seasonal factors, the number of adults out of work declined by 10,100 to 2,941,200 (12.3 per cent of the workforce), the second drop in the underlying jobless total in the last three months.

Between August and October, seasonally adjusted adult unemployment fell by an average of 2,300 a month, ending four years of uninterrupted increase.

Ministers gave the figures a cautious welcome yesterday. Mr Tom King, the new Employment Secretary, said further falls could not be guaranteed and gave a warning that the January crude total would show a sharp rise for seasonal reasons. But, privately Whitehall officials are confident that unemployment is nearing a plateau.

Mr King, in a statement, said there were some "distinctly encouraging" signs in the job market, citing increased vacancies, fewer redundacies, more overtime and a sharp reduction in short-time working.

But he added: "Of course, even if unemployment does level off, the real goal – steadily falling unemployment – will only be reached if Britain proves it can compete in world markets."

Recent improvements in productivity and competiveness must be improved on if unemployed people "are to be helped back into jobs in any substantial way", he said, and repeated his call this week for lower pay deals.

The increase in the underlying jobless trend has been slowing as the improvement in the economy has gathered pace. Over the past six months, adult unemployment has been rising at about 9,000 a month, compared with 28,000 a month the previous year.

Unfilled vacancies have increased steadily over the past year or so, up nearly 50 per cent in October from 12 months earlier. And the number of jobs in the economy, including people working for themselves, has begun to rise, by 18,000 in the second quarter of this year.

A big expansion of government employment and traning schemes has also helped to stem the rise in the numbers out of work. Officials estimate that in

Continued on back page, col 6

Nicaragua's fears ridiculed

From Nicholas Ashford Washington

President Reagan yesterday rejected charges by the left-wing government of Nicaragua that the United States was planning to invade Nicaragua in the wake of the successful intervention in Grenada.

"I havent believed anything they've been saying since they got in charge, and you shouldn't either," he told a White House press conference.

He added that he could not foresee any similar situation arising in the Caribbean or Central America that would oblige him to use armed intervention.

A total of 18 Americans were killed and 89 wounded during the invasion of Grenada. President Reagan said they were "heroes of freedom".

He heaped praise on the performance of the American troops, but castigated reporters who continued to describe it as an invasion. It was not an invasion, he declared, but a "rescue operation" and and "act of liberation", apparently overlooking the fact that he had used the term "invasion" when he first announced that US forces had landed on October 25.

The President also reacted angrily to a reporter's suggestion that the US action on Grenada was similar to the 1979 Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and that the US had lost the "high moral ground" in its confrontation with Moscow.

"Oh, for heavens sake," the President exclaimed, saying that the Soviet Union had appointed its own man to run Afghanistan, had used vicious forms of warfare, including chemical weapons, to subjugate the population, and had deliberately killed women and children.

He also pointed out that Soviet troops were still in Afghanistan four years later whereas American forces would soon be removed. The US action was intended to rescue 1,000 Americans on the Island and to "liberate" Grenadians who, he said, were "giving every evidence of appreciation and gratitude to our men".

Announcing that hostilities had ended and all US objectives had been achieved, Mr Reagan ordered American troops to start a phased withdrawal from the island beginning later yesterday or today.

Howe offers troops for Caribbean

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Sir Geoffery Howe, the Foreign Secretary, indicated yesterday that the Government would be willing to send troops or police to Grenada, if security assistance was requested by an interim administration.

He also told the Commons in a debate on foreign affairs that he intended to pursue an initiative, with Commonwealth and other allies, which could provide security back-up for small states, like Grenada, which were vulnerable to political or military hijack.

It was said last night that the speech, which will do something to mend the Foreign Secretary's shaky reputation, had been designed to maintain the sense and caution of British foreign policy. There was no movement from the previous insistence that there would be neither support nor condemnation of the initial invasion of Grenada.

But Sir Geoffery's announcement of a series of constructive offers to Sir Paul Scoon, the Governor-General, did something to pacify his backbench critics.

Sir Geoffrey said that help was being offered to Sir Paul in setting up an interim administration in the organization of free and fair elections, and in the security arrangements which would be necessary to make the transition to democracy peaceful.

Referring directly to the security mission, which would have a defined timescale, he told MPs: "Let me make it plain that we shall want to respond positively to requests for help in this field".

He also said that Mr Giles Bullard, the High Commissioner in Barbados, would today be arriving on the island, with aid and police advisers, to assess the position and make proposals. It is expected that there will be a seven-figure initial aid offer.

However, even more attention was last night being paid to the implications of Sir Geoffrey's long-term comment on small-state security.

He said: "I know how difficult it is to deal effectively, in an imperfect world, with the likely consequences of a bloody coup such as the one in Grenada. It is important that we should recognize that these events have highlighted a particular problem affecting small, independent nations."

"They can be hijacked almost as easily as an airliner. They are peculiarly vulnerable to small bands of determined men who want power and are prepared to do anything to get it."

He said that he intended to pursue the possibility of drawing up international security guarantees, and it is expected that the matter will be raised at the Commonwealth heads of government meeting in Delhi later this month.

Parliament, page 4

New entry procedure for Oxford

From Our Correspondent Oxford

A new entrance procedure to Oxford University is to start in 1985 after the 28 colleges admitting undergraduates yesterday accepted reforms that are seen as the most important changes for 20 years.

The most controversial element is the abolition of the post A level entrance examination, said by its opponents to favour pupils from independent schools who have more opportunity for special cramming. All Oxford candidates will have to sit the examination in their fourth term in the sixth forms.

But applicants will still be able to apply via a "no examination" route; colleges will still be able to make conditional offers based on A level results, providing applicants meet the university's overall matriculation requirements.

Examination by interview will also be open to those who have taken their A levels and colleges will still be able to ask for written tests.

Other important changes approved by the management committee of the Oxford College Admissions Office include an "open admissions" system meaning students who have narrowly missed a place at a college of their choice or have not indicated a priority will shared out among colleges with vacant places.

Scholarships and exhibitions at colleges will no longer be offered with places, but will have to be earned by undergraduate work.

Bias against polytechnics Page 5

Kinnock plans trips to US and Russia

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter.

Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader, is hoping to make visits next year to the United States and the Soviet Union, among several foreign trips that he is planning.

Since becoming leader Mr Kinnock has met President Mitterrand and the Austrian foreign minister, and is keen to involve other European socialist leaders in talks on a coordinated European recovery programme.

Mr Michael Foot was criticized for never visiting the United States as party leader. Mr Kinnock went there in 1977 and to the Soviet Union in 1972, on a visit with three other Labour MPs.

Mr Kinnock yesterday completed the formation of his slimmed-down front bench team, and formally announced the junior posts.

Mr John Golding, the former chairman of Labour's home policy committee who lost his place on the national executive this year, is the new regional affairs spokesman.

Mr John Evans, Mr Foot's former parliamentary private secretary, has been appointed an employment spokesman under Mr John Smith and thus drops out of the contest for the election of the party's deputy chief whip.

When nominations closed for that contest yesterday there were three candidates, Mr Don Concannon, the former Northern Ireland spokesman; Mr Norman Hogg, MP for Cumbernauld and Kilsyth; and Mrs Margaret Beckett, MP for Derby, South, the candidate of the far left.

Mr Kinnock has not appointed a spokesman with sole responsibility for sport, although it was announced that Dr John Cunningham, the environment spokesman, would shadow the Minister for Sport, and that Mr Denis Howell, who has become Mr Gerald Kaufman's deputy at home affairs but had not been keen to relinquish the sport duties he had held for many years, will cover sporting matters

Mr Roy Hattersley's Treasury team is Mr Terry Davis, Dr Oonagh McDonald and Mr Jeffrey Rooker. Mr Peter Shore has a four-strong team to assist him in his duties as shadow trade and industry spokesman and shadow Commons leader.

Mr Stuart Holland is the overseas development spokesman and Ms Jo Richardson will speak on women's rights.

Greenham woman vows to enter missile base

By Our Political Correspondent

One of the founders of the Greenham Common women's peace movement, Mrs Helen John, said yesterday that she would attempt to enter the high security areas of the base to try to persuade cruise missile guards and crews that their work was unlawful.

Speaking as a press conference at the House of Commons, Mrs John said that she would not be deterred by this week's threat, made by Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, that intruders might be shot. But she stressed that any action would be non-violent.

"Therefore, we have to take ourselves physically into places of danger and try to stop them. They are committing an unlawful act by being there and preparing those sites for genocide."

Mrs John said: "We would certainly not go in to commit espionage. We would wish to prevent that base becoming operational.

US bases listed, page 2
Bernard Levin, page 12

British blow for Unesco

From Diana Geddes Paris

Britain will vote against the proposed 6 per cent increase in real terms in the budget for the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organistion (Unesco) over the next two years, Mr Timothy Raison, Minister for Overseas Development, announced yesterday.

Briatin would have to ask itself "some very searching questions" if the budget was approved by the organization's general conference now meeting in Paris, he added.

In the speech Mr Raison said that the proposed increase in Unesco's budget was in stark contrast to the budget "growth" ranging from –0.3 per cent to 1.9 per cent proposed for other international organizations

Priceless haul: The silver chain of office worn by the Lord Lyon King of Arms, above, Scotland's chief herald, is among silverwear stolen from his office at New Register House, Edinburgh. The chain containing 80 links was made for the coronation of William IV. The stolen items which were kept in a safe included a 15in long solid silver baton bearing a Celtic design and the name of clan Fergus in Gaelic. Two candelabra, four salt cellars, four pepper pots, a tea pot, a mustard pot and cutlery have also disappeared.

Ulster violence 'has cost UK £9bn'

From Richard Ford, Dublin

The 14 years of violence in Northern Ireland have cost the United Kingdom an estimated £9bn, according to the first published report from the New Ireland Forum.

In a document which gives the direct cost of violence to the governments in London and Dublin, as well as the estimated loss of output to the economies of both parts of Ireland, the forum details the cost of the troubles in economic as well as social and human terms.

It is the first of several reports which aim to analyse the problems facing the development of a new Ireland. The most interesting ones, on church-state relations and constitutional matters, have yet to be produced by the forum, which was set up in May by the Republic's three leading politcal parties and the North's Social Democratic and Labour Party in the first attempt by nationalists since partition to define the scale of the obstacles in the way of a united Ireland.

This first report came just two days before Dr Garret FitzGerald, the Republic's Prime Minister, meets Mrs Margaret Thatcher at Chequers for the first Anglo-Irish summit since 1981.

The report, released in Dublin yesterday, says that more han 2,300 people have died as a result of violence in Northern Ireland since 1969. It says 1,907 of then were born in the North, 1,043 being Roman Catholic and 864 Protestant. More than 24,000 people have been injured or maimed. "There is hardly a family in the North that has not been touched by personal grief or tragedy", the report says.

The security forces in the North, including prison officers and the British Army, have lost 722 people, and paramilitary groups 278, with the Provisional IRA having lost 178 of its volunteers. Republican paramilitary groups have been responsible for 1,264 deaths, loyalist paramilitaries 613 and the security forces 264.

While Northern Ireland has suffered most, with 43,000 incidents of terrorism, the Forum says that the Republic and Britain have also been hit by the effects of violence, including loss of life, lost tourist earnings, compensation payments and extra security costs.

In the Republic 45 people have been killed in terrorist explosions and eight members of the Garda have been murdered. Terrorist organizations have been responsible for an increase in aremed robberies from 11 in 1970 to 306 in 1981.

But apart from the cost in life, the report says violence in the North has cost a total of £11bn at 1982 prices, to the exchequers of Britain and the Republic, in direct costs and the estimated loss of output to their economies. It has cost Britain £9bn. The report estimates that the 1982 current cost of violence was £1054m to Britain, and £268m to the Republic.

Extra security has cost Britain £4bn and loss of output has cost Northern Ireland almost £3.5bn, with an estimated 39,000 jobs lost between 1970 and 1980.

"It is clear that violence and its adverse impact on the North's image with potential investors are a principal cause of the decline," the report says.

Worldwide adverse publicity has been extremely damaging to the tourist industry in both North and South.

Workers' ideas save BL £20m

The Austin-Rover division of BL disclosed yesterday that it has saved more than £20m in the last two years using cost-cutting ideas from more than 50 "think tank" teams of employees at all levels, including the shop floor.

The teams are split into two sections. One concentrates on cutting costs for the production of existing components, while the other does the same for still-secret new models.

A team of six to eight is assigned to each project, meeting regularly in company time. Hourly-paid employees are selected on the basis of experience and usually work in the same area in which the component is manufactured.

A team assigned to the transmission used in the Mini and Metro cars cut production costs by £5 a unit, saving £1.5m a year.

Mr Andy Barr, managing director, operations, at Austin-Rover, said: "The value improvement programme is now bearing fruit and with the projects covering new models really dramatic savings will be made. It is imperative that we take action at the design stage. Cost avoidance is better than cost reduction."

More unions in Shell strike

The strike by 420 members of the Transport and General Workers' Union at the Shell oil refinery at Corringham, Essex, hardened yesterday when members of other unions came out on indefinite strike. The workers have rejected a 4½ per cent pay offer which the management says is final.

The plant is at a standstill with only clerical and managerial staff on duty.

Bank talks break down

Banks may be shut from lunchtime on the last working day before Christmas after the breakdown of talks yesterday between union leaders and the London clearing bank employers.

Negotiators for the Banking, Insurance and Finance Union (Bifu) walked out of discussions when the banks refused to withdraw an instruction to 223,000 staff that Friday, December 23 was a normal working day. Union sources last night suggested workers would be called out on a half-day strike so they would finish early as has been the practice for the last decade.

Fireworks may be faulty

Boxes of Chinese fireworks sold by street traders in north-west England at the weekend may be faulty and should not be used, Merseyside Fire Service said yesterday.

The suspect blue boxes are marked "BB" or "DD", and "Brock's Fireworks, made in the United Kingdom and Republic of China." They were sold in Liverpool and Darwen, Lancashire. Brock's imported them in 1978, and later sold them to distributors.

Kerb crawling 'threat to career'

George Paul Tracey, and insurance representitive, told Sheffield magistrates yesterday his career could be ruined because police had caught him kerb crawling.

Tracey, aged 29, of Headingley Road Leeds, admitted exposing himself and conduct likely to cause a breach of the peace after he spoke to a policewoman in the Broomhall district of Sheffield thinking she was a prostitute. He was bound over for a year in the sum of £100 and fined £50.

Credit rights to be extended

More protection for consumers in transactions involving the granting of credit, such as with hire purchase, was announced yesterday by Mr Alexander Fletcher, Under Secretary of State of the Department of Trade and Industry (Our Commercial Editor writes).

Changes include extending the right to cancel agreements signed in the consumer's home and the granting of the right to a rebate of charges when a consumer settles a credit arrangement early. The changes come into force in May 1985.

Dispute settled at Telegraph

A dispute which halted production of the *Daily Telegraph* in London yesterday ended last night after agreement on a £6 a week pay increase for 450 clerical workers.

The paper was expected to appear as usual today after the agreement, which will also give the white-collar staff an extra week's holiday from next year. Union officials are understood to have agreed to concessions on the introduction of new technology, initiallly involving advertising accounting.

Actress ill

Lady Redgrave, the actress Rachel Kempson, aged 73, wife of Sir Michael Redgrave, has been admitted to Basingstoke district hospital, Hampshire, for tests.

Transfer British Airways' routes to independents, B-Cal chief says

By Michael Baily, Transport Editor

Britain's leading independent airline, British Caledonian, threatened to upset the Government's plans for privatizing British Airways yesterday, with proposals for a massive transfer of routes from BA to B-Cal, and from Heathrow to Gatwick. B-Cal would pay the market price for transferred assets, possibly about £200m, Sir Adam Thomson the chairman, said in London yesterday, which would help the Government to privatize BA.

He gave a warning that B-Cal and other British independent airlines could be destroyed by a BA privatized with the help of a big capital write-off and 83 per cent of the traffic on Britain's lucrative trunk routes.

If the Government refused a route restructuring, B-Cal would be forced to transfer its entire operation from Gatwick to Heathrow to compete, that would require legislation, and arouse the ire of foreign governments, he said.

Speaking from Florida, where he is on holiday, Mr Bishop said that he and other independent airlines had been invited to share the platform with B-Cal yesterday but had declined. "We agree with what Mr Adam is saying about the privatization of BA but we regard this as an unsound way to approach the problem. BA, which has made a tremendous effort, should trade its way out of the balance sheet problem by maximizing profits. If this leads to disposal of some routes and assets that is up to them."

However, another independent airline, Dan-Air, supported the B-Cal plan. Mr Fred Newman, the chairman, said that a share-out of routes when BA was privatized was the way to "bring fair competition into Britain's airline industry".

The plan will be fiercely opposed by BA whose chairman, Lord King, is due to announce improved half-year results today; and in view of his close relationship with the Prime Minister, it also seems likely to be rejected by the Government.

It has already been discussed with Mr Nicholas Ridley, the Secretary of State for Transport and Mr David Mitchell, the aviation minister, and copies have gone to MPs and senior officials.

Opposition came also yesterday from Midland Airways, who might have been a potential ally, since B-Cal proposes that another £5m of BA routes go to smaller independents.

B-Cal declined to say which routes it wants for transfer, but they are believed to include the Middle and Far East, Australasia, and North and Central America. They were not BA's richest routes, Sir Adam said, but they made sense as a package. Between five and ten of BA's 28 Boeing 747 jumbo jets would also be involved.

As well as transferring long-haul intercontinental routes to B-Cal, the plan proposes that various UK domestic and European routes, including German internal services, should be transferred to smaller UK independents, and that BA should withdaw from Gatwick.

Sir Adam said that he had first broached the subject with BA but it was not interested. It was now up to the Government. Privatization of BA totally dominated aviation policy, and the Government decisions now would shape the industry for years to come. "The time has never been more opportune for the Government to take a visionary initiative to create a really strong and highly competitive civil aviation industry in wholly private ownership and to lay down a framework for long-term growth", he said.

Scargill says 44 pits face closure

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

The threat of an all-out strike by Scottish miners receded yesterday even as the National Union of Mineworkers renewed its militant opposition to closures in the industry with an allegation that the National Coal Board intends to shut 44 loss-making pits.

The threat of a stoppage by 14,000 pitmen in Scotland was lifted by a NCB management offer of talks on the future of Monktonhall colliery near Edinburgh, where the miners have been on official strike for eight weeks. The peace formula will be put to the strikers today.

But while that dispute was being resolved, the temperature of industrial relations rose with a claim by Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the union, that the board and the Government were "moving in for the kill" on pit closures.

Responding to reports that Mr Ian MacGregor, the new chairman of the coal board, would like to phase out pits where production costs exceed £60 a tonne, the miners' leader insisted: "His suggestion would mean immediate closure for 44 pits".

Mr MacGregor's plan would sign the death warrant for collieries in Scotland, the North-east, Nottinghamshire, the south Midlands and the North-east. It would shut at least 10 pits in Yorkshire, 15 in South Wales, and it would wipe out the entire Kent coalfield.

"Although these collieries are part of the board's overall 70-pit hit list, Mr MacGregor's latest remarks show us that the coal board and the Government are moving in for the kill. Their closure programme is picking up speed and the need for miners to fight back is now greater than ever. I am certain that our members will successfully resist this brutal attack."

It seems likely that the men at Monktonhall will accept the peace formula being put to them today. It is being recommended by the union's area executive and by the pit delegate, Mr David Hamilton, who described the eleventh-hour offer of talks as "a victory".

If the men go back to work, the board's management in Scotland will work through the industry's conciliation and consultative machinery to resolve the dispute which is over output and development at the 20-year-old colliery.

Meanwhile, the union's nationwide overtime ban, in reaction to planned pit closures and the Board's 5.2 per cent pay offer, reaches the end of its first week of normal working days today, and serious delays in production are expected after the weekend if the limited industrial action is fully observed over the weekend.

● An offer by striking outside broadcast staff to work without pay on the Remembrance Sunday ceremony at the Cenotaph has been rejected by the BBC (Michael Horsnell writes).

The BBC plans instead to cover the event by using non-union staff and members of the Association of Broadcasting Staffs, with whom it is in dispute, who have not yet been suspended for refusing to work.

Imports of US cars to be cut

By Clifford Webb

Ford and General Motors have promised the British Government that by 1986 they will reduce substantially the number of cars imported from their continental factories.

The rest of the motor industry has been pressing them to curb inports as part of its campaign to persuade the Government to drop the 10 per cent tax on the wholesale price of cars. That would increase the British market from 1,750,000 cars a year to about two million.

Critics of the campaign have said that to remove car tax would only suck in more imports. They point out that while imports from European car makers have remained fairly static, shipments from the US-owned German, Belgium and Spanish factories have more than doubled in recent years.

So the American promise, which follows a series of meetings between the US companies, government ministers and the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, removes an important stumbling block to getting rid of the car tax.

Yesterday Mr George Turnbull, president of the society said: "This is a very significant development. If Ford and General Motors reduce imports and increase production from their British plants in a market which is 250,000 cars a year bigger, it will enevitably mean substantial new business for the component firms.

Nilsen jury fails to reach verdict

By David Nicholson-Lord

A jury at the Central Criminal Court will be asked for the second day today to reach a verdict on Dennis Nilsen, aged 37, who has admitted killing 15 men but is denying murder on the ground of diminished responsibility.

The jury, of eight men and four women, spent last night under close watch at a London hotel after failing to reach a verdict despite more than four hours of deliberation.

Mr Nilsen, of Cranley Gardens, Muswell Hill, north London, murder and two of attempted murder. The defence is seeking a verdict of manslaughter on the ground that his responsibility for the killings was substantially impaired through mental abnormality.

Mr Nilsen, the court has heard, dismembered and burnt the bodies of his victims. Mr Justice Croom-Hohnson concluded his summing-up yesterday, describing the killings as "horrible".

Cruise missiles

No warheads on training runs

By Staff Reporters

As two more United States Galaxy air transporters unloaded at Greenham Common yesterday, it became clear that cruise missiles would not be armed with nuclear warheads on ordinary training runs from their base.

Whitehall officials said yesterday that the missiles would be fitted with dummy warheads when they left the base in huge convoys of launchers and support vehicles. The convoys will be protected by RAF regiment men from Catterick and security personnel from the USAF.

It will, however, be up to the police to keep peace demonstators at bay and to make sure the convoys are not interrupted in their journeys round the countryside. Roads will probably be kept open to the general public and the 22 vehicles in each normal flight of missiles will be expected to mingle with ordinary traffic.

One of the two planes which arrived at Greenham yesterday discharged what looked like another missile launcher from its nose. But a USAF spokesman followed past policy by refusing to comment on its contents. There was no reaction from peace women outside the base who took advantage of a mild, sunny day to talk amiably with soldiers through the perimeter fence.

Wih the cruise missile itself expected to arrive any day during the next three weeks, the several hundred police patrolling the base near Newbury, Berkshire, were relaxing yesterday in preparation for renewed demonstrations expected

At Newbury magistrates' court, two women protesters, Christine Drake and Steph Heard, were sent to prison for 14 days after refusing to pay a £50 fine imposed for obstructing the highway.

In separate cases, seven other women from Greenham Common were fined on various charges ranging from obstruction todamaging defence ministry property.

In other developments, a barrister representing seven Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament supporters asked a judge to rule that the use of nuclear weapons was a crime under international law. At Oxford Crown Court, Mr Owen Davies argued before Judge Kenneth Mynett, QC, that the use of nuclear weapons was illegal because suffering would be inflicted on militia and civilians alike. The judge was hearing appeals by CND supporters who were convicted at Banbury for obstructing the highway outside the US air base at Upper Heyford in June.

At Faslane, on the Firth of Clyde, the Royal Navy's nuclear submarine base was sealed off for more than an hour yesterday after peace demonstrators cut a 30ft hole in the perimeter fence.

Bernard Levin, page 12

US military sites in Britain

The United States-operated military bases and facilities in the United Kingdom are:

MAIN BASES:

RAF Alconbury, Cambs: 10th Tactical Reconnaissance Wing – Phantoms TR-1 spyplanes, "Aggressor" squadron of Tigers.

RAF Bentwaters, RAF Woodbridge, Suffolk: 81st Tactical Fighter Wing – Thunderbolt "tank buster" jets, 67th Rescue and Recovery Sqn of helicopters, plus Hercules transporters.

RAF Fairford, Glos: 11th Strategic Group, USAF Strategic Air Command – Stratotanker air tankers.

RAF Lakerheath, Suffolk: 48th Tactical Fighter Wing – F1-11 nuclear swing-wing bombers.

RAF Milderhall, Suffolk: HQ USAF Third Air Force. 513th Tactical Airlift Wing – EC135 "flying war-rooms" (carrying US generals in time of war). Hercules transporters and Sratotankers.

RAF Upper Heyford, Oxon: 20 Tactical Fighter Wing – F1-11E bombers.

Holy Loch, Strathclyde: Poseidon submarine base.

RAF Greenham Common, near Newbury, Berks: 501st Tactical Missile Group to be armed with nuclear cruise missiles.

STANDBY BASES (constant readiness)

RAF Sculthorpe, Norfolk: Admin elements of 48th Tactical Fighter wing.

RAF Wethersfield, Essex: 891st Civil Engineering Squadron, for runway repair, administrative elements of 10th Tactical Reconnaissance Wing.

OTHER SITES

Molesworth, Cambs: presently storage site, but from 1988 will have cruise missiles.

Ridgewell, Essex, **Upwood**, Cambs, **Feltwell**, Norfolk: storage sites, including munitions.

Bicester, Oxon: storage site.

Hythe, Southampton: US Marine Fleet HQ.

Welford, nr Newbury, Bucks: munitions site.

London: US Navy in Europe HQ and associated facilities.

Eastcote, Ruislip: USAF offices.

Barkway, Herts: **Great Bromley**, Essex. Communications.

Mormond Hill, Grampian: USAF/US Navy communications station.

Bovington, Bucks, **Croughton**, Northants: Communications

RAF Chicksands, Beds. 7274 Air Base Group/69150 Electronic Security Group, electronic intelligence gathering centre.

Uxbridge, Middx: Administration.

Wincombe, Dorset: Communications.

St Mawgan, Cornwall: US Navy weapons store.

Edzell, Tayside: US Naval Security Group, communications and intelligence gathering.

RAF Brawdy, Dyfed: US Navy base.

Machrihanish, Strathclyde: "Logistic support" storage site, runway for wartime use by US and Nato.

Framlingham, Suffolk, **Watton** Norfolk: USAF Army storage.

Burtonwood, Lancs: US Army storage.

Poole, Dorset: US Marine storage.

Caerwent, Gwent: US Army munitions storage.

Broughton Moor, Cumbria (US Navy) and **Bramley**, Hants (US Army): storage sites operated by Britain "solely on behalf of US Forces".

High Wycombe, Bucks: USAF storage.

Daventry, Northants, **Martlesham Heath**, Suffolk: Communications.

Botley Hill, **Coldblow**, **Dunkirk**, **Swingate**, Kent; **Barford St John**, **Christmans Common**, Oxon: Communications relay stations.

Menwith Hill, Yorks: satellite communications station.

Thurso, Caithness: US microwave communications site.

Marchwood, Hants: military port.

Flyingdales, Yorks: Ballistic missile early warning radar (shared facility).

Latheron, Caithness; **Aberdeen**; **Inverbervie**, Grampian: Unmanned communications sites.

Glen Douglas, Strathclyde: Weapons store.

Little Rissington, Glos: Wartime hospital and medical supplies store.

Felixstowe, Suffolk: Administration.

Murkle, Caithness; **Kinnaber**, Tayside; **Chelveston**, Northants: Communications sites.

Spadeadam, Cumbria: Shared range facility, including simulated Warsaw Pact radar emissions.

Kemble, Gloucs: Shared maintenance facility.

Bases shared in times of tension or war, but with no US peacetime presence:

RAF Abingdon, Oxon; **RAF Benson**, Oxon; **Royal Aircraft and Experimental Establishment**, Boscombe Down, Wilts; **RAF Coltishall**, Norfolk; **RAF Finningley**, Yorks; **RAF Leeming**, Yorks; **RAF Odiham**, Hants; **RAF Waddington**, Lincs; **RAF Wittering**, Cambs; **Cranwell**, Lincs; and **Royal Aircraft Establishment**, Bedford.

EEC could help to build new Severn bridge

By Craig Seton

The EEC could provide part of the money to build a new crossing of the Severn, Mr Richard Cottrell, MEP for Bristol and North Avon, said yesterday.

Restrictions on traffic on the Severn Bridge were imposed this week after an engineer's report said it could fall in very high winds. A government statement on its future is expected within two weeks.

Mr Cottrell said that if a second crossing were needed it should combine road and rail, and could be either a bridge, the cost of which has been estimated at £100m, or a submerged tube on the river bed.

Some of the cost could come from a new EEC transport investment programme proposed by the European Commission and accepted this week by the European Parliament's transport committee, of which Mr Cottrell is a member.

He said: "Matters are rapidly coming to a head over the present bridge and I shall point out to the Government that this new programme could be available to help to finance a second crossing."

Sale room

£10,800 for four-poster

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

Heavily carved early oak furniture is a very unpredictable quantity at auction and Christie's managed to underestimate one piece and overestimate another yesterday. The top price in their sale of early furniture was for an ornately carved oak four-poster bed which secured a price of £10,800 (estimate £2,000 to £3,000). It is eight ft long and nearly six ft across with an elaborate headboard, a wooden canopy and chunky turned and carved pillars.

Christie's discreetly described it as "partly seventeenth century" and it is basically old, though a lot has happened to it over the centuries.

In contrast, a big handsome, Elizabethan draw-leaf refectory table embellished with geometric inlays did not live up to Christie's hopes, selling for £6,480 (estimate £8,000 to £12,000).

The sale was devoted to the type of furniture the trade calls "oak", meaning that it is of early date or rustic manufacture.

These styles were highly fashionable in the 1970s but have been casualties of the recession. Yesterday buyers were back in better strength and only 11 per cent was left unsold, with a total of £197,154.

Plain but authentic pieces were most sought after. A pair of James II walnut dining chairs with slightly unusual arched cane backs made £3,888 (estimate £8,00 to £1,200).

A rare set of seventeenth century elm ninepins with two balls sold for £388.80. (estimate £200 to £3,00).

Christie's sale of contemporary prints in New York on Wednesday proved hard going, with 41 per cent left unsold and a total of only £71,683.

At Sotheby's in London yesteday Russian, Polish and Swedish coins from the Virgil M Brand collection were sold for a total of £119,785 with 2 per cent left unsold. Sotheby's are selling a group of coins from the enormous collection accumulated by Brand in the early years of the century and inherited by his niece. They have had three sales in Switzerland and this is the first in London.

Prices in the main were on or slightly above estimate.

Video curb laws may be delayed

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent.

Mr Graham Bright, the Conservative MP for Luton, South, who is sponsoring the private member's Bill on the control of video recordings, said yesterday the legislation might not take full effect until the end of 1985.

He believed the Bill would be given a seond reading in the Commons next Priday although he would have to twist MP's arms to ensure he had the minimum necessary backing of at least 99 colleagues present at Westminster on that day.

Buyty with about 6,000 titles of video recordings now on sale it would take between 12 and 18 months for the backlog of films to be certified, after the Bill became law next summer, he said.

The Video Recordings Bill, published yesterday, provides for the videods to be classified and labelled under the same system applied to films in cinemas.

Anyone supplying video recordings in breach of the classification would be liable to a fine of up to £1,000. But videos which are refused classification, the video "nasties," would be completely banned.

Mr Bright said the classification authority could deal with existing titles not so far subject to police action under the Obscene Publications Act. The Bill drafted by the Home Office, provides for fines of up to £10,000 for offences under that section.

Irish use of heroin near epidemic level

From Richard Ford, Belfast

A serious hard drug problem is engulfing the Republic of Ireland with heroin addiction reaching epedemic proportions in a country recognized by police as a transit area for drugs.

In spite of police successes against one Dublin family believed to have controlled up to half of the city's heroin trade, there are fears that their business will pass to other criminal families in the city.

More than half the deaths from drug abuse in the Republic are caused by heroin, which sells for £IR10 a "fix". As police estimate it costs addicts £IR100 a day to feed the habit, addicts are driven to crime, including handbag-snatching and larceny, is related to drugs.

Most of the country's drug problem centres on the Dublin area where there are 1,500 heroin addicts and about 3,000 others experimenting with the drug when sold on the street is likely to be only 12 per cent pure heroin. But it is also spreading slowly to other cities including Cork and Gallway.

The huge amounts of money made out of drug dealing have led many on both sides of the border to suspect that the Provisional IRA and Irish National Liberation Army are involved.

Police in Belfast and Dublin say there is no evidence to link the paramilitary groups with growth of the drugs problem. It is certain that if they had concrete evidence it would be produced as it would be particularly useful as a propaganda weapon.

The arrival of heroin in the Republic coincided with the rapid growth of the Dublin area which had a large young population facing unemployment and willing to experiment with drugs.

In the inner city area of north Dublin 10 per cent of those in the 15-24 age group are heroin addicts. Some started immediately with heroin rather than graduating from softer drugs including cannabis.

At the city's only treatment centre there are only nine beds and children of 12 have been treated there, although the average age is 21. The centre had a 246 per cent increase in numbers attending for treatment between 1981/82 and last year between 60 and 80 new patients attended each month compared with only six a month in 1979.

Despite the scale of the problem in the south it has not spread greatly to the north although there is some smuggling across the border. The problem in the north is with cannabis and last year there were 306 offences related to the drug. There are only 18 registered addicts in the province.

Ironically the violence and social upheaval of the early 1970s may have saved the province from the worst excesses of the problem for while Dublin had more places of entertainment and freedom of movement, Belfast faced restrictions in the wake of terrorism.

Bristol wins £10m US laboratory

By Clive Cookson, Technology Correspondent

Hewlett-Packard, the American electronics company, is to set up a £10m computer laboratory outside Bristol. It is expected to employ about 300 scientists and engineers and 200 support staff within five years.

The laboratory will be Hewlett-Packard's first company-wide research facility outside its home base of Palo Alto, in California.

Mr David Baldwin, managing director of Hewlett-Packard's UK subsidiary, said Bristol was chosen after a competitive review of potential sites, including several European countries, Japan and various American states.

"Britain was attractive to the company for a number of reasons", Mr Baldwin said, "notably the UK reputation for applied research and the quality of our university and technical college graduates."

Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, was at yesterday's press conference to hail "a great day for the company and for the UK". He said Hewlett-Packard's decision "confirms Britain as the free world's second most important base for high technology industry" after the United States. He did not say whether he considered Japan to be outside the free world or behind Britain as a base for high technology industry.

"No doubt the substantial progress we have made in improving the climate for business here has played a part in securing this very welcome investment," Mr Tebbit said. "Of great importance too is that the Government not only welcomes inward investment, but it treats foreign companies absolutely fairly and does not discriminate against them."

The new research laboratory will be set up next spring on the Wallscourt Farm site near Bristol, where Newlett-Packard is building a factory computer disc drives. The company has said that that operation will create at least 400 jobs by 1986. Newlett-Packard now employs 2,400 people in Britain and 70,000 worldwide.

Officials of the company said yesterday that they had not yet decided exactly what research programme to carry out at Bristol, although it would be in the general area of computer science.

Mr Donald Hammond, director of physical research at Newlett-Packard's Palo Alto laboratory, will run the Bristol centre for the first two or three years.

Crash pilot may have become ill

By Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent

A Royal Air Force jet which crashed off the coast of Norfolk last Friday may have done so because the pilot became ill.

That is one theory being examined as part of the investigation into the crash. It is even more important than usual for the RAF to find the cause of the accident because the aircraft involved was one of its new Tornado supersonic strike aircraft, and it was the second to crash within a month.

The investigation is being hampered by the fact that only small quantities of wreckage have been found, and a naval vessel with sensitive sonar equipment is still trying to locate the remains of the aircraft in the sea of Cromer.

The second member of the crew ejected from the aircraft as it crashed, and was rescued after spending about three hours in a life raft. His identity has not been revealed.

The Tornado was returning to base at Marham in Norfolk, flying at over 400mph at an altitude of 250ft. The navigator is understood to have told investigators that the aircraft began to turn and descend towards the sea.

He was unable to obtain any response from the pilot, Flight Lieutenant Ian Charles Dixon, aged 39, over the communications system. At the last possible moment the navigator pressed the ejection control.

Electricians invited to rejoin union

Electricians' union officials moved swiftly yesterday to regain several hundred "dissident" Fleet Street electricians after the decision by leaders of the print union Sogat 82 to expel them in deference to a TUC disputes committee ruling (Our Labour Editor writes).

Mr Tom Rice, national secretary of the EETPU, wrote to all former members of its London press branch, who will discuss the matter next Thursday, asking themm to "normalize our affairs".

Mr Sean Geraghty, who led the breakaway movement, has been barred from holding EETPU office for 20 years.

Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 28; Belgium B frs 50; Canada $2.75; Canaries Pes 150; Cyprus 550 mils; Denmark Dkr 7.50; Finland Mkk 8.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 100; Holland Gl 3.25; Irish Republic 40p; Italy L 2200; Luxembourg Lf 33; Madeira Esc 120; Morocco Dir 8.00; Norway Kr 7.50; Pakistan Rps 12; Portugal Esc 125; Singapore $5.50; Spain Pes 150; Sweden Skr 8.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Tunisia Din 0.700; USA $1.50; Yugoslavia Din 100

'Disproportionately high' number of black convictions in London

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Black people are more likely than whites to be arrested and convicted of crime in London, particularly robbery, according to a Home Office analysis published yesterday.

But only a small minority of any ethnic group is involved in serious offences such as robbery and acts of violence.

The official phrase used in a study by the Home Office statistical department of crime in the Metropolitan Police district is that the number of black people arrested, convicted or cautioned is "disproportionately high".

In recent years between 14 and 17 per cent of those arrested in the Metropolitan Police district for all kinds of crime were black. In 1981 about 6 per cent of London's population was thought to be black.

The proportion is higher also than for the population aged between 10 and 20. They accounted for about two thirds of those arrested who were black.

The best estimate of the over-representation of young blacks in arrest figures is that about 15 per cent of all those arrested are classified as black, compared with blacks forming about 10 per cent of the young population.

The analysis gives figures, according to offences, of the proportion, of those arrested who were black.

For offences of street robbery of personal property (popularly known as mugging) and for "snatches" (theft from people) the black proportion in 1982 was about half.

For other offences of robbery the proportion was about one third. For other offences of theft from the person (including picking pockets) the proportion was about 60 per cent.

For all types of offence the proportion of those arrested who were of Asian appearance was similar to or less than their contribution to the population.

The ratio of recorded offences to the size of the population aged between 10 and 20 in 1982 was consistently much higher for the non-white population than the white population in every district of the Metropolitan Police, on the basis of the victims' assessment.

The highest ratios for the non-white population were in Lambeth (more than 600 offences per 10,000) and in Camden, Hackney, Islington and Southwark (more than 300 offences per 10,000).

● Racial attacks and harassment across London are at a disturbing and increasing level, according to a report from the Greater London Council (Nicholas Timmins writes).

At the end of a two-year inquiry into racial attacks set up by the GLC's police committee, Mr Paul Boateng, the committee's chairman, said that action was urgently needed from the police, the GLC and other local authorities.

"The black community clearly requires firm and forthright action, against both organized and random attacks on individuals and property.

"The alternative is growing communal tension and the development of s siege mentality on the part of the Afro-Caribbean and Asian communities in London. This would be a disaster for race relations", Mr Boateng said.

He added that the report highlighted "a very real crisis of confidence in the Metropolitan Police's capacity or willingness to investigate racial attacks and prosecute offenders."

Black people, he said, "are simply not getting" adequate police protection, but the GLC and other authorities had also failed to develop effective policies.

"We have placed tenants in accommodation where they are under threat and have not ensured that tenants faced with serious or persistent racial attacks are either adequately supported or transferred to safer accommodation."

It says that the statistics on racial attacks should be more comprehensive and categorized to indicate where a genuinely racist motivation appeared present.

Musical break: Mr Haitink during a break in rehearsals at the Barbican yesterday (Photograph: John Voos).

Haitink appointed to Royal Opera as director of music

By David Hewson

Mr Bernard Haitink, the Dutch conductor, is to be the next music director of the Royal Opera in succession to Sir Colin Davis whose appointment ends in July, 1986.

The move will leave Covent Garden without a full-time music director for two years since Mr Haitink intends to fulfil his present contract as musical director of Glyndebourne Festival Opera until 1988. In the intervening two years, Mr Haitink will give Covent Garden 12 weeks each season.

Glyndebourne said that the departure of Mr Haitink to one of the top international opera posts had its full approval, though he is the first senior figure to move between the festival and Covent Garden. "This agreement is perfectly amicable", a Glyndebourne spokesman added.

Mr Haitink said that he was honoured to accept the position and grateful that it was possible to maintain his commitments to Glyndebourne, and also to the Concertgebouw Orchestra, in Amsterdam, where he is principal conductor.

Sir John Tooley, general director of the Royal Opera House, said: "I am thrilled that Bernard Haitink is to become our next musical director. He will bring great distinction to Covent Garden and we look forward to a prosperous and fruitful collaboration."

Covent Garden has been searching for four years for a replacement for Sir Colin, who is to continue conducting at the Royal Opera House.

The appointment means an early break of the successful partnership Mr Haitink has cemented with Sir Peter Hall, who, in addition to his National Theatre post, is Glyndebourne's recently appointed director of production. Working together, they had launched a number of outstanding productions, the most recent being a *A Midsummer Night's Dream*.

Mr Haitink, a retiring man who is the very antithesis of the conventional public image of an opera director, took the telephone off the hook at his London home yesterday. Friends said that he wanted to rest before conducting the BBC Syphony Orchestra at the Barbican last night.

Born in Amsterdam, he studied at the Conservatoire there and began his career as a violinist. Between 1967 and 1978 he was principal conductor and artistic director of the London Philharmonic. He made his debut with the Royal Opera with Don Giovanni in 1977.

Mr Haitink's insistence that he be allowed to work the whole of his contract with Glyndebourne is consistent with the reputation for integrity which he had earned in the musical world.

Reassurances on rural telephones

By Jonathan Davis, Financial Correspondent

Rural telephone services may not lose nearly as much money as opponents of the privatization of British Telecom allege, the Government and a senior corporation executive claimed yesterday.

Mr Jeffery Wheatley, British Telecom's chief economic adviser, said that fears that the corporation would want to pull out of loss-making rural services had been exaggerated.

"As far as local calls are concerned", he told a conference in London, "it is actually the rural areas that often subsidize the urban areas. Where we lose most money on local calls is in London.

"It is not necessarily true that operating costs in rural areas are higher than in urban areas, nor is it automatically true that a privately-owned compnay would want to withdraw from them even if they were", Mr Wheatley said.

Fears that privatization of British Telecom would lead to widespread closure of loss-making services in rural areas had been highlighted by Opposition MPs during the debate over the Government's plans to float the corporation on the Stock Exchange.

It has prompted the Government to include specific clauses in the licence which will be given to British Telecom after privatization, obliging it to maintain loss-making rural services.

Mr Kenneth Baker, Minister of State for Industry, told *The Times* yesterday: "The indications we are beginning to get are that some of these rural services do not lose money. It may well be that the losses are on the other side, in the urban areas."

The main difficulty in establishing the real position is that British Telecom's accounts, which traditionally have been prepared on a centralized basis, have only recently begun to be organized in a way that breaks down the profit and loss of different services.

Mr Baker pointed out that once land lines and overhead cables had been installed, the corporation's interest was to maximize the use of them, by generating as many calls as possible.

Maintenance of rural telephone networks was also easier and cheaper than maintenance in heavily built-up urban areas.

Leading article, page 13

GP cleared of overdose negligence

A family doctor who was found negligent in failing to spot an error on another doctor's prescription was cleared of blame in the Court of Appeal yesterday.

A judgment that Dr David Jackson should pay £30,000 in damages and costs set aside by the court after a 2-1 majority decision overturned the High Court finding by Mr Justice Stuart Smith in February that the doctor was 15 per cent to blame for injuries suffered by the patient, Mrs Joan Dwyer.

She was receiving treatment from Dr Jackson's partner Dr Ian Rodrick, who wrote the wrong directions on her prescription for the drug Migril. She took dangerous doses of the tablets and suffered led gangrene in her toes and the loss of part of each foot.

Dr Jackson visited her while she was taking the tablets and it was alleged he should have noticed the error.

Dr Rodrick had been found 45 per cent to blame and has to pay £45,000.

Cross Chemists (Banbury) Ltd who filled the prescription found 40 per cent to blame were told to pay £40,000. They agreed to accept liability for the further 15 per cent if Dr Jackson's appeal was successful.

Sutcliffe 'unlikely to attack men'

A prison doctor said yesterday that Peter Sutcliffe, the Yorkshire Ripper, was likely to attack only women, not men.

Dr Brian Cooper, Parkhurst prison's principal medical officer, was giving evidence for the prosecution on the second day of the trial at the Isle of Wight Court of James Costello, who is accused of attacking Sutcliffe at the prison in January with glass from a broken coffee jar.

Costello, aged 35, who is conducting his own defence, pleads not guilty to maliciously wounding Sutcliffe.

Dr Cooper, under cross-examination from Costello, was asked if Sutcliffe was mentally ill at the time.

"Yes", Dr Cooper replied.

"Would his mental illness make him likely to attack someone?" Costello asked. "Women", the doctor said. It was unlikely he would ever attack a man.

Dr Cooper said Sutcliffe had lost as much as a pint of blood in the alleged incident, which left him needing 30 stitches to cuts on his face and neck.

Dr Cooper said Costello had been suffering from a personality disorder of a psychopathic type. He "could react in a violent way".

The case was adjourned until today.

Police investigate nightclub funds

From Arthur Osman, Birmingham

West Midlands police said yesterday that they had opened an inquiry into an allegation that £40,000 of Manpower Services Commission money had been used to finance a struggling West Indian nightclub in Birmingham.

The commission had asked the police to investigate the handling of cash for a community enterprise scheme sponsored by the city's West Indian Federation Association.

The commission allocated £250,000 to finance a community gardening and building scheme, but the programme ended in October, six months early, and 50 gardeners and builders lost their jobs.

Two weeks earlier Mr Lloyd Blake, the association's general secretary, had resigned as manager of the scheme. He is now the executive director of the Hummingbird Club, which opened in August with a grant of £65,000 from West Midlands County Council.

The club has been unable to meet its financial commitments and has appealed for more cash from the council.

Yesterday Mr Blake denied the allegation by the MSC and said: "We may have been lax in forwarding accounts but that is because the federation is struggling to survive."

PARLIAMENT November 3 1983

Why the bunkers must have protection

CRUISE MISSILES

Arrangements for the protection of nuclear installations in Britain were precisely the same as they had always been, **Mrs Margaret Thatcher**, the Prime Minister, said in the Commons when asked about the possible shooting of peace protesters at Greenham Common.

Mr Sydney Bidwell (Ealing, Southall, Lab) asked her if she had had a chance to look at the widespread comment on television and in the press at the possibility of peace demonstrators getting shot at Greenham Common and elsewhere?

Did she look at the interview with one woman demonstrator who said British soldiers would not fire, but American defence forces might fire? Would she disown the clumsy remarks of the Secretary of State for Defence (Mr Heseltine) two or three days ago?

Does she realize that there will be the biggest demonstration we have ever seen in our history if such things take place?

Mrs Thatcher: I did not constantly get this alarm and questioning on previous occasions.

If he refers to what the press have said about it, *The Guardian* said today: "She and Mr Heseltine will go to inordinate lengths to prevent the business of cruise deployment leading to bloodshed. The army and the police in their thousands are not there for fun. They are there precisely to avert such incidents.

But can one logically envisage a crowd of demonstrators bouncing all over cruise warheads whilst the Parachute Regiment stands silently by? No. And she is right to say that one could not expect a Churchill or Attlee or Callaghan government – or a prospective Kinnock one – to reach any other conclusion." (Loud Conservative cheers)

● Did the recent announcement by the Secretary of State for Defence (Mr Michael Heseltine) in relation to shooting intruders at Greenham Common mean that civil disobedience was to be a capital offence?

Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, was earlier asked this during Commons question-time by **Mr Gerald Kaufman**, the new chief Opposition spokesman on home affairs. He also asked: Would the Secretary of State include among offences involving the use of firearms, the shooting down in cold blood of women exercising their rights to demonstrate and therefore using the freedom that this Government says it exists to defend?

Mr Brittan: I am not aware of any such event happening such as he refers to. It is one thing to assert the right to demonstrate peacefully, even in support of a cause that I do not agree with, but it is quite a different matter to arrogate to oneself the right to interpose physically and in so doing, seek to prevent the exercise of a policy that has received the approval of the country and this House.

Nicholls: Concern over CND pamphlet

Mr Kaufman: Do I then take it that what he is saying is that if a policy is carried by Parliament and if people disobey that through civil disobedience, then that is to be regarded as a capital offence? Mr Brittan: He does not himself believe that what I said bears that implication for one moment.

● British troops would know precisely what to do with CND leaflets distributed to their homes encouraging them to join the organization, Mrs Thatcher, said when asked about an article in *The Times*.

Mr Patrick Nicholls (Teignbridge, C): said Does she share my concern at a report in *The Times* this morning that CND are going to send out 10,000 pamphlets to members of the armed forces? Will she condemn in the strongest terms this latest attempt by Pat Arrowsmith and CND to subvert the forces of the Crown?

Mrs Thatcher: I think he and I will take the same view that members of the armed forces will know precisely what to do with these leaflets. (Conservative laughter and cheers)

Recovery patchy and uneven

PM's QUESTIONS

A number of indicators seem to suggest that recovery is under way, the **Prime Minister** stated in the Commons during question time. But she added that she was naturally cautious and saw it as patchy and uneven. **Mrs Thatcher** was replying to **Mr Neil Kinnock**, Leader of the Opposition who welcomed the fall of 10,000 in the trend of unemployment.

The Leader of the Opposition asked: How long will it be at this rate before we can regain 1,900,000 jobs lost since Mrs Thatcher first took office?

Mrs Thatcher: I am grateful to Mr Kinnock for his welcome of the small reduction in unemployment. We hope that the reduction will be greater in the coming months.

How long it is before we get back to the lower levels of unemployment will depend on the attitude of those who work; the skills of those who design; unit costs; wage costs per unit and how we are able to sell and compete in the world.

Mr Kinnock: While those are contributory factors, does she recognize that the Government has a direct incentive effect? Can she afford to wait for the 16 years it will take at that rate to get those 1,900,000 jobs back?

In view of the fact that today's better figures are almost entirely the product of a mini-recovery fuelled by record household borrowing, does she think this is a dependable upturn in the economy?

Mrs Thatcher: There are a number of indicators which seem to suggest that recovery is under way. I am naturally cautious. It is patchy and uneven, but industrial output is up and gross national product is up.

About unemployment and what exactly a government can do in present circumstances to reduce it – it can keep down inflation. (Opposition protests). It is significant that at a time when inflation has been down for a considerable time, unemployment is turning down.

The Government can also keep down overheads like rates and national insurance surcharge. The Labour Government put on national insurance surcharge. We have removed £2,000m of it.

Warning to GLC over LT post

Mrs Thatcher, the Prime Minister, said she hoped the Greater London Council would take note of its statutory responsibilities when asked to approve controversial appoinments to the London Transport Board.

Mr Robin Squire (Hornchurch, C) had said: Will she join me, a Greater London MP, in condemning the latest action by the GLC in appointing to the board of London

Squire: Hampering operations

Transport not only the chairman of the London Labour Party but a 25-year-old with no previous experience?

Will she not agree with me that this is, in addition to probably hampering the operational arrangements of London Transport an argument for transferring transport responsibilities from the GLC at the earliest possible opportunity?

Mrs Thatcher: I note that the appointment in question has yet to be approved by the full council. When they meet I hope they will take careful note of their statutory responsibility to consult with the chairman of the board and appoint people with the necessary experience and qualifications.

If some of these matters go through, we must consider taking action to protect the rights of Londoners.

● **Mrs Thatcher** also said she would communicate to the South Atlantic Fund trustees concern expressed about the distribution of the fund.

Responsible task facing audit body

The **Prime Minister** defended the salaries being paid to members of the new audit commission after **Mr David Steel**, Leader of the Liberal Party, pointed out that they were receiving salaries higher than those in local government.

Mr Steel said: Since the Prime Minister is personally committed to cutting public expenditure, will she explain how the quango set-up to monitor local authoity expenditure starts work by paying its members and staff higher salaries than local authorities?

Mrs Thatcher: Mr Steel is referring to the new audit commission. That is a highly responsible job and we must get the best people to do that job.

Parliament today

Commons (9.30): Debate on Government assistance to small businesses.

Next week

The main business in the House of Commons next week will be:

Monday: Police and Criminal Evidence Bill, second reading.

Tuesday: Trade Union Bill, second reading.

Wednesday: Proceedings on the Oil Taxation Bill.

Thursday: Debates on Liberal-SDP motions on employment opportunities for young people and on personal social services.

Friday: Video Recordings Bill, second reading.

The main business in the House of Lords will be:

Tuesday: Agricultural Holdings Bill, second reading.

Wednesday: Debate on the health service and debate on straw burning.

Thursday: Prohibition of Female Circumcision Bill, second reading. Rent (Abolition of Control) Bill, second reading. Debate on exports.

Sidewind reform rejected

HOUSE OF LORDS

A proposal which, he said, would democratize the legislative work of the House of Lords and advance its standing in the eyes of the public was put forward by **Lord Diamond**, leader of the SDP peers, when he opened a Lords debate on public Bill procedure.

He introduced a motion calling attention to the need for the House to consider providing that decisions on amendments in committee should be taken only by peers selected having regard to their qualifications and to the proportion of votes cast for the main political parties at the last general election.

Referring to the need for reform of the Lords, he said the main criticism against its composition was that it was undemocratic. There was a built-in Tory majority.

Speaking of the hereditary element in the House, Lord Diamond said that anyone who considered the matter believed that it was not the right of any individual by virtue of an accident of birth to legislate and affect the liberty of another individual.

Lord Boyd-Carpenter (C) said that Lord Diamond was barking up the wrong tree when he suggested there was serious feeling about the hereditary element in the House of Lords.

Viscount Whitelaw, Lord President of the council and Leader of the Lords, said they could only proceed with the proposal with the general feeling of consent of the House and there was no sign of that consent. They could not make major reforms by a sidewind.

Healey accused of fanning the flames of anti-Americanism

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

The question of whether more could be done to provide security to small nations was one to which further thought should properly be given, **Sir Geoffrey Howe**, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said when he opened the foreign affairs debate in the Commons. He intended to follow this up with Britain's friends in the Commonwealth and elsewhere.

He condemned as irresponsible the way in which some Opposition MPs had linked the Grenada crisis with fundamental questions of Western security in an orgy of anti-Americanism.

He began by saying that the Governor-General of Grenada was taking steps to assemble a small team of experienced officials to help him in securing the resumption of civilian administration. The Government would be glad to give all possible assistance in that process.

The organization of elections might take some months. If they were to be free, fair and above reproach they must be properly organized and supervised. Here again the Goernment would be glad to do all it could to help.

Commonwealth assistance with an interim security force and with policing on he island had both been suggested. He had seen the Secretary-General of the Commonwealth who was pursuing discussions in New York. The Government would want to respond positively to requests for help in this context. It had made clear to the Governor-General its willingness to help with reconstruction and economic development.

The Governor-General had welcomed the Government's offer to send a high-level team of advisers, including aid experts and the Regional Police Adviser, to assess the position and make proposals. They should arrive in Grenada tomorrow (Friday).

The Government held to its view that British participation in military intervention was not justified. It was not prepared to condemn the United States and the OECS countries for their action.

If the Labour Party wanted to destroy the second chance for democracy now available to the people of Grenada it should have the courage to say so. It was a grossly irresponsibly policy which the Government utterly rejected. He had difficulty in understanding those who warned against megaphone diplomacy in relation to the Soviet Union while urging it upon the Government in its dealings with the US.

The flames of anti-Americanism had been fanned with enthusiasm by Mr Healey, the one person whose major positions of repsonsiblility in past governments should have taught him better. They had witnessed the performance of a man who knew that his party would be in opposition for many years and that he would not have to account for his irresponsibility. It had gained him re-election to the Shadow Cabinet, but at what a price.

The Government and the Alliance were determined to work for balanced and effective measures of disarmament. Our aim (he said) is to convey our views to the Russians: without unnecessary asperity, but without ambiguity.

There was little prospect that agreement could be reached in Geneva this year. Barring some quite unexpected change in the Soviet position it would be necessary for Nato to begin to deploy its own intermediate nuclear force missiles by the end of this year.

We hoped (he went on) that this could have been avoided. We have worked hard to avoid it. But Soviet intransigence has left us with no choice.

Deployment of INF missiles would in no way affect the Government's resolve to pursue an arms control agreement after the end of the year. If it proved necessary to implement the full deployment programme, this would take place over five years. But deployment could and would be halted or reversed whenever progress in Geneva so warranted. The Government and the West remained determined to work for such an outcome.

The Soviet leaders (he said) for their part, must make their position clear. Are they interested in balancing disarmament? Or have they stayed at Geneva merely in the hope of maintaining unilateral advantage?

There was no question of agreeing to the inclusion of Britain's own strategic systems in the INF negotiations in Geneva. The talks were specifically not about strategic weapons.

We must remember (he said) that our force represents less than three per cent of the strategic nuclear forces available to the US or the Soviet Union. It would make no sense as things stand for us to seek to trade reductions with the Russians.

But we have never said "never". We have made it clear that if Soviet and US strategic arsenals were to be substantially reduced and if no significant changes had occurred in Soviet defensive capabilities, then Britain would want to review her position and to consider how best she could contribute to arms control in the light of the reduced threat.

In the Lebanon, the multinational force was there to give support to the Lebanese Government and armed forces in the Beirut area. The British contingent was there to help in that task

It is now for the Lebanese (he said) to show that they want independence. We have made it clear to them that we are not prepared to wait indefinitely for the steps necessary to make it a reality.

As for the EEC, he had made clear that Britain would be prepared to consider an increase in the Community's own resources provided that agreement was reached on an effective control of the rate of agricultural and other expenditure and that this was accompanied by an arrangement to ensure a fair sharing of the financial burden. Only in such circumstances would the Government consider an increase in the 1 per cent VAT limit.

Answers are not to be found in the glib one-line proposals we hear from the Opposition (he said). Withdraw from Europe, abandon nuclear defence, pull out of Lebanon, condemn the United States – stop the world, the Labour Party wants to get off. What a grotesque way for a major political party to tackle world problems.

The Labour Party is long on insults, short on solutions. We do not believe in trading insults with our firends – we build bridges, not demolish them. That is in the interests of Britain, of the Commonwealth, of Europe and the Atlantic Alliance. That is the policy which this Government will continue to pursue. (Loud Conservative cheers.)

Mr Denis Healey, chief opposition spokesman on foreign and Commonwealth affairs, said that President Reagan had stated the Americans were a nation with global responsibilities. He hoped the Foreign Secretary would say it was unacceptable for the American President to arrogate the right of the United States to intervene by militiary force anywhere in the world it believed United States interests to be at stake.

The idea that Soviet Communism was the cause of all the trouble in the modern world was just as ridiculous as its mirror image the view of the infantile pseudo-Marxists, that all the trouble was caused by capitalism.

The world had suffered from wars and revolutions for at least 2,000 years before the spinning jenny was invented or the Bolsheviks had stormed the Winter Palace. To attribute all the complex problems and different backgrounds of history to the comic strip interpretation which President Reagan undoubtedly believed in was profoundly dangerous to world peace. It was the duty of anyone who cared for world peace, or for the Atlantic alliance to say so and to keep on saying so until that ridiculous fantasy disappeared from the formulation of American policy.

But the Prime Minister had gone out of her way to endorse the Reagan approach on her last trip to the United States in a speech which had rightly earned her a rebuke from Lord Carrington for indulging in megaphone diplomacy.

The alliance would not survive unless America's allies joined the powerful forces inside the United States who were as worried as he was about the new elements in American policy.

Britain must join its friends in Europe and elsewhere, notably the Commonwealth, in warning against the current approach of American foreign policy particularly in areas of greatest danger – Central America and the Middle East.

If the Governor General of Grenada was to act as the focus for the restoration of democratic government in Grenada, he must be seen by the world and by the people of Grenada as an independent figure, not joined to any foreign power.

There must from now on be no imputation against his objectivity or against his role as an independent national arbiter, not responsible to any foreign power.

If free elections are to be held, all US troops must be out of the islands and some impartial body must be present to monitor the elections and guarantee law and order during the elections. The Commonwealth seemed to be the most suitable and likely body to assume this role.

Howe: Elections might take some months

Nothing would be more calculated to send a wave of anti-Americanism sweeping over the Western hemisphere and Europe than a repitition of the Grenada invasion against, in particular, Nicaragua. If the President were to repeat the Grenada adventure in any other part of Latin America, he would do a disastrous disservice to his country and to world peace.

Some attempt should be made to get in touch with Mr Alfonsin and consider how normal relations with Argentina could most rapidly be restored. The most useful first step would be a freeze on additional spending in the Falklands. It would make a great deal of sense for Britain and the US to agree to a moratorium of arms deliveries to that part of the world and, better still, to get France and Israel to join such a moratorium.

The condition for the maintenance of British forces in the Lebanon must be a move by the Lebanese government to give a fairer share of power to the Moslem community and a recognition of the interest of Syria in the Lebanon. If that could not be achieved, Britain should discuss with others in the force multi-lateral withdrawal and, only if that failed, unilateral withdrawal.

The dialogue between the United States and the Soviet Union had almost completely ceased and when it did take place was a dialogue of the deaf. It was vital that dialogue should be restored. It was not easy for Britain to play a role, especially as the Prime Minister had supported the American position so often, but the European Community might play a useful role.

If the dialogue could not be restored, they risked a general reaction of negative responses on both sides which could produce a total collapse of relations within 12 months.

Mr Geoffrey Rippon (Hexham, C) said whatever view one had on the action or attitude the Government had adopted on Grenada, one should try to avoid being found in similar disarray in the future. He believed Britain should have given immediate support to her Commonwealth partners in the eastern Carribean, who rightly felt threatened by a military coup and the prospect of Soviet-Cuban subversion in their area.

Mr James Callaghan (Cardiff South and Penarth, Lab), the former Prime Minister, said Britain needed a more vigorous diplomacy than there had been for some time. The Foreign Secretary had a laid-back style. In his most wild and outrageous moments he would not describe himself as a human dynamo.

Biffen: I acted with total propriety

THE TIMES

Mr John Biffen, Lord Privy Seal and Leader of the House, was again pressed to arrange a debate in the Commons on the takeover of Times Newspapers, Ltd by Mr Rupert Murdoch. **Mr Biffen**, who when Secretary of State for Trade decided not to refer the bid to the Monopolies Commission, maintained that he acted with total propriety. I was guided throughout by professional advice (he said).

Mr Neil Kinnock, Leader of the Opposition, during questions about forthcoming business, said: There are still a number of questions on the sale of Times Newspapers to Mr Rupert Murdoch which appear to be as yet unanswered. Could he ensure that the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry (Mr Norman Tebbit) makes an early statement to give us all the information regarding the sale?

Mr Biffen: Already a reply has been given concerning the position in regard the treatment of *The Sunday Times* accounts for the purposes of the Fair Trading Act and another answer is being given today which deals with the question of whether there was a comparison with *The Observer* in respect of the treatment of *The Sunday Times*.

I can assure him that as in the case of *The Sunday Times*, the non-newspaper business of *The Observer* was also excluded. So I would ask him to perhaps reflect upon these answers and we will then look at the matter through the usual channels.

Mr David Steel, Leader of the Liberal Party: Since Mr Biffen has admitted he did not take these factors into account at the time of his decision, the House is entitled to another debate on the question. Will he make sure he is not too partial on the question and he might even participate in such a debate?

Mr Biffen: I resent any implication of partiality. I want to make this quite clear: throughout the question of the determination of the bid in 1981 I acted with total propriety and was guided throughout by professional advice.

Mr James Callaghan (Cardiff South and Penarth, Lab): Will he take into account, when he is considering a debate, that while he may resent attacks on his integrity, his judgment on that matter was, is and remains very much in question.

Mr Biffen: I certainly accept that the judgement is a matter of political contentiousness and that I have never resented. It is part and parcel of being in politics. But the attack on integrity is a different consideration.

Mr Peter Bottomley (Elthim, C): As one who spoke against him on *The Sunday Times* takeover, can I put to him that we should not have a debate on this issue, mainly on the grounds that when I wrote to Mr Harold Evans at the time asking for information about *The Sunday Times* he failed to give it to me.

Mr Biffen: I note what he says.

Mr Robert Kilroy-Silk (Knowsley North, Lab): I support the demands made for a debate on *The Sunday Times* affair, not just because of the serious nature of the allegations made, but also because it is not sufficient for him to say that because he ignored relevant factors in consideration of *The Observer* case and the same factors were ignored in *The Times* acquisition, that that makes his judgment and action correct. It does not.

Mr Biffen: The factors he says are relevant, were judged by the professional advisers not to be relevant. Therefore I cannot accept the argument he puts.

Mr Jonathan Aitken (South Thanet, C): Will he accept from someone who disagreed with him at the time he made his decision, that there is no substance in the charge that he misled the House of Commons or behaved in any way other than with his usual scrupulous fairness to the House.

● **Mr Kilroy-Silk** asked the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry if the same criteria were adopted when considering the reference to the Monopolies Commission of the aquisition of *The Observer* newspaper by Lonrho and *The Sunday Times* by Mr Murdoch.

Mr Norman Tebbit, in a written reply, stated: Yes. The criteria were those in the newspaper merger provisions of the Fair Trading Act 1973.

Mrs Thatcher, in a written reply, said: I met Mr Murdoch on a number of occasions in 1981 and 1982. Any conversations which we had were private and I have no responsibility for the policies and personnel of *The Times*.

Campaign on misuse of airguns

HOME OFFICE

The Government is to hold a national publicity campaign before Christmas to increase public awareness of the dangers of the misuse of air weapons and to encourage safe practice.

Mr Douglas Hurd, Minister of State, Home Office, announced during Commons questions that the campaign would be launched by the Home Office on Tuesday, November 8.

Mr Sydney Chapman (Chipping Barnet, C): There is strong evidence of increasing misuse of airguns and air rifles.

The laws relating to the use of air weapons are complicated and confusing. There are four sets of rules concerning four different age groups. Would he consider tightening up and simplifying these laws and regulations?

Mr Hurd: I am not sure the law is all that complicated. It is certainly quite strong and nearly every case of serious misuse does involve a breach of the law. We should see how we get on with our campaign in drawing attention to the law.

Mr Denis Howell, for the Opposition (Birmingham, Small Heath, Lab): Has Mr Hurd considered the evidence I sent to him recently showing that three different types of shotgun and nine types of air rifle are now being advertized by Empire catalogues?

As one in 10 serious crimes involve the use of firearms, will he take account of this new trend and do everything he can to see that the sale of firearms is restricted to sporting and countryside and other legitimate activities.

Mr Hurd: We are watching this carefully. Our present view is that a ban on mail order sales would serve very little purpose.

Too many fine defaulters in prison

About 900 fine defaulters were in custody on July 31, 1983, the latest date for which information is available, **Mr David Waddington**, Minister of State, Home Office, said during Commons questions. The average time served by fine defaulters discharged in 1982 was about 14 days. Fine defaulters accounted for about 24,500 receptions in that year.

Mr Alexander Carlile (Montgomery, L): Is that not an unnecessarily expensive use of imprisonment? What alternative will we see introduced to replace the imprisonment of fine defaulters?

Mr Waddington: It is an unhappy state of affairs that so much time is taken up as a result of the reception of fine defaulters. We must assist magistrates courts in their duty to have regard to offenders' means in setting the level of fines.

Experiments are in hand in the use of pre-trial means inquiry forms. We are examining the possibility of allowing courts to make community service orders against fine defaulters and have also given thought to the day fine system.

Kilroy-Silk: Burdens imposed on prisons

Mr Robert Kilroy-Silk (Knowsley North, Lab): While defaulters represent only 3 per cent of the average prison population, they nevertheless represent a quarter of all receptions and impose considerable burdens on already over-burdened local prisons.

Mr Waddington: His figures are correct. They reveal a serious state of affairs. All these matters are at present under review.

Further look at guidance on police firearms

A report on the shooting of Davd Martin in the "Waldorf incident" was expected shortly and consideration would be given to any changes that might be necessary in the use of firearms by the police, **Mr Leon Brittan**, the Hom Secretary, said.

Mr Simon Hughes (Southwark and Bermondsey, L) had asked: Would the Home Secretary review the use by police of firearms after the Waldorf incident, including the guidelines and instructions issued in that incident and in incidents in the past, and produce a report?

Mr Brittan: I am expecting a report in relation to that particular incident and I will consider, in relation to that report, whether any changes are required in the guidance that was issued.

He will recall that fresh guidance was issued when the incident occurred, long before the proceedings were concluded. I shall review that and look at the training of officers who might be expected to bear firearms.

TV plea fails

The Government has no plans to introduce concessionary television licences for retirement pensioners generally which would put up substantially the cost of the licence to others, **Mr Douglas Hurd**, Minister of State, Home Office, said.

Inner London's schools 'saved from brink of collapse'

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

Hundreds of primary schools in Inner London were on the brink of collapse in the 1970s, according to Mr Peter Newsam, the Inner London Education Authority's former education officer.

Giving an insight into his stewardship of Britain's largest educational authority, Mr Newsam, now chairman of the Commission for Racial Equality, said in London last night that in the late 1960s and early 1970s there were only a few hundred experienced primary teachers standing between the schools and breakdown.

"Those teachers exhausted themselves, a few quite literally killed themselves, in the effort to keep their schools going. School after school, for term after term, was left with one or two senior teachers in charge and with a constant succession of young products of the colleges of education: inexperienced, ill-prepared for inner city education and, above all, ill-paid and ill-housed.

"In their thousands, they stayed a few terms to enjoy the non-teaching aspects of London and [illegible] understandably

Mr Newsam: Crisis time

enough, went home to mother."

Mr Newsom, delivering the second IBM/North Westminster Annual Inner-City Lecture, said that the secondary schools had other problems which seemed likely to plunge them, by the late 1970s, into an irreversible downward spiral.

"The many efforts being made to improve this or that feature of the system were, in a phrase I used at the time, 'no better than rearranging the deckchairs on the Titanic'."

Pupil numbers were falling sharply. On the 1980 figures the top ability age group was down to 5,250. In a selective system the grammar schools would have taken 60 per cent of it, leaving the remaining 2,000 to be distributed over 150 other schools.

By ending selection in 1977, the ILEA acted to prevent collapse, Mr Newsam said. "The ILEA did not act decisively to end selection because of any doctrinaire belief in some glowing comprehensive future. It was the sight of that iceburg, the disastrous consequences of selection for the majority of its schools and the children in them, that brought the ILEA to the point of decision."

Standards had been maintained in a comprehensive system. The proportion of children gaining five or more good O Llevels has remained constant at between 7.9 and 7.7 per cent, he added.

Mr Newsam also criticized the Government's proposals to replace the ILEA with a board of borough council representatives.

He said: "They appear to be a recipe for ensuring that no elected person will know enough, care enough, be secure enough or have time enough to take the difficult decisions that will confront the ILEA over the next decade."

Brave swimmer Daniel Jenkins (right), aged 13, of Figheldean, near Salisbury, Wiltshire who, yesterday became the first Briton to receive the Austrian Life Saving Medal, with Albrecht Dokalik, aged 10, the Austrian boy he rescued from drowning in the river Avon last year. Mr Erwin Lang, Austria's Foreign Minister, made the presentation at the Austrian embassy in London. (Photograph; David Cairns).

Scots group opposes power plan

By John Young

An environmental pressure group has formally objected to two hydro-electric schemes for the Grudie and Talladale rivers in Wester Ross, in the north of Scotland.

The Scottish Wild Land Group, has told Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland, that the construction of two dams and two generating stations, a reservoir more than a mile long, access roads and overhead transmission lines would have a lasting and unacceptably detrimental effect on the landscape.

The group has claimed that the total £8.5m expenditure would add only a small amount of electricity to an already vastly oversupplied system. During peak demand last year only 46 per cent of the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board's generating capacity was needed.

The board's case is that hydro electric power is cheap compared with other systems and, when fed into the grid, allows other more expensive plants to be closed.

It estimates that the two schemes will save about £12m

EEC policy triples sugar prices

By Patricia Clough

The European Community's sugar surplus, if put into one-kilogramme bags, would reach two and a half times round the Equator, yet housewives are having to pay up to three times the world market price for it, a British consumers' organization says today.

The charge is made by the Consumers in the European Community Group (CECG) on the sugar policy which it says is geared to make large profits for producers at the expense of consumers and developing countries.

"It would be hard to think up a more unjust, wasteful and disruptive way of organizing a market for an agricultural product" the group says in a pamphlet published today.

The system had increased productivity and profits for producers "to a degree which ought to embarrass even the Commuinity". Since Britain joined in 1973 EC sugar production had risen from 91 per cent of its needs to 146 per cent – or 7,000,000 tonnes too many.

When the 1,300,000 tonnes imported from developing countries are added, the surplus comes to 70 per cent of the Community's requirements, ye. European sugar prices are kept artificially high, often reaching double and sometimes even treble the world market price.

At the same time, the surplus sugar is sold off cheaply on the world market at prices which are subsidized to the tune of £100m by European taxpayers.

"By dumping subsidized sugar on the world market the Community has severely depressed world sugar prices, damaging the economies of countries such as Mauritius, Fiji and Guyana, which are very much dependent on their sugar exports", The pamphlet says, adding that the Community continues to increase the guaranteed price for sugar, encouraging more overproduction, raising prices further and increasing the costs and problems of disposing of the surplus.

The group concedes that a certain amount of support is needed but demands reforms which would cut production and reduce or eliminate exports.

The sweet smell of excess – the EEC sugar scandal (available, free, from CECG, 24 Tufton Street, London

Employers biased against college and polytechnic graduates, survey shows

By David Walker, Social Policy Correspondent

A comprehensive survey of employers has shown a marked bias against graduates from polytechnics, local colleges and lesser known universities.

Research conducted by a team at Brunel university makes it clear that the polytechnics, establish in the later 1960s to provide education more in line with economic needs, have been decisively rejected by big employers.

The big private firms, the nationalized industries, government agencies and a range of medium sized firms which take in graduates, all prefer the products of Oxford and Cambridge, London, Durham and the main "civic" universities. Employers tend to be unconcerned with the content of degrees or how they were taught. Any degree from Oxbridge opens doors everywhere.

The unpublished research has embarrassed the Department of Education and Science which has sponsored the growth of polytechnics. The department paid more than £100,000 for the research to a team supervised by Professor Maurice Kogan.

a One recruiting officer said of the polytechnics: "Brutally, some of them produce rubbish and there are one or two polys that I would not touch with a barge pole." Typically, most of the big companies which annally go on a "milk round" to university campuses to assess students' talents, omit the polytechnics.

An accountancy company told the Brunel team: "There are a narrow range of polys who provide a very good course, and there are a much larger range, based on the applicants we have seen from time to time, who are in a totally different class, just not up to the mark."

The researchers questioned 150 employers, including 10 nationalized industries, engineering, computing, manufacturing and retailing companies. In general, employers think there are no importanta shortages of graduates, even in science and engineering, although employers would like students to be more numerate.

An executive of a large computing company said that he found the great number of people applying to him with "relevant" degrees in computer science distinctly unimpressive; there would always be room for a student with a good degree in classics, he said.

Mrs Judy Caston and Mr Mark Jepson, the two Brunel sociologists who have produced the 500-page survey, argue that "nanpower planning" is likely to go hopelessly awry because employers continue to recruit for a multitude of reasons unconnected with a rational appraisal of the labour market.

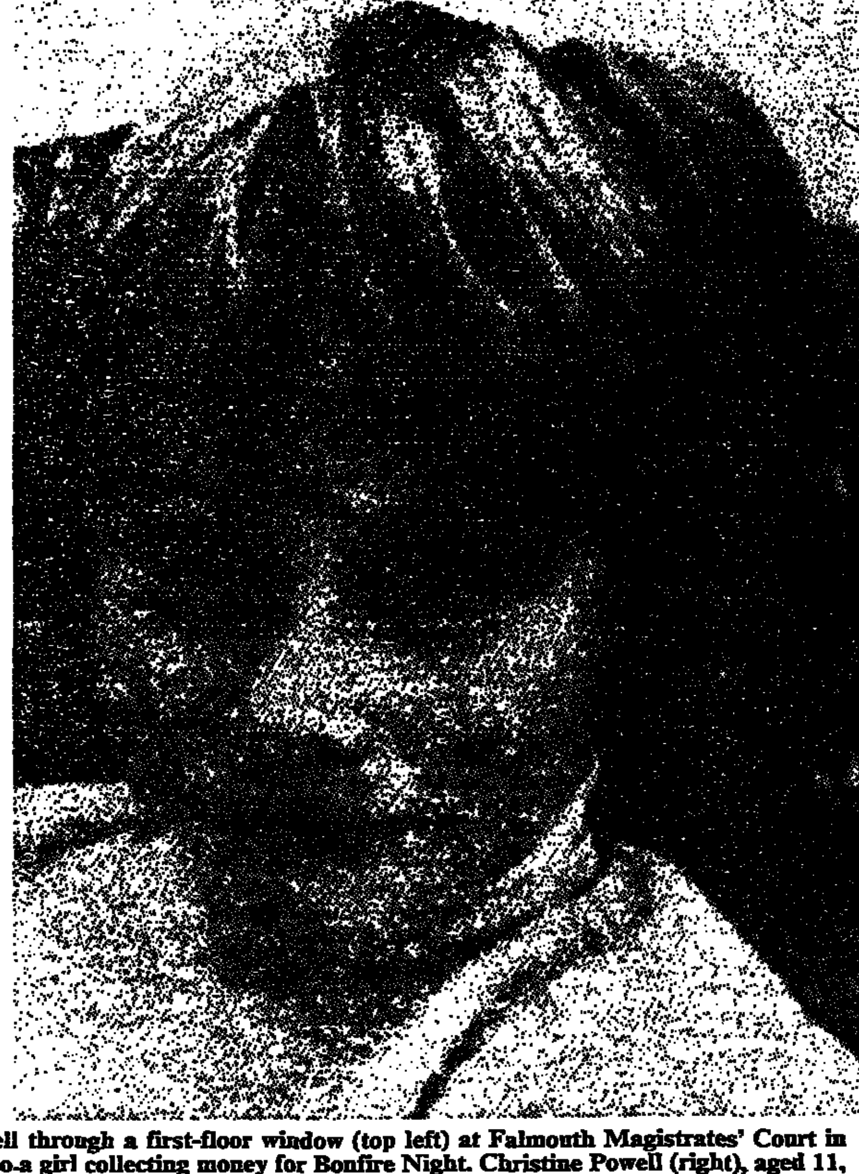
Much emphasis is laid by employers on how graduate applicants look and dress, although a first class degree from a respected university would wash away most blemishes.

According to the report: "Employers rarely mention or discuss the type of secondary school, social class and family background as factors they consider. But there are a number of factors which may perhaps stand as proxy for these such as 'communication skills', 'dress', 'social skills', 'confidence at interview'."

*EMPLOYERS SURVEYED**

Type	No	No of interviews
Nationalized industry	10	26
Central/local government	7	18
Accountancy companies	11	14
Engineering	29	48
Computing	9	13
Other private companies	72	78

**Individual companies and organizations were assured anonymity*



Prisoner's plunge: A man awaiting trial fell through a first-floor window (top left) at Falmouth Magistrates' Court in Cornwall yesterday and fell about 30ft on to a girl collecting money for Bonfire Night. Christine Powell (right), aged 11, was taken ot hospital suffering from shock and a badly bruised leg. She was later discharged. Robert Moule, aged 26, who was waiting to be further remanded, accused of assault causing actual bodily harm and motoring offences, had severe back and leg injuries. A passer-by was also treated for shock.

House plan found in Hutchinson book

By Ronald Faux

A diagram scribbled on the inside of a James Bond paperback owned by Arthur Hutchinson, the man wanted for questioning in connexion with the Sheffield killing of Mr Basil Laitner, his wife and son, was issued yesterday by South Yorkshire police.

The plan is of an L-shaped house with swimming pool, garages, car park and greenhouse. "We do not know what it relates to but is might mean something to somebody," a police spokesman said.

The police yesterday traced a red Vauxhall Viva saloon stolen from the centre of Worksop, Nottinghamshire, on the day that Mr Hutchinson left a boarding house there. The car was found hidden in the town. No connexion with Mr Hutchinson has yet been established by detectives.

Police activity yesterday was centered on the A57 between Sheffield and Worksop, where it is believed that Mr Hutchinson walked after being dropped by a taxi

More than 250 officers are concentrating on the search in the Sheffield area and police forces throughout the country have been alerted.

"We are ready to deal with every positive sighting but it is a difficult task. Sightings are coming in at the rate of one every two minutes", an officer at the special headv.narters in Sheffield said.

Debate reopened on higher education

By Ngaio Crequer of the Times Higher Education Supplement

Closures of universities and colleges, two-year degree course, new ways of funding research and an end to the differences between universities, polytechnics and colleges are all issues reopened this week in a letter to vice-chancellors.

The University Grants Committee has asked universities 20 questions as the first step in what it hopes will be a great debate on the issues facing higher education up to the end of the decade.

The questions cover funding, reduced student numbers, tenure of staff, subject balance, dependence on government support, validation, two-year courses, and the nature of universities and public sector institutions. The universities are asked to reply by the end of March. The letter has also been sent to many bodies outside the university system.

The letter has been circulated in response to a request in September by Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education, that the universities should consider fundamental reforms and the effects of reduced funding.

The UGC letter asks universities what changes they propose to make in the next five years, and what would be the effect of a 1 per cent or a 2 per cent annual drop in resource per student.

The letter asks: "How should the higher education system as a whole cope with student numbers dropping by 15-20 per cent between 1989/90 and 1994/4 and remaining constant thereafter? ... Should a significant number of institutions be closed during the five years 1990/91 to 1994/95?"

On the nature of universities, the letter says: "Is there an essential difference in function between universities and other institutions of higher education, or should they be regarded as a continuous spectrum of institutions"?

On staffing, the letter says that recent cuts have left an unbalanced age distribution of lecturers. At best, the rate of new appointments in most subjects during the next decade will be between 1 and 1.5 per cent a year.

After 1990 the letter says, the situation will worsen. The size of the university sector will fall by 15-20 per cent and only half the necessary reduction in stall will come from normal retirement. Suggested solutions include the possible reduction of the retiring age to 60.

Girl killed 'for turning off TV'

From Our Correspondent, Nottingham

Stanley Dingley killed his girl friend because she switched off the television set as he was watching an important football match, a court was told yesterday.

He stabbed her seven times in the neck and then went to a club nearby to watch the game, it was alleged.

Mr Dingley, aged 43, unemployed, of Ruiton Street, Gornal, Dudley, West Midlands, denied murdering Christine Worley, a divorcee aged 43, but admitted manslaughter.

Mr Richard Curtis QC for the presecution, told Nottingham Crown Court that when seen by police Mr Dingley said: "I was provoked. "She switched the match off. I have been having an argument with her over the past three days". He said he had gone round to the flat at Warwick Court, Dudley on May 26, to watch the FA Cup Final replay between Manchester United and Brighton. "We ain't been hitting it off for the last three nights. I was upset at not watching the match. I just done her in".

Derailment blamed on worn plates

Metal fatigue in two plates joining rails caused a rail accident in Scotland in September, an inquiry heard yesterday.

Thirty people were taken to hospital and five were detained after six coaches plunged down an embankment near Pitlochry, Tayside, on September 22.

A British Rail expert told the inquiry, in Pitlochry, that the failure of two fishplates was "most unusual".

The 11.50 pm Inverness to Glasgow passenger train became derailed and six coaches, two of them sleepers, plunged 30 ft down the embankment.

Mr Michael Allery, a metallurgist with British Rail's research and development division, told the Department of Transport inquiry that there was no evidence in track records to suggest the fishplates were being subject to extensive loading.

He said: "The derailment was caused by the failure of a pair of fishplates due to brittle fractures initiated from fatigue cracks."

A report on the inquiry will be submitted to the Secretary of State for Transport.

Judge rules in favour of the 6ft square dance

Nightclubs should ensure that dancers enjoy at least six square feet of space on the dance floor, according to the guidelines laid down in the High Court in London yesterday.

Lord Justice Watkins said the rule was "neither unrealistic nor unreasonable".

He was hearing an appeal by Mecca Leisure Limited over the refusal of Sheffield Licensing Justices and Sheffield Crown Court to allow them to redesign the interior of their Tiffany's nightclub in the city.

Mecca claimed the yardstick of six square feet of space was misconcieved and would produce "draconian, absurd and very damaging consequences". Lord Justice Watkins said that in some clubs it might be less, but in some circumstances it would be right. He was not prepared to say that the policy followed by the justices was unreasonable.

Mecca had wanted to change the interior design of the club, which has since been sold. They sought a declaration that the policy was unlawful

The licensing justices in Sheffield had followed guidelines set down by the Greater London Council and thought them "eminently sensible" for dancing purposes.

The judge, sitting with Mr Justice Taylor in the Divisional Court, refused Mecca the declaration.

Botha hails referendum result as victory for evolutionary reform

From Michael Hornsby, Pretoria

Mr P. W. Botha, the South African Prime Minister, won a convincing two-thirds majority in Wednesday's whites-only referendum on a new constitution, already adopted by the white parliament, which would extend limited political rights to the country's 850,000 Indians and 2,700,000 mixed-race Coloureds.

Flushed with his greatest triumph since succeeding Mr John Vorster in 1978, Mr Botha told cheering supporters outside the Union Buildings here, where the votes were counted yesterday morning, that the outcome was a victory for evolutionary reform.

He appealed to those who had voted "No" to accept the decision. "I see a new spirit of South African patriotism. Let us go forward together," he said.

He hoped the new constitution could be put into effect in the second half of next year. There would have to be discussion about the procedure with Indian and Coloured leaders, as well as talks "to see in what form their opinion (about the constitution) should be tested". Mr Botha stopped short, however, of promising separate referendums for them.

A majority of "Yes" votes was expected, but its size took everyone by surprise. Opinion polls are banned in South Africa during election or referendum campaigns, and so political pundits had little to go on. Most had predicted a narrow "Yes" majority of no more than 55 per cent.

In the event, 2,062,469 whites went to the polls, representing a turnout of 76.02 per cent, of whom 1,360,223 (65.95 per cent) voted "Yes" and 691,577 (33.53 per cent) voted "No", while 10,669 (0.52 per cent) spoilt their ballots.

Transvaal and the Orange Free State, where the forces of Afrikaner conservatism are strongest, predictably showed least enthusiasm for the new constitution with "Yes" majorities of 60.61 and 64.26 per cent respectively, compared with 72.65 in Natal and 73.67 in Cape Province.

In the Durban region – one of 15 into which the country was divided for the purposes of the referendum – the "Yes" majority was 73.26 per cent and in the Cape Town region, 75.29 per cent.

Only one of the 15 regions – the norhernmost part of Transvaal, with the town of Petersburg at its centre – returned a "No" majority, and then only by a narrow margin of 34,827 votes to 31,403. It was here that Mr Fanie Botha, the Minister of Manpower, was nearly defeated by an extreme right-wing candidate in a by-election earlier this year.

The main reasons for Mr Botha's striking victory seem to be that the conservative backlash proved less strong than feared, and even more important, an overwhelming majority of English-speaking South Africans, many of whom do not normally support the Government, voted with varying degrees of enthusiasm for the constitution.

Acknowledging this, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, the leader of the anti-apartheid Progressive Federal Party (PFP), which had urged voters to reject the constitution as sham reform, said many of his party's supporters had voted "Yes" because they feared an increase in right-wing sentiment

ELECTORAL COLLEGE
88 MEMBERS
50 White
25 Coloured
13 Indian
Chosen by respective Houses
Elects President

PRESIDENT
CHOSEN BY ELECTORAL COLLEGE
Resolves disputes between Chambers
Initiates legislation

PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL
60 MEMBERS
20 elected by White house
10 by Coloured house
5 by Indian house
PLUS
15 MPs nominated by the President
and 10 MPs nominated by Opposition parties
Resolves disputes Between Chambers

CABINET
Chosen by President from all three communities
Discusses legislation

MINISTERIAL COUNCIL
Chosen by President from House majority party
Discusses legislation

MINISTERIAL COUNCIL
Chosen by President from House majority party
Discusses legislation

MINISTERIAL COUNCIL
Chosen by President from House majority party
Discusses legislation

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY
(White) 178 members chosen by White voters
Discusses legislation.
'Own affairs'
'General Affairs'

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
(Coloured) 85 members chosen by Coloured voters
Discusses legislation.
'Own affairs'
'General Affairs'

HOUSE OF DELEGATES
(Indian) 45 members chosen by Indian voters
Discusses legislation.
'Own affairs'
'General Affairs'

Inter-house discussions via joint standing committees

'Own affairs'
Housing
Social Welfare
Health
Education
Local Government

'General affairs'
Foreign policy
Defence
Law & order
Tax raising

POPULATION
WHITE 4.6 MILLION
COLOURED 2.7 MILLION
INDIAN 850,000
BLACKS 20 MILLION

Town retaken

Ciudad Barrios (AP) – Salvadorean troops recaptured Cuidad Barrios when left-wing guerrillas retreated into the nearby mountains after a two-day occupation.

Woman abducted

Bologna (AP) – Kidnappers abducted Signorina Patrizia Bauer, the 28-year-old daughter of a wealthy businessman while she was driving home from work in Bologna.

Luce visit marred by Israeli ban on seeing Palestinians

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

The new-found harmony between British and Israel suffered a setback yesterday when the Israeli military authorities intervened to prevent Mr Richard Luce, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, from meeting three leading Palestinians whom he had invited to East Jerusalem for talks.

In order to prevent them having any contact with the British minister, two deposed mayors from the occupied West Bank were placed under house arrest for the day, on the orders of the Israeli Defence Ministry.

The third Palestinian, a community leader in the occupied Gaza Strip, informed the British that the Israelis had instructed him not to meet the minister.

The Israeli move particularly annoyed British diplomats because they claimed that similar restrictions had not been imposed when other EEC ministers had arrived seeking to test opinion in the West Bank.

No official explanation was forthcoming from the Israelis, although they had been Mr Luce's hosts until he crossed to East Jerusalem yesterday morning. He appeared embarrassed by the affair.

For Mr Bassam Shaka, former mayor of Nablus, and Mr Karim Khalaf, former mayor of Ramallah – both of whom were badly injured in car bomb attacks in 1980 – it was the second time in less than two years that they had been barred by the Israelis from talking to a British represenative.

When Lord Carrington was here 18 months ago, he asked Sir John Leahy, a senior Foreign Office official, to meet the two men, who are regarded as representing a large section of West Bank opinion, but the military government refused to allow it. At the time, the British Consul was even prevented from handing a letter of apololgy from Sir John to Mr Shaka.

Yesterday, the deposed Nablus mayor sent a protest telegram to Mr Moshe Arens, Israel's Defence Minister, in which he complained that his house arrest was a violation of his freedom of movement and his right to contact diplomats. He pointed out that he had been the elected mayor before being removed by Israel.

The third Palestinian prevented by Israeli troops from meeting Mr Luce was Dr Haidar Abdul Shafi, the head of the Gaza Strip Red Crescent, the Palestinian version of the Red Cross.

As a result of the ban on the diplomatic encounters, the minister's efforts to sound out West Bank feeliing before travelling on to Jordan and Egypt were severely disrupted. Five other prominent Palestinians walked out from the consulate-general in protest without outlining their views

Arafat will 'fight to the death'

From Our Correspondent
Beirut

Mr Yassir Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, pledged to "fight to the bitter end" as dissident PLO guerrillas attacked his Tripoli stronghold at dawn.

Mr Arafat took to his "Voice of Palestine" radio station and vowed that he and his 8,000 fighters would "defend our people" to the death.

In addition to loyalist guerrillas, Mr Arafat's people include about 45,000 refugees in the Baddawi and Nahr el-Bared camps on the outskirts of Tripoli.

His fighters returned fire with multiple rocket launchers as PLO ambulances raced throught the camps.

Mr Arafat blamed the attack on supporters of Colonel Saeed Moussa, who uses the *nom de guerre* Abu Moussa. Mr Arafat also charged that Syrian and Libyan troops were supporting the assault.

By nightfall, more than 30 people were dead and more than 115 were wounded.

Mr Arafat appealed for help in telegrams to Arab and Islamic leaders. The first response came from the Egyptian Foreign Ministry expressing deep concern and urging "all foreign parties to stop intervening" in Palestinian affairs.

Begin institute will study rebel groups

From Moshe Brilliant
Tel Aviv

An institute for the study of underground and resistance movements was dedicated yesterday at Bar-Ilan University here in honour of Mr Menachem Begin, the former Prime Minister.

In the absence of Mr Begin, who has been living in a recluse for some two months, the ribbon across the entrance was cut by Mr Yitzhak Shamir, his successor as Prime Minister.

The institute's studies will cover Mr Begin's anti-British Irgun Zvai Leumi, Mr Shamir's Stern gang, the Hagenah, the arm of the Zionist establishment during British rule in Palestine, and resistance movements in Europe.

Reagan man for Middle East named

From Nicholas Ashford
Washington

President Reagan has appointed Mr Donald Rumsfeld, who was Defence Secretary under President Ford, to become his "point man" on the Middle East in succession to Mr Robert McFarlane, whom the President named as his National Security Adviser last month.

Announcing the appointment during a brief appearance in the White House press room, Mr Reagan said that Mr Richards Fairbanks will remain in his present position as a US negotiator in the Middle East for the time being.

However Mr Fairbanks, who is at present in Geneva for the Lebanon national reconciliation conference, has let it be known he wants to leave soon and there has been speculation he could be replaced by Mr Ray Atherton, a former Ambassador to Egypt.

Mr Rumsfeld, aged 51, has had no direct previous Middle East experience. However, in his earlier posts as Defence Secretary, White House chief of staff and Ambassador to Nato, he has been involved in the broad aspects of the Middle East problem.

He is the most prominent person to hold the post of special Middle East envoy since it was created by President Reagan over two years ago.

His "big name visibility" among foreign leaders as well as his reputation as tough, skilled negotiator, were undoubtedly qualities which attracted him to Mr Reagan. He is a close friend of Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State, and Mr James Baker, the White House chief of staff.

Mr Rumsfeld has been working as chief executive of a Chicago-based pharmaceutical company. He will need all of his negotiating skills if he is to make any progress in resolving the seemingly intractable conflict in Lebanon, let alone the broader dispute in the Middle East between the Arabs and Israel.

His immediate task will be to encourage the various Lebanese factions to lay down their arms and establish a government of national unity. At the same time he must try to negotiate a withdrawal of Syrian, Palestinian and Israeli troops from Lebanon.

Iraq admits it has five Super-Etendards

From Diana Geddes, Paris

The mystery over the whereabouts of the five Super-Etendard aircraft sold by France to Iraq, about which both Iran and the Western press have made such a fuss, has finally been solved. The aircraft, equipped with Exocet missiles are in Iraq and have been there for the past month.

The delivery of the aricraft was confirmed by Mr Tarek Aziz, the Iraqi Foreign Minister, in an interview published un *Le Matin* newspaper. "The Super-Etendard affair caused much too much fuss; it is now finished . . . the aircraft are now in Iraq", he said.

From the outset, the French Government has refused to make any official comment on the affair, except to insist that France was not in the habit of going back on its word or of breaking its contracts. True to its tradition of not commenting on arms contracts with foreign powers, it has never actually admitted that a contract for the Super-Etendards even existed.

However, at a press conference to announce details of next year's defence budget, M Charles Hernu, the Defence Minister, went as far as he has ever done when he said in answer to a question on the Super-Etendards: "They have been where they should be for almost a month and that has not stopped the world going round".

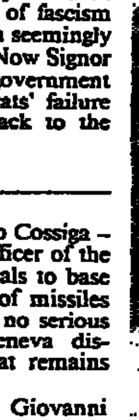
Iran has threatened to close the Gulf of Hormuz if Iraq uses the Super-Etendards to bomb Iranian targets. It is also thought that the murderous bombings of American and French bases in Beirut on October 23 by a Lebanese Islamic extremist group close to Iran was not unconnected with the sale of the aircraft to Iran's enemy.

The United States and Britain expressed concern over the sale of the aircraft but never lodged an official protest. Some Western observers feel the potential importance of the aircraft in the three-year-old war has been greatly exaggerated, pointing out that Iraz has long been using Exocet missiles mounted on French Super-Frelon helicopters.

هكذا من الأصل

Italy

Nato plans to deploy cruise and Pershing missiles in Western Europe next month have produced the first mass peace movement in postwar Italian history. According to the organisers, half a million people marched through Rome in a single demonstration last month, and there have been violent protests at Comiso in Sicily, where the new missiles are due to be based. While Italy has shown signs of catching up with northern Europe in the agonized debate over nuclear arms, Italian politics still have a flavour very much of their own. In little more than a century, Italy has been ruled by a liberal élite, has experienced the disasters of fascism under Mussolini – born 100 years ago this year – and a seemingly endless series of Christian Democratic-led coalitions. Now Signor Bettino Craxi is in office as the first socialist head of government in the country's history. Does the Christian Democrats' failure represent a sea-change or merely a temporary setback to the Catholic party which has dominated the postwar era?
PETER NICHOLS seeks an answer to this question.



Even if no cruise missiles are fired in anger from the projected base at Comiso in Sicily, their presence paradoxically may have given Italy its first powerful peace movement.

The Italian contribution to the multinational force in the Lebanon has had a similar effect.

This reaction explains in part the new seriousness of the October 22 march in Rome against missiles in Europe, which brought together a range of opinions far wider than simply the left wing. The organizing ability of the communists was evident and still an important factor. The five parties making up the governmental coalition were officially absent from the event. But it still gave the impression that for the first time Italy had expressed a pacifist message in a more coherent, less political way than at any previous time.

The fact that the demonstration took place while the Prime Minister, Signor Bettino Craxi, was in Washington and a matter of hours before the fatal bomb exploded in Beirut, underlines the feeling in Italy that an historic decision was made in accepting the missiles in the first place. That acceptance came in December 1979, in a very different atmosphere.

Italian public opinion was fully occupied at the time with internal problems. Terrorism was still a danger, and political difficulties were for the first time seen to have become chronic. And so it was not surprising that the parliamentary debate which ended with acceptance of the missiles came and went without arousing great controversy.

Signor Craxi was not Prime Minister at the time. But he was leader of the Socialist Party, which supported the government led by Christian Democrat Signor Francesco Cossiga – now the presiding officer of the Senate – and proposals to base the new generation of missiles in Italy if there was no serious progress in the Geneva disarmament talks. That remains his position.

It fell to Senator Giovanni Spadolini, the Prime Minister immediately preceding Signor Craxi, to announce Comiso as the chosen site. When his government fell, Senator Spadolini agreed to serve under Signor Craxi as Minister of Defence and, in this post, he has maintained complete support for the view that cruise missiles are the only alternative if Geneva offers no progress.

Both Craxi and Spadolini see Italy's place within the Western alliance as an active one, in defence as well as in other aspects of international policy. They have been helped by the prudent position of the Communist opposition.

A lunch with monks at Assisi

Signor Enrico Berlinguer, the Communist Party leader, had lunch with the Franciscan monks at Assisi to show that he was at one with the Catholic peace movement in seeking every means for a rational alternative to the basing of the missiles in Italy. But if he was calling for more flexibility in order to give the negotiators more time, he was far from condemning out of hand the government's defence policy.

In fact, the Americans themselves must have been surprised by the moderation of the Communists. Until recent weeks, there had been nothing in Italy to compare with the peace movements opposing missile bases in Britain and Germany. One explanation for this was that the organization of demonstrations in Italy tends to be monopolized by the political parties, and the Communists were not inclined to lead a mass compaign of protest.

Lately, with the fateful date for installation approaching, doubts largely hidden before have begun to make themselves felt. A public opinion poll published at the end of October by the news magazine *Panorama* showed that over 58 per cent of Italians were opposed to the missiles and the cover headline was *Appointment with Fear*.

Few people can believe that Signor Craxi's government would weaken its position on missiles. The Prime Minister himself places great store on a close personal relationship with the American leadership. There are less convinced voices within his government, but he is unlikely to heed them.

At the same time, public doubts and the example of other countries have encouraged the growth of a peace movement of a kind Italy had not known in the past, including broad sections of Catholic as well as left-wing thinking.

Italian participation in the ill-starred peacekeeping force in Beirut has followed similar lines. Senator Spadolini's decision that Italy should participate was not controversial. Until the bomb explosion which killed over 200 American and French troops, the Italians had lost one man and the Communist Party was beginning to demand the withdrawal of the force.

The bomb has horrified public opinion, despite the fact that the Italian contingent was not harmed, by making the dangers involved more evident. Political differences have become less obvious, with the Communists putting down parliamentary questions close to the view of the government on the need to protect the troops in Lebanon. A more active Italian role is emerging on defence policy, with a more informed and sometimes more critical public opinion.

Traditional Italy: the twice yearly Palio held in Siena has rules dating back to 1636. Riders from the city's seventeen districts race three times around the Piazza del Campo. Picture by Brian Harris

A party that won't go away

Since Italy was united little more than a century ago, it has been ruled by a liberal élite, by Fascism and since the war by a series of coalitions led by the Catholic Christian Democrats.

The vital question now is whether Italy has in fact finally settled down to its present democratic system or could be heading for another decisive change. Part of the answer is provided by the general election in June which brought to power Italy's first Socialist Prime Minister.

Signor Bettino Craxi followed Senator Giovanni Spadolini, leader of the Republicans, who had made his own place in history by becoming the first non-Christian Democrat Prime Minister since the republic was established.

In this sense, something can be seen to be moving, but the Christian Democrats nevertheless remain the largest party and took part in Senator Spadolini's two coalition governments, just as they are doing in Signor Craxi's.

He leads a coalition consisting of five parties – Christian Democrats, Socialists, Republicans, Social Democrats and Liberals. The Christian Democrats, although the largest party, have had to accept a situation in which both the presidency and the prime ministership are in Socialist hands.

This need not be serious for the Christian Democrats, or for that matter presage fundamental change in itself. The next head of state after the highly popular President Pertini will probably be Christian Democrat. And, even though it is not leading the government, the party's weight in the coalition is more than substantial.

Its principal worries lie in another direction: it suffered one of its worst setbacks in the June election. It is asking itself whether its losses were just passing phenomena or whether the traditional basis of its strength has been mortally eroded.

Certainly the familiar bases no longer exist, or have been seriously weakened. The first non-Italian Pope pays relatively little interest in Italy's internal affairs and the newer Catholic mass movements are more critical of the Christian Democrats than were such organizations as Catholic Action, which was closely supervised by the bishops.

Senator Spadolini's personal popularity took away votes in the big northern cities, as did the Socialists clear determination to increase their weight within the coalition.

Equally important is the future of the Socialist Party. It is Italy's third largest, though still a long way behind the Christian Democrats and the Communists. Signor Craxi has proved to be a leader of remarkable determination, transforming his badly divided party into a surprisingly well disciplined force. He can expect this internal accord to last for as long as he can show that he is providing the country with energetic leadership and that the Socialists can genuinely face the country's problems.

The June election results were a disappointment because the Socialists made only a small advance. His friends believe the impact he should have had was weakened because of scandals involving members of his party in such important centres as Turin and Savona. There were also fears that his obvious ambition might at times cloud his judgment.

As an anti-communist leader of the only other left-wing party with a traditional following he should have gone ahead strictly at the Communist's expense. Instead, his firm handling of his

Continued on page III

ITALY

THE ECONOMY

The great uncertainties

The autumn in Italy can be compared with Budget time in Britain, when the problems of the economy and their effects on the citizen's personal finances are in the forefront of public attention. Only here the debate is much more complex and drawn out. It is not a question of how much more on income tax, beer or cigarettes, but whether the Government will succeed, first in getting its measures unmutilated through Parliament, and then whether it – or its successor – will be able to implement them.

By the end of September, the Government must by law submit to Parliament its annual economic review, together with its projections and policies for the following year. This year, the uncertainties appear greater than ever.

As before, the major obstacles to bringing inflation into line with the western industrialized world are the public sector spending deficit and labour costs. The latter appeared settled for the time being by a three-cornered agreement on January 22 between government, industry and the trade unions, which slowed the impact of the *scala mobile* system of automatically indexed wage bonuses. But Confindustria, the confederation of private industry, has had second thoughts. It says the agreement has not had the desired effect, and is bent on reopening the issue.

Signor Bettino Craxi's coalition, formed in August, has given the impression of being at sixes and sevens in its approach towards the other problem, the public spending deficit. If not brought under control this threatens to reach 120,000 billion lire (nearly £50,000m) next year. While no one suggests that Italy's situation is in any way as precarious as that of some Third World countries, it represents a dangerously high level for a developed economy. The intention is to reduce it next year to about 90,000 billion lire (about £37.500m).

A socialist himself, Signor Craxi has to rely on a mixed bag of economic ministers – Signor Giovanni Goria, a Christian Democrat and youngest member of the Cabinet at the Treasury, Signor Pietro Longo, Social Democrat whose name has been associated with the P2 Masonic lodge at the Budget, and Signor Bruno Visntini, Republican and eldest member of the government at Finance.

Signor Longo took up an invitation to visit Costa Rica when Signor Craxi held the first two meetings of his inner cabinet to define economic strategy. More recently, he showed himself out of step by calling for a capital levy, immediately rejected by Signor Goria and Signor Visentini, then another Social Democrat Minister, Signor Franco Nicolazzi, who at public works is responsible for housing, was visiting Australia when the Chamber of Deputies rejected a crucial decree on housing. The decree would have brought in much-needed funds by fining and pardoning the millions of property owners who have built in violation of housing regulations.

Brushing up for office. Signor Bettino Craxi, Italy's first-ever Socialist Prime Minister, getting ready for a television interview.

Can the targets be met?

Inflation remains disproportionately above that of Italy's partners, even if well below some other countries in the Mediterranean and Latin America. The Government's targets for 1983 and 1984 stand respectively at 13 per cent. They show little sign of being met. While the latest monthly figures are between 13 and 14 per cent, earlier this year they were above 16 per cent. At the same time the rise in wholesale prices was down to 8.7 per cent in August on an annual basis, suggesting both good profits for middlemen and inefficiencies in the distribution network. Some analysists, noting the recent rises in world raw material prices, fear inflation may now have bottomed out and may resume an upward path.

Inflation has propped up interest rates. Prime rate this autumn was 18.75 per cent, but most borrowers are charged over 20 per cent. The policy of the Treasury and the Bank of Italy has been to encourage a cautious but steady downward trend. The public's liquidity is meanwhile sucked up by the attractions of treasury bonds and certificates which offer tax-exempt yields just above the level of inflation. The aim is to restructure public debt through the issue of obligations carrying lengthening maturities and gradually decreasing yields. If only the authorities could bring interest rates down to average western levels this could have a dramatic effect on the public deficit. For, it is calculated, the servicing of a public debt which next year will tip 500,000 billion lire (£208,000m) costs each year 60,000 billion lire (£25,000m), or more than half the deficit.

Another drain on public finances is widespread tax evasion. A recent seminar on the subject organized by the trade unions was told, such is the ingenuity of businessmen and professional people, that no less than 60 per cent of value added tax remains unpaid. True or not, this same spirit of ingenuity of course stands in good stead in doing business in times of adversity. Even so, the value of public works and construction contracts secured abroad is reported to be running 60 per cent below the level of last year.

The foreign trade balance has nevertheless improved markedly this year, with a deficit of 6,800 billion lire (£2,833m) in the first seven months, against 10,599 billion lire in the same period of 1982. The balance of payments even ran a surplus of 4,009 billion lire (£1,670m) for January to September, against a deficit of 1,030 billion lire for the same period of 1982.

How much of the improvement is because of a fall in demand during the recession? While last year registered stagnation, this year ought according to the Government's annual estimates to bring a fall in gross internal product of 1.2 per cent. Other forecasters believe it will be more. If all goes well, the end of the recession should come next year. Indeed the government, on the basis of 10 per cent inflation, predicts growth in real terms in 1984 of 2 per cent.

The strength of the recession is confirmed by the fall in industrial production, which on an annual basis is down by more than 7 per cent. Business bankruptcies – though the figures only go up to April – are up by 8 per cent. The overall figures on industrial production mask situations of light and shade. Production of capital investment goods has fallen by over 10 per cent. But fashion, textiles, shoes and furniture have been doing well.

Some leading firms like Olivetti and Fiat report healthy profits. So do some smaller ones like Bontempi in the marches, which has carved out a niche on world markets in electronic organs, beating the Japanese, while taking pride in paying its taxes.

The fall in industrial production has affected unemployment. This is always a difficult figure to determine, as those temporarily laid off by companies are not included, while nobody knows how many work unrecorded in the black economy. The unemployment trend has nevertheless been upward – 9 per cent of the labour force officially out of work in July, against 9.2 per cent 12 months earlier. At the same time the economy accommodates up to half a million guest workers, most of them self-invited, illegal entrants from the Third World. Most find a living somewhere – a sure sign that things are not always as bad as made out.

John Earle

هكذا من الأصل

FOREIGN POLICY

The Communists who are backing Nato

Almost without exception, Italians accept the need for their country's membership of Nato and the EEC, of which it was a founder. Even the Communists, who have fought hard against Italy's entry into both the military alliance and the community, now, officially, accept both.

Apart from its West European links, Italy provides a bridge to North Africa and the Near East, as well as Eastern Europe. These international contacts are of increasing importance as the EEC takes on a more Mediterranean character. At the same time, the Mediterranean area has become a point of East-West military confrontation and a centre of apparently semi-permanent turbulence.

This situation can only enhance Italy's position within the alliances to which it belongs and, to some extent, is a completion of a process begun when Italian ties with the West were confirmed soon after the end of the war.

In the years of industrial expansion, Italy looked north and west, towards the industrialized democracies, rather than south and east. "Scaling the Alps" was one of the fashionable phrases of the time. That has changed.

Mediterranean Europe is now socialist, at least in name. Spain, Greece and Portugal all have socialist governments after *emerging* from authoritarian regimes. Signor Craxi sees this as contributing to a common resolve to settle problems *peacefully* and by common agreement. The next European summit will take place in Athens, which is both Mediterranean and socialist. He also sees freedom of decision as *important in Europe's relations* with the US.

Long before he reached the Prime Ministership, Signor Craxi had been building up his relations with Washington, which publicly welcomed his appointment. His anti-communism clearly helped, but the Americans recognize that his attitude towards them is mutually useful.

He himself points out that past Italian governments were criticized for being too obedient to the Americans, while Washingon was inclined to take decisions and only then discuss their application with the allies. Now, he thinks it is the Americans who ask for proposals from Europe.

Autonomy is greater in all fields, and Signor Craxi says that Italy will fully express agreement or disagreement according to its national interests. But the US remains for him, in his own phrase, "our great ally, not only in the military field."

He knows he is supported in his approach by the fact that foreign policy is much less influenced now than in the past by considerations of domestic politics. Never before has there been such broad agreement on the basic lines of foreign policy.

Signor Craxi wants to place his own mark on this degree of unanimity. In the attempt, he will not have the freedom he enjoyed when he was simply secretary of his party. He embarrassed the then Prime Minister, Senator Spadolini, during the Falklands campaign by insisting that Italy break the European ranks and refuse to renew sanctions against Argentina, on the grounds that British policy was imperialist.

Developing countries have figured prominently in his foreign policy speeches. There is no peace, he said, when people die of hunger, sickness and need. Italy's aid efforts, he has said, are only a beginning.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Signor Giulio Andreotti, is a former Prime Minister and the best-known Christian Democrat available for the post whose views and interests are unlikely to clash with Signor Craxi's.

PN

Who's who in politics

Head of State: Sandro Pertini.
Prime Minister: Bettino Craxi (PSI).
Minister of Finance: Bruno Visentini (PRI).
Government: Coalition of the Christian Democrat (DC), Socialist (PSI), Republican (PRI), Social Democrat (PSDI) and Liberal (PLI) parties.
Parliament: bi-cameral. Chamber of Deputies 630 members representing seven political parties: Christian Democrat, Socialist, *Republican, Social* Democrat, Liberal, Communist, Radical.
Senate: 322 members

Picture by FOTOGRAF

● *An anti-nuclear demonstrator flees the batons of police at Comiso, Sicily, where 112 missiles are due to be sited next month. When 1,000 protestors tried to prevent workers entering Il Magliocco air base during a three-day demonstration in September, riot police armed with water cannon and tear gas moved in. Ten people were injured before police finally dispersed the demonstrators.*

TERRORISM

Have the bombers had their day?

In recent years, Italian police forces have shown a determination and effectiveness unknown in the early days of terrorism. But, the downfall of the Red Brigades has much more to do with their own history and problems than with police action.

The ideological intoxication from the 1968 student movement, as well as the climate surrounding the demonstrations in late 1969, when workers and students battled with the police, were crucial factors in 1970-74, when the Red Brigades first went underground.

Ten years ago a young man or woman could join the Red Brigades and believe, perhaps naively but none the less in good faith, that their struggle might succeed. But what could be the motivation today?

The relative successes of the first generation of Brigades were due also to their being highly politicized and to their strong moral commitment to changing Italian society. The youngest generation is an altogether different set of people, often driven by personal despair more than political faith and therefore much more vulnerable.

Some observers still argue that extreme-left terrorism is not finished, but is now reorganizing and mapping new strategies and eventually will surface again. But most experts would agree that further bombings and killings will be the work only of a handful of terrorists eager to prove they are still operating.

Terrorism in Italy peaked in 1978-79, when extreme-left groups were responsible for 1,300 incidents and killed 59 people. In 1980, bombings and other terrorist actions fell to 222, to 115 in 1981 and 71 last year. So far this year there have been only half a dozen actions. Extreme-right bombings and other actions were down to 21 in 1982 compared with 146 in 1979 and 72 in 1980.

These figures are impressive and would seem to support the view that Italy, at long last, has entered the post-terrorist era.

This may be only partly true, however. In the past 14 years the Red Brigades and other leftist guerrillas killed 184 people and wounded 362, while extreme-right terrorists killed 166 and wounded 756.

But during the same period the Red Brigades and other leftist groups were responsible for 2,188 incidents, four times as many as those carried out by the extreme right (524). The difference is due to different strategies. Extreme-left terrorism is selective, it usually kills one man at a time (its weapon is the bullet) and its victims are chosen according to specific situations (the Fiat executive, Aldo Moro, the judge, the policeman, etc) to maximize the symbolic meaning of each action.

Extreme-right terrorism kills indiscriminately, as in August 1980, when more than 90 people were killed by a bomb at Bologna station. Its favourite weapons are dynamite and other explosives.

Since 1969, the year that marked the beginning of the so-called strategy of tension, the two types of terrorism have interacted. The "strategy of tension" was the means by which the extreme right tried to create a climate of chaos and lack of confidence in the existing institutions which would facilitate the establishment of a "strong" government.

When the Red Brigades started to kill, the extreme-right terrorists withdrew back stage. After all, someone else was *doing the job now.* Significantly, the bombing of Bologna station came at a time when it had become apparent that the Red Brigades were not as strong as previously; again significantly, the bombings this summer, which fortunately caused no casualties, reminded Italians that extreme-right terrorism still represents a threat.

Much now depends on the course of politics. The unprecedentedly high percentage of abstentions and protest voting in the general election in June was a clear signal of the system's failing credibility, and a political system that has lost popular support can become a tempting target for its enemies.

Alessandro Silj

Continued from page 1

Politics

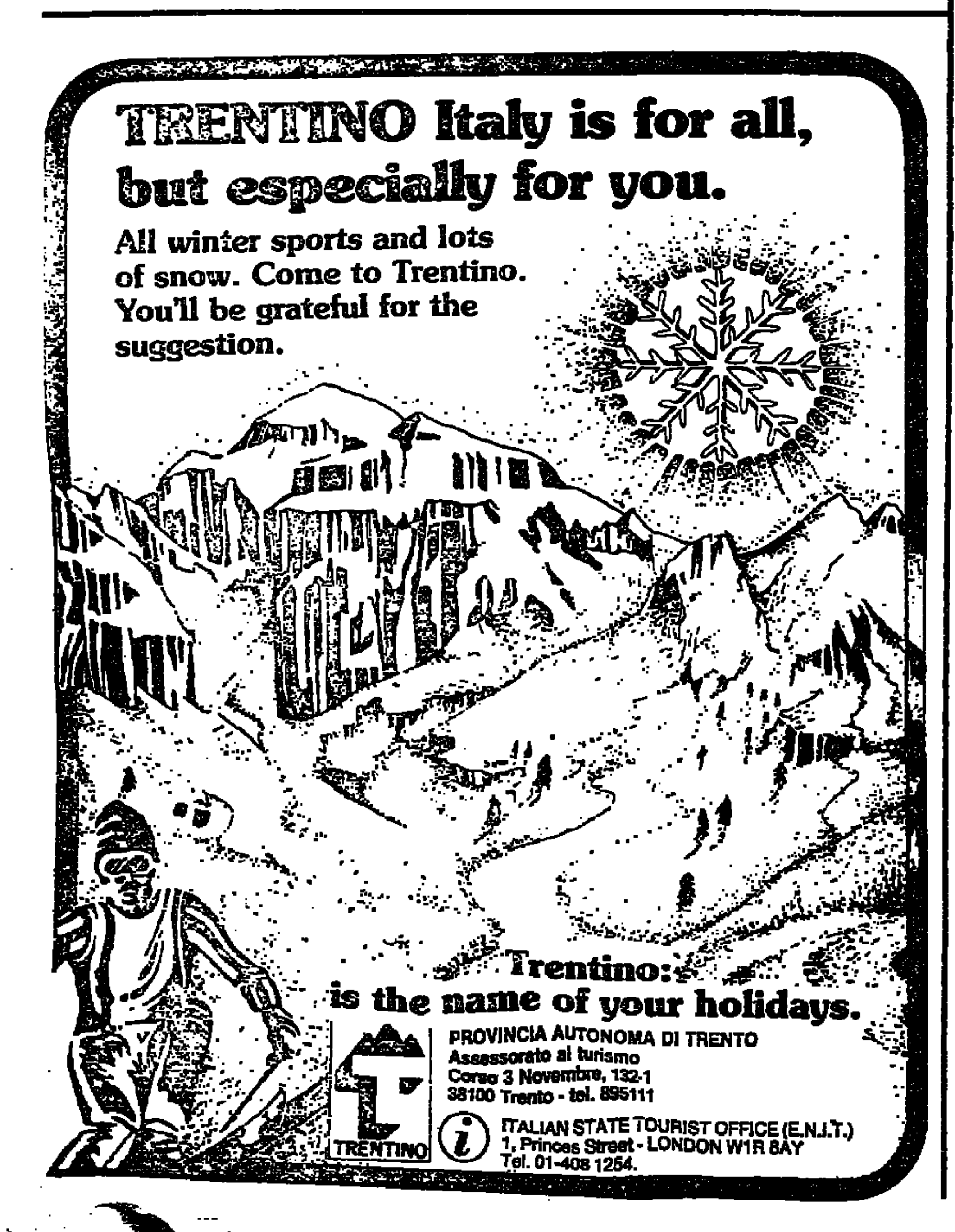
party on such issues as the siting of cruise missiles in Italy, which he is ready to accept as an unwelcome necessity, did not damage the Communists.

And so the fundamental problem remains of the western world's largest Communist party – commanding up to a third of the vote – which refuses to go away.

Signor Craxi's personal anti-communism goes back to the treatment which his father, also a Socialist, received from them in the 1948 election, when Socialists and Communists were running together in an alliance. In company with the Christian Democrats, he is reconsidering the Socialist alliance with the Communists in local government – they remain strictly in opposition at national level – and he is holding out the prospect of only a degree of cooperation with them on institutional reform.

The problems Signor Craxi *has to face present a daunting* challenge: a huge public debt, continued inflation, rising unemployment and a dramatic *increase in organized crime.* His financial proposals have already brought protests from unions and employers alike. So far he has managed to keep a reasonable degree of harmony among his ministers at a time when public quarrelling had reached prevously unknown heights.

It will not be easy to carry through unpopular measures against a strong opposition with five parties to keep in line behind him. Failure at this point would be serious. Waiting in the wings is a ghost that must urgently be laid: a belief that the system might be approaching exhaustion without providing an answer to the country's growing difficulties.



ITALY

Going fast with a touch of Italian class: the Ferrari (above) and the Lamborghini

The give-away war hots up

Italy has been hit by the recession later than other Western countries, with the result that car dealers have now postponed hopes of a significant upturn till the second half of 1984. This year's sales, which in the period January to September were showing a fall of more than 7 per cent on an annual basis, are expected to be substantially below the 1,683,000 of 1982. This itself was 3.2 per cent less than in 1981, the last year to register an upward trend. Of these, incidentally, nearly 18 per cent have a diesel engine, which bears a much higher registration fee.

Within this shrinking market, Fiat has pulled out all the stops to increase its already dominant share from 51.8 per cent in the first half of last year to 54.8 per cent this summer (counting its subsidiaries Lancia and Autobianchi). It has spent large sums on promoting new models such as the Fiat Uno and the Regata, as well as face-lifting others. The result has been cut-throat competition – discounts, free petrol offers, lotteries, Sunday opening by dealers are among devices used by different makers to woo the public.

Fiat's tactics have paid off. Its holding company Fiat Auto is expected to end this year with a net profit for the first time since 1979, when the Turin-based group split into a series of sector holding companies under the parent Fiat SPA. The group as a whole reported a consolidated net profit last year of 137,000m lire (£58m) against 90,000m lire (£38m) the year before.

In this way Fiat has laid a firmer base for exports – one in three cars made by all manufacturers in Italy are sold abroad. It has succeeded in preserving its lead as number one in Europe, edging ahead from 12.7 per cent of the market in June to 13.1 per cent in July, a length in front of Ford, Volkswagen, Peugeot, Renault and General Motors. In Britain, however, it has lost ground, from 3.2 per cent of the market in January to July 1982 to 2.7 per cent in the same period this year.

State-owned Alfa Romeo is the second manufacturer, though its sales of 106,000 last year represented a market share of only 6.3 per cent. This year it is in the news with the launch of the Arna and of the 1.5 litre Alfa 33. The Arna has made history by giving back-door entry to the Japanese manufacturer Nissan into a market protected against direct sales through an annual quota of 2,000 units. In a joint venture Nissan provides the bodywork and Alfa Romeo the engine for a 1.2 litre car replacing the Alfasud, smallest in the Alfa range. British motorists already know it as the Datsun Cherry.

The third domestic manufacturer, Milan-based Nuova Innocenti of the Italo-Argentinian entrepreneur Signor Alejandro de Tomaso, has been undergoing a patchy period. Once an assembly of BL Minis, Innocenti now makes its own version with a three-cylinder Daihatsu engine. Its sales are expected to fall from nearly 20,000 in 1982 to around 14,000 this year, less than 1 per cent of the market.

In the face of Fiat's aggressiveness, the foreigners have been beating a retreat, accounting in September for 34.2 per cent of all sales against nearly 41 per cent in 1982. The luxury foreign make still has snob appeal, and sales of Rolls-Royces have held steady in the last two years at only the rate of about three a month. Renault, by far the most popular foreign make, is having to struggle to maintain its market share of nearly 11 per cent – a long way behind Fiat, but still number two in the field. The view is heard in the trade that, besides Fiat, Volvo is one of the few to make money, while many others are having a difficult time. Volvo, however, starts from a very small base. Mercedes and BL appear to be holding their own.

John Earle

Steel: pinning the blame

Steel has become the most intractable industrial problem to face the politicians in power, largely because of misguided policies in the past which saw in new steel mills a means of industrializing the backward Mezzogiono. Just as Italian governments persisted in building transatlatic liners in the age of air travel so they erected Europe's most modern steel complex at Taranto at a time when the far-sighted saw that less and less steel would be needed in more compact products made increasingly of light alloys and plastics. Then, to make matters worse, came the recession after two oil shocks in the 1970s.

Steel production is dominated by Finsider (with operational companies such as Italsider, Dalmine, Terni, Sias), one of the holding companies of the vast state-owned Istituto per la Ricostruzione Industriale (IRI). Finsider accounted for 13,337,000 tonnes of the 24 million tonnes produced in Italy last year. Other private producers include Fiat's subsidairy Teksid, which has shed some of its loss-making facilities on Finsider, Falk, and the Bresciani (so called because many are located near Brescia), which are small, flexible, but sometimes old fashioned in their techniques.

Finsider's biggest plants are at Genoa (Cornigliano), Naples (Bagnoli), Piombino in Tuscany and Taranto in Puglia. Ten years ago the Government was pressing ahead with a project for a fifth major complex at Gioia Tauro in Calabria, but fortunately work was stopped when it became apparent to all that there would be no market.

Production figures up

Italy, as shown in figures available from IRI, is the only European Community country to have increased production in the decade 1972-82, from 19.8 million tonnes to 24.00 million tonnes. West Germany reduced from 43.7 to 35.9 million tonnes, France from 24.1 to 18.4 million tonnes, Britain from 25.4 to 13.8 million tonnes, and so on.

Similarly West Germany reduced its workforce from 232,000 in 1974 by 27.5 per cent to 168,000 in June this year, France from 158,000 by 41.1 per cent to 92,500. Britain from 194,500 by no less than 65.3 per cent to 67,500. Yet Italy, with 95,700 steelworkers in June 1974, still had 91,700, only 4.2 per cent less, in June.

The fault lies primarily with the politicians, particularly the Christian Democrats and Socialists who have held the Ministry for State Participations in recent years. Under the last government 1,000 billion lire (£420m) were allocated to restructure Bagnoli, which in consequence is now closed. No one knows if it will reopen.

The managers at IRI and Finsider have clear ideas about what needs to be done. It is they who bear the immediate impact of mistaken policies. IRI now loses more than 3,000 billion lire (£1,250m) of which 2,000 billion lire (£830m) are due to steel. Next year, if the government takes no action, they forecast that Finsider will lose more than 2,500 billion lire (£1,050m).

If their proposed cuts are implemented, Finsider will still lose nearly 1,500 billion lire (£625m). There is little profitability, they point out, in a process which takes 450 lire (19 pence) to produce a kilogramme of sheet steel, which is one third the retail price for the same weight of rolls of bread.

IRI has told the Government that 25,000 jobs will have to go. One way of doing this would be to enforce early retirement at the age of 50, for the number of 48-year-olds and above on the Finsider group's payroll who could go during the next two years is 23,557.

From the viewpoint of economic efficiency, there is little doubt that Cornigliano ought to be shut. Whether Bagnolia still has a role is questionable. Taranto, the most modern, is the most cost-efficient, and the bulk of production should evidently by concentrated there.

Decisions of such a nature charged social issues. Genoa's ecomony is already in serious decline, because of a crisis in shipbuilding and a fall in its port traffic. That of Naples has never recovered from the 1980 earthquake, and has since been compounded by the flight of population from earth tremors at Pozzoli on the outskirts.

JE

The changing mood of the Church

In a new style of pastoral simplicity, the bishops are leaving their sometimes majestic dwellings and going out among their clergy and flock

Catholicism has its centre in Rome; its influence is felt in Italy much more than in any other country of the world – sometimes with good results and sometimes with bad, as the history of nineteen centuries demonstrates. But it seems that the situation can largely be regarded favourably, at least from the religious point of view.

The Italian people are deeply rooted in Christianity. Notwithstanding modern life's pressures, or the tradition of laicism, which has run parallel with the Catholic one for the last few centuries, Italians retain a Catholic mentality. Their feelings, thoughts, judgments, values, aspirations and even rebellions, vices and sins reflect the long history of their confrontations with the Church. A lot of them are indifferent to it; some of them oppose it. But it is not always wholly their fault. Some of them feel the loss of a more authentic Church, a Church which is friendlier, more understanding of them, simpler and more devoted to the poor.

Italian bishops – now united in a national conference – seem to have realized this and made it their main current commitment. Leaving their sometimes majestic dwelling places, they go out among their clergy and flock, with a new style of pastoral simplicity.

The spirit of the Church in Italy today is no longer represented by isolated personalities; it has acquired a new character which is the presence of the people of God, now closer to their bishops and priests, struggling together for a new community life, with the participation of young people, as well as of adults and families, in various activities, around the parish churches.

Bishops have been working hard for many years to give two very important gifts to their people: a new way to worship and pray together in an understandable language – and this they did in the new liturgical books for the Mass, the Divine Office and the sacraments – and a new way to learn the contents of their faith, and this they have done in the new catechetical books.

A silent revolution affected individuals and families, bringing them together in small communities, which concern themselves with the Gospel and the Bible, training in prayer, preparation of liturgical ceremonies, better understanding of their faith and consequent commitments. As a result, you can find more or less everywhere in Italy such groups and observe their dynamism in religious fields, such as participation in liturgy, teaching catechism to children and young people, helping families in need, aiding the handicapped, poor or unemployed.

There is a new kind of Catholicism in Italy, which is increasing daily and is changing religious life, from a formal to a more concrete level, from the privilege of the élite to availability to everybody, from great and representative names to the anonymous multitude of the people of God.

The stimulation came from the Vatican Council, from the teaching and examples of the last four Popes and from the dedication of bishops and priests. Some people may be surprised by this description, because in the past the Italian Church was often spoken of in the newspapers as an institution of power. It is becoming more and more one of faith and charity, working in depth, not on the surface. However, one should not overlook the efforts of the Italian Church in many fields of public life, such as the declarations and exhortations of its bishops against social evils that reveal a lack of morality, and its substantial help during public calamities.

A famous meeting on evangelization and human promotion that took place in Rome in 1976 was an effort by the bishops to bring together all the forces of the Church in order to gain a clearer understanding of secular society and to serve it better.

The Italian Church is now much less involved in politics than before. It is involved in religion. A proof of this is the abundance of publications on religious subjects that fully occupy more than 30 Catholic publishers and, in part, some very important publishing houses. Books on the theology, liturgy, biblical sciences, moral problems and history of the Church fill the bookshops. Periodical reviews at a scientific level, periodical bulletins, weekly magazines and daily newspapers with a popular appeal are evidence of the work of thinkers and the interest of their readers.

This is the framework of the Italian Church. In it, organized groups stand out, such as Catholic Action, a longstanding association for the apostolate of the laity, or Communion and Liberation, a strong new movement for the spread of religious ideas into all parts of society, or the Focolarini, a fresh, young and widespread alliance of hearts for greater love in the world, or the charismatic movement. All of them are working with intelligence and devotion, as is the esteemed Catholic University of the Sacred Heart.

Many problems remain. Nuns, for example, have not yet worked out their role in the Church to their satisfaction.

There are threats to the commitment of the people of God, such as the increasing pressures of social problems. But, on the whole, the Italian Church is alive, dynamic, working well and changing for the better.

Virgilio Levi
Former Deputy Editor of L'Osservatore Romano

Picture by Laurie Sparham

Priest and people at the Vatican: now that the Italian church is less involved in politics, can it bridge the pastoral gap?

UNIVERSITIES

Teaching without being booed

Outwardly there is little to remind observers of the protest years of Italian universities. The violent political demonstrations of 1968 and the terrorism of the mid-1970s seen to belong to another generation. Now both the teaching staff, often products of 1968, and the students, children of the economic depression, appear to be absorbed by university affairs – the need for better academic standards, better administration, more research and just plain undergraduate study.

Talking to professors and students alike, whether in Rome or in the provinces, one finds a new mood of self-criticism, but also of optimism. Professors can now teach without fear of being booed out of the lecture hall for their political beliefs. "There are still the usual political posters", said one student. "But these don't mean much any more. Politics is now left behind outside the university." Students go to their lectures, take their exams and value a good degree as a means of getting a job during a recession.

On the whole there is none of the gloom that characterizes the British academic community these days, faced as it is with the need for drastic financial savings. Italy has been lucky by comparison. Education is not one of the areas which has been touched by severe public spending cuts.

At university level the job situation is better now than it has been for a long time. People who had been teaching for years without any contracts are now gradually being given some form of official status as lecturers or researchers under the terms of a recent reform bill. Students complain about the cost of books and transport, but accommodation is not the problem it is in Britain because most students still choose to go to a university within commuting distance of their home town.

This form of provincialism, together with the open admissions policy that came into force as a result of the political protests in 1968, caused enormous overcrowding in the big city universities throughout the 1970s.

The student body is decreasing: it is down from 100,000 full-time students in 1981 to 95,000 last year. This is partly due to a decline in student-age population and partly because of the reputation Rome gained for violence and disorganization in the 1970s. The policy of building new institutions of higher education outside but within easy reach of Rome has also helped, although the full effect of Rome's second university at Tor Vergata on the outskirts of the city will probably not be felt for some time. It has been open for only one full year and is still struggling hard to attract students away from its inner city rival.

The main problem still facing the universities, however, is the open admissions system, under which anyone with the higher secondary school diploma has an automatic right to a university place. Not many university teachers have a good word to say for the system in private but few call for a return to selective admissions in public, as the subject of élite higher education is still political dynamite.

As so often happens in Italy, change is creeping in almost unnoticed. Even the Ministry for State Education now admits that newly constituted institutes of higher education are allowed to impose some form of selective admissions if they so wish. At present, residency requirements rather than merit are the criteria used, but even academic merit is becoming respectable in some faculties.

Dentistry at the University of Rome now has what is called a programmed admissions system. Under this student numbers are set each year according to the country's need for dentists. Would-be students are then selected according to school diploma marks or entry exam. Much the same sort of system for medicine is likely to be introduced under the terms of a new bill awaiting parliamentary debate. Here programmed admissions are needed even more urgently as Italy has more doctors per head of population than any other European country.

Medicine was also one of the faculties that had to cope with a large influx of foreign students during the 1970s. This was because almost all other European countries and the United States already had very competitive systems of admission to their medical schools. Moreover, the costs of both tuition and accommodation were negligible compared to those in countries with a similar standard of medical education. Now, life is not so easy for foreign students. Almost all faculties with a large number of foreign applicants, particularly medicine, engineering, physical sciences and architecture, are using a programmed admissions system as well as various forms of entry exams.

Mary Venturini

AGRICULTURE

The fruit farmer prodding the EEC

Judging by Signor Stefano Wallner, the new president of Confagricultura, Italy's farmers (or at least those he represents) are in no mood to be pushed around any longer either by the Government or by the European Community authorities in Brussels. In the three months since he was elected to head one of Italy's several farmers' associations he has already attacked the new government for what he calls its complete lack of coordination on agriculture.

Although he admits that farmers have very good relations with the Ministry of Agriculture, especially under its new head, Signor Filippo Maria Pandolfi, he says that the Ministries of Foreign and Common Market Affairs have downgraded agriculture in their dealings with the EEC. Faced with constant prodding from Wallner, a young and outspoken fruit farmer from Verona, all this could change.

Although Wallner professes to be a firm supporter of the EEC he thinks that Italy has often been too European and not Italian enough in its farm policy. Perhaps Italy should learn a lesson or two from Mrs Thatcher and think a bit more about its national interests, he says. Alluding to Greece and even to the outsider Turkey, he talks about countries bargaining military favours in return for EEC agricultural concessions, something which Italy has never done, he points out.

There is not much doubt that farming has been the poor country cousin of Italy's post-war economic development. Industry has always taken pride of place, followed more recently by the ever-growing service sector. Now, however, industry is beginning to take an interest in agriculture as a new potential market for its products. Companies such as Olivetti, Montedison and Fiat, to mention the big names in the private sector, are treating farmers with a new respect. It is estimated that the agricultural sector is worth about 12,000 billion lira a year in orders to industry and that nearly one million workers in the industrial and commercial sectors of the economy are directly dependent on agricultural production. It is no longer just a matter of farmers' voting power: their buying power is becoming increasingly important.

Gathering in the wine harvest — Illustrated London News

What makes the Italian agricultural market so attractive is that it has considerable untapped potential. In almost all respects it still lags behind its European Community competitors. It is easy enough to find the typical peasant smallholding, dependent on family labour, within easy reach of Rome, as well as in the hill district of central Italy or rural Sicily. It is more difficult to find such a picture in the fertile Po Valley of the North or in the southern Puglia plain.

Even so, last year's agricultural census shows that the average size of Italian farms is only 7.2 hectares. This is slightly better than the 1970 average of 6.9 hectares but looks ridiculous beside the British figure of 65 hectares.

Wallner does not think that there will be much change in the size of Italian farms until the renting laws are reformed. At present tenants have virtual rent-controlled life tenure not only of farm buildings but also of grazing and arable land. Under these conditions, he says, only people interested in farming for themselves are likely to plough finance into agriculture on a large scale.

However, one new solution for those who want to invest in land without getting involved in the daily business of farming is *the agricultural service* company. A number of these have started up in recent years either as branches of big industrial manufacturers or backed by money from large corporations. These offer services such as general farm management, computerized feedstock control, legal and financial advice, in return for a fee or for a share of the profits, depending on the type of contract.

While there are increasing improvements in farm production itself there is still much progress to be made in distribution and marketing. This applies to both the domestic and export markets. At home produce still goes through the wholesaler, often alleged to be linked with criminal organizations in the south and political party associations in the north, to the small village market or shop. Fresh food remains the order of the day and the process industries, whether canning, freezing or drying or vacuum packaging, lag far behind their American or North European competitors. Spanish oranges, not to mention Israeli ones, are better known in British shops than Italian ones. French cheeses, wine and olive oil still take up more room on British supermarket shelves than the same products from Italy.

The progress made by Italian wines on export markets is just one example of what can be done with careful production control, efficient distribution and good advertising, even though increasing sales have not made life any easier between French and Italian farmers.

Not as much can be said for olive oil. Italian farmers have not helped their cause by grossly inflating production figures in their claims for EEC subsidies. There is now an end in sight for this loophole as the Ministry of Agriculture and Confagricultura are in the process of taking an aerial inventory of all the olive plants in the peninsula. Better relations with its existing fellow EEC partners are certainly necessary on this front as Italy still faces a hard fight ahead over the entry terms for Spain, one of its main competitors in the oil business.

Officially Italy is all in favour of enlargement. But farmers such as Stefano Wallner are determined that Italian agriculture should not be left to bear the cost. If production subsidies are not able to go round now under the present system, he says, how can they be expected to go around after enlargement unless the whole financing system is revised and revised quickly.

Mary Venturini

Facts and Figures

Area:	116,302 sq miles
Population:	57.4 million
GDP per capita:	56,154 (1982)
Percentage of workforce engaged in:	
Industry:	35.9% (1983)
Agriculture:	11.96% (1983)
Revenue from tourism	11,280 bn lira (£4,775m) 1982
Wine production:	1982-78m hectolitres; 1983 (estimate) – 80m hectolitres
Inflation rate:	15.5% (June, 1983)

Source: Bank of Italy

Questions still to be answered about the Vatican Bank

FINANCE

Ripples of the collapse in 1982 of the late Signor Roberto Calvi's Banco Ambrosiano still ruffle the surface of the banking world. Court actions brought by foreign creditor banks have yet to be settled. The Bank of Italy has made domestic banks eliminate or absorb foreign subsidiaries organized as holding companies, to guard against the type of operations that were conducted through the Ambrosiano's holding in Luxembourg.

Seen from Rome, however, the main unsettled question in the relationship with the Vatican Bank, the Istituto Per Le Opere Di Religione (IOR). The Italian Government contends that most of the Ambrosiano deficiency stemmed from unwise operations performed in the name of the IOR.

Its exact involvement has been the subject of an investigation by a joint Italo-Vatican commission set up last December. But, whatever basis may be found for a financial settlement, the question has not yet been tackled of the IOR's future status.

Established in 1942, the IOR is in an ambiguous situation, being able to act as both an Italian and a foreign bank. From its premises on the sovereign territory of the Vatican City, out of Rome's reach, unscrupulous Italians have been able to evade their country's foreign exchange regulations. The Italian authorities would therefore like the IOR to set up, for operations involving lire, a branch on Italian soil, subject to Italian regulations like any foreign bank's branch in Italy. The IOR's headquarters, in the Vatican City, would continue to move foreign currency around the world for Roman Catholic bodies outside the concern of the Italian authorities. Whether such a tidy solution can be reached in a reasonable time is however another matter.

For Italy's banks, this has been a year for stock taking and looking to the future. The economy, seventh in the industrialised world, attracts a slowly-increasing number of foreign banks, particularly to Milan. They see scope in supporting foreign trade operations, in merchant banking activities – still relatively undeveloped – in sectors such as leasing and factoring. The latest to establish a Milan branch, in October, was the Bahrain-based Arab Banking Corporation.

Foreign competition should stimulate modernisation and rationalisation in a system which some foreign bankers consider, in certain respects, to be still remarkably old-fashioned. Techniques, for example, for cheque clearance or the international remittance of funds could be greatly improved. The system is highly fragmented. A population comparable to that of Britain is served by more than a thousand banks, ranging from internationally-known ones to some with one branch in a small town.

Other financial services too, lag behind the degree of development reached by industry. The Milan Bourse is the first to admit that it falls behind in providing equity captial for companies. Only 147 companies are listed – none of them foreign – and some well-known names in industry have never sought a quotation.

This inadequacy is not due to the Bourse authorities, which have an active public relations programme to make known their activities at home and abroad. On November 10 for example they are sponsoring a seminar at the Berkeley Hotel, London, on "The Italian Financial and Industrial World", with leading speakers from Italian finance and industry.

Signor Ettore Fumagalli, President of the Bourse, sees government policies during the last 50 years as partly to blame for this state of affairs. The Fascist regime, faced in the great depression of 1929 with the problem of rescuing banks and their industrial holdings, put them in the specially formed IRI (Istituto per la Ricostruzione Industriale), which it capitalized with public funds. After the war, Christian Democrat-led governments followed a policy of "credit capital, not risk capital", and promoted reconstruction through concessional loans. Much of industry remained insensitive to the Bourse. In fact, Signor Fumagalli said, the President of Confindustria, the confederation of private industry, has never visited the Milan Bourse – a defect he hoped to remedy in the near future by receiving the president, Signor Vittorio Merloni.

"There is a 60-year gap between Anglo-Saxon Bourses and us, he added. Italian Bourses lack regulation on take over bids, on protecting small shareholders when control passes from one group to another, on insider trading. Bills on these subjects were before the last Parliament when it was dissolved earlier this year, and the Milan Bourse is pressing for them to be resubmitted to the new parliament.

Private and institutional investors are enticed away from equity investment by double-digit, tax-free yields on Treasury paper. The Bourse has consequently become the preserve of speculators looking for quick-time capital gain. Consob, the supervisory commission set up by the Government eight years ago, is ineffective. It suffers from what Signor Fumagalli calls "the uncurable disease of bureaucracy, or, to quote the Consob chairman Signor Vincenzo Milazzo, before a parliamentary commission, "it was stillborn".

A law this year permits, for the first time, Italian unit trusts – the few now authorized to operate are based abroad, mostly in Luxembourg. Will this breathe new life into the Bourse? Or will existing investors merely switch their holding into trusts, because they offer certain tax benefits? Several funds are in the pipeline, but none have appeared on offer yet and it is too early to see.

John Earle

Commentary

Geoffrey Smith

San Francisco

When I stepped off the plane at San Francisco on Sunday I did not expect that California would be the ideal place this week for an Englishman in search of popularity. Sure enough, the criticism began immediately. "We backed Britain over the Falklands", a friendly immigration officer said sadly. "Why did Britain not support us in Grenada?" It is a refrain that has been repeated frequently.

Given the lack of adequate advance consultation between the two governments, it might be thought that Suez rather than the Falklands would be the appropriate comparison. That is not, however, how it is seen in California. Britain, it is suggested, has failed to repay last year's generosity.

But how furiously has United States opinion been affronted, and how lasting is the damage on the American side to Anglo-American relations?

President Reagan undoubtedly has considerable public support for the Grenada operation. But on the West Coast at least the feeling does not seem to be very intense.

Perhaps this maybe attributed to the more detached attitude that Californians have towards national politics. Basking in an idyllic climate, remote from the excitement of Washington, why should they worry too much?

Maybe I shall find emotions running more strongly on the East Coast. On this evidence, however, national sentiment has not been mobilised in the United States over Grenada as it was in Britain over the Falklands.

A number of those who approved of the invasion believe that it will not remain long in the public memory unless it is seen to have a ripple effect around the Caribbean and Central America. There are even some who believe that it will in due course be judged unfavourably unless it is believed to have had a beneficial effect of this nature.

To my mind it is more probable that, unless damaging consequences emerge, American opinion will continue to regard the operation as a success. Provided that American forces can soon be withdrawn from the island, and the United States does not seem to be bogged down in an indefinite involvement, there will not be much inclination for a reappraisal. The United States will be seen to have won a short, sharp victory, and that will be that.

There is, it is true, a certain amount of criticism and scepticism in the press, and a good deal of professional resentment that the media in general were excluded from covering the invasion. So there will be no lack of commentators ready to make the most of any unfavourable information that may become available.

But it would have to be pretty signifant to persuade most Amerians to revise their opinion that the President was right on Grenada. Then, as other crises come along, this particular episode may soon be replaced as a topic of major interest.

In that case – even without a reappraisal that would lead more Americans to believe that this act was right – the direct damage to Anglo-American relations should be short lived. Britain will be seen as having declined to sponsor a success rather then being responsible for a failure. That is not the sort of reason to make a running fore.

The indirect damage maybe more widespread if this episode feeds a more general complaint that Britain and the other European allies are failing to play a full role as international partners of the United States.

I am not implying that such a complaint would be justified. One hears a good deal about lack of British diplomatic support in Grenada, but scarcely a mention of the presence of British troops in Lebanon. The idea that an ally has a right to its independent judgment is too easily dismissed as what Mrs Thatcher might describe in a different context as wetness.

But only if the British attitude on Grenada seems to be part of a wider pattern is it likely to have any lasting effect on Britain's standing in American eyes. If Britain were to withdraw unilaterally from the Lebanon peace keeping force, if it proved impossible to deploy the missiles in Britain, then Grenada would be added to the list of grievances.

As it is, there is some resentment, sadness and bewilderment that Mrs Thatcher of all people should oppose the use of military force in the Caribbean. But the disagreement over Grenada should not by itself do much lasting damage to Mrs Thatcher's or to Britain's reputation in the United States.

Grenadians seize their chance to clean the slate and start again

From Trevor Fishlock, St George's Grenada

The undertaker and his men were doing their mopping up, too, digging a pit beside the shot-up radio station and throwing in the bodies of two Grenadian soldiers, one on top of the other. No honours for these dead, no salutes or bugles.

Most Grenadian soldiers, however, had seen the futility of resisting the might of the Marines and the 82nd airborne division. Many threw away their guns, wriggled out of their uniforms and fled in their underwear.

Several hundred of them have already reported to a sports stadium to surrender. They give name, rank and number to a member of the Caribbean peace keeping force and hand over any weapons they have. In return, they go free under the amnesty offered by the governor-general and drift back to their villages among the nutmeg trees.

This is the wisest course. In a small and intimate island of 110,000 people there is no animosity. People are going to American soldiers and pointing their fingers at the young men who were in the revolutionary army.

They are settling their scores, but they also want to eradicate a stain. Grenadians feel a sense of gratitude to the surgeons who have healed their abscess. They also feel relief and pleasure at the sudden opportunity to wipe the slate and start again.

Queen Elizabeth II is still the Queen of Grenada and her Governor-General rules from Government House, an eighteenth century mansion set among palms with portraits of the Queen and Queen Victoria on the walls.

The memories of the "old days", the colonial days, are seductive for many people. There is a deep desire for order after the recent savagery.

Patrolling soldiers are gratified to see "God bless America" painted on the walls, to find people slicing off the tops of coconuts and offering them a drink.

For the American forces it was a good war, an old-fashioned, uncomplicated sort of war. It was not a difficult operation.

The enemy was small in number, but fought hard for two or three days, giving the Americans a run for their money, so that soldiers had the experience of what they had trained for and earnestly desired: a real war, what they firmly believed to be a just war.

They were embraced as liberators. What a pleasant change it has been for military men who look back over the dismal aspects of Lebanon, Vietnam and the Iranian desert fiasco. Here, at last, the issue was simple and they were zapping the reds.

Officers expressed pleasure at such an excellent training mission which was also the real thing. The airlifting of the 82nd Airborne from Point Salines, to the airport at Pearls, on Monday, was a gratifying demonstration of power and organization.

For the business-minded Reagan Administration, the drawing of the profit and loss account must be satisfying. Some of the commentators and politicians and part of the press are complaining, but here at last was a positive and popular stroke.

There was an inevitability about the events of the past two weeks. The Reagan Administration needed to tread on communist fingers, to make a demonstration of strength. Indeed, many of those who voted for Mr Reagan were expecting him to show the Cubans where they get off.

In an island most Americans had never heard of, there was what the Administration diagnosed as a cancer of Cuban militarism. Also, as luck would have it, a deteriorating Government, rent by the struggles of ambitious men.

In the middle was the doomed Maurice Bishop, always described as a Marxist, but by no means a hard-line one.

Mr Walesa leaving the Lenin Shipyard, Gdansk, where he has returned after sick leave.

Walesa will not go to Nobel ceremony

From Roger Boyes Warsaw

Mr Lech Walesa, the leader of Poland's banned Solidarity trade union, has decided against travelling to Oslo next month to collect his Nobel peace prize.

Instead, according to a statement issued yesterday, he proposed that his wife, Danuta, should attend the ceromony and read a speech from the rostrum.

Mr Walesa has expressed fears that if he leaves the country and makes a radical speech in Norway he will be barred from reentering Poland. His wife will be accompanied by their 13-year-old son, Bogdan and by Tadeusz Mazowiecki, a leading Catholic activist trusted by the Polish church leadership.

To underline the fact that the Nobel prize was for his trade union activities, Mr Walesa has invited a number of international trade unionists to the Nobel ceremony, including the chairman of the World Council of Trade Unions, Mr Sandor Gaspar, and M Francois Blanchard of the International Labour Organization.

The Kr1.5m prize is to be given to the Catholic Church for use in a fund that will bring investment in Polish private farms, Mr Walesa confirmed yesterday. He said that until the special fund had been established the cheque would stay with the Nobel committee.

A leading church dignatory, Bishop Szczepan Wesoly, will also attend the Nobel ceremony on December 10.

Police hurt in clash at airport

Frankfurt (AP) – Police have blamed a gang of masked "troublemaking troops" from as far away as Denmark for a clash at Frankfurt's international airport on Wednesday night.

Some 500 masked demonstrators armed with petrol bombs, slingshots and ballbearings, stones and tree branches battled with riot police on the controversial third runway under construction. Eight people were arrested and two policemen taken to hospital.

Second Kenyan airman freed

Nairobi (Reuter) – A second Kenyan airman, former Lieutenant Samson Oburu, facing a death sentence for alleged involvement in a coup attempt last year, has been set free by the High Court.

Last week Senior Private Madara Wango Bwoga also had his death sentence quashed. Several other airman have lost appeals against convictions for treason.

Rebel threat

Bangkok (AP) – Rebels who kidnapped a French technician and his wife in south-eastern Burma on October 18 threatened to put them on "trial" unless France stopped all economic aid to Burma. A leader of the "Karen National Union," said the guerrilla group intended to kidnap nationals of other countries giving aid to Burma.

Trinidad in UN move to replace US troops

From Zoriana Pysariwsky New York

The United Nations General Assembly was last night debating a resolution drafted by Trinidad and Tobago, which called for the deployment in Grenada of a Commonwealth security presence, and the immediate establishment of a bradly-based civilian iterim administration charged with organizing elections.

The draft is complementary to the resolution adopted late on Wednesday deploring the armed intervention in Grenada, calling for the immediate withdrawal of the invasion forces and requesting the holding of free elections.

A total of 108 countries supported the text, nine countries rejected the censure, and 27 abstained.

The central issue continued to be the legality or otherwise of the American-led intervention. This preoccupation was further increased by the discovery that the security treaty between Eastern Caribbean states had not been registered with the United Nations, as required under the United Nations charter, and therefore had no legal basis.

In the debate the United States was portrayed by many speakers as an adventurer seizing the opportunity to show its military might. But there was also an attempt to show more understanding of the concerns and fears of the Caribbean region, whose imprudence could be more easily forgiven.

The dual message coming from the debate was amplified by the introduction of the Trinidad and Tobago draft, which, rather then dwelling on past and present circumstances in Grenada, looked to the future.

In the Assembly debate, Mrs Jeane Kirkpatrick, the American representative, said that Mr Maurice Bishop, the overthrown Grenadian Prime Minister, was murdered when he discovered and resisted the high price of "embracing the Russian bear".

Arrest over tapping of computers

From Ivor Davis Los Angeles

In the film *War Games* a teenage student hooks into sophisticated government top secret computers and nearly starts a nuclear war. It was fiction.

But on Wednesday, Ronald Mark Austin, who is 19, and a self-taught computer operator, was arrested and charged with using his home computer to tap US Defence Department computers.

Mr Austin, a student at the University of California in Los Angeles, was charged with breaking into 200 computer files at 14 military, university and private research groups from California to Norway.

"It is a little like the *War Games* scenario without the nuclear effects", Mr Tom Tugend, a university spokesman said.

The Los Angeles Court District Attorney, Mr Robert Philbosian, said: "This is not some childish prank. We are talking about something that damaged data, blocked use and has cost hundreds of thousands of dollars, so in that sense you are talking about a theft from those companies and the Federal Government."

Tourists in trouble

Sailing holidays cut by Greek harbour police

From Mario Modiano, Athens

Dozens of British sailing fans run into troubled waters in Greece this week when their Aegean holidays coincided with a Greek Government campaign against foreign yacht flotillas operating under the Greek flag.

One flotilla of 12 small sailing yachts was detained in the island of Poros, south of Athens, and was fined £15,000 for sailing outside the mandatory six-mile limit for their class without due notification to the harbour authorities or the appropriate life-saving equipment.

The owners are Cruises and Marine Services Ltd. About 30 British holidaymakers who had chartered the yachts and sailed them from Lefkas island in the Ionian sea to Poros, were flown back home.

Another flotilla of 13 yachts of the same company, was arrested on similar grounds in Paros, in the Cyclades. They also were sailed from Lefkas by holidaymakers who, after this development were due to fly home today while the company's lawyer was trying to dissuade the Paros harbour master from imposing another huge fine.

The lawyer, Mr Haralambos Maroudas, told *The Times* that all those whose cruises were cut short by the affair, would be fully reimbursed.

A third flotilla of 13 boats set out from the island of Euboeba, with British crews, and was reported to have run into trouble in the area of the Dodecanese islands while trying to cross to Turkey.

Six other yachts owned by another charter company were detained in Rhodes until they *acquire the safety equipment* imposed by their classification certificate.

The Greek authorities decided to act after an advertisement appeared in the *Yachting Monthly* in Britain inviting "experienced sailors only" for a 15-day "Aegean adventure" offered by Yacht Cruising Association, a British company controlled by Mr Eric Richardson.

Mr Richardson is also general manager of Cruises and Marine Services, the Greek company which operates 62 yachts under the Greek flag. His competitors claim that most of these yachts were bought by individual Britons on export credits which are being repaid from the profits of the chartering business.

'War' over Portugal's exit tax

From Martha de la Cal Lisbon

Hotel owners and tour operators have declared war on the Portuguese Government for imposing an exit tax of 1,000 escudos (£5.50) on all tourists leaving the country except those who came in by road and remain less than 72 hours.

At an emergency meeting on the Algarve coast yesterday, 60 members of the hotel owners association decided to refuse to turn over to the Government all tourism taxes collected in hotels and restaurants on the Algarve until a decision is made to abolish the exit tax which the hoteliers say will drive tourists away.

Senhor Cabrito Neto, president of the hotel owners association, said the exit tax was the only one in the world. "It doesn't even exist in the east block countries and under international tax laws no foreign citizen can be prohibited from leaving Portugal for not paying the tax," he said.

Senhor Cabrito Neto said that a delegation of British tour operators is expected in Portugal to contact the Portuguese Government.

The exit tax was introduced last week without warning, and has caused chaos at airports and frontier posts. Tourists who have spent all their escudos before departure are being forced to wait in long queues to change more currency.

Death and devastation: The Turkish village of Muratbagi where half the population of 950 died in Sunday's earthquake.

UK fails to get Turkish atom contract

From Rasit Gurdicek, Ankara

An unnamed British company has failed to win a contract to build a nuclear power plant in Turkey.

President Kenan Evren yesterrday accepted tenders from West Germany, America and Canada for the three power stations which will be started next year.

Laying the foundations for the Ataturk Dam, Turkey's largest, General Evren said the plants would contribute to the elimination of energy problems over the next decade, and enable the country to cross the threshold of the nuclear age.

Hope for 11th hour agreement in Geneva

From Richard Owen Moscow

A Kremlin adviser said yesterday that there was still hope for an 11th-hour agreement at the Geneva talks on medium range missiles, provided the West used President Andropov's latest proposals as a basis.

Mr Lev Semeiko, a leading expert on the East-West relations at the USA Institute, said Mr Andropov had put forward his proposals in *Pravda* on October 27 "at a moment when it is not too late for the other side to discuss them constructively and even – if it really wants disarmament – to accept them as a basis for agreement".

Mr Semeiko's remarks were in contrast to the all-pervading gloom which seems to have seized Soviet officials over the impasse at Geneva. In his *Pravda* interview Mr Andropov offered to reduce Soviet SS20s in Europe to 140, an advance on previous Soviet proposals, but said that the deployment of cruise and Pershing 2 in December would make continuation of the present talks impossible.

Diplomats note that although the Russians have not yet walked out at Geneva, practical preparations for the imminent arrival of new Nato missiles are already under way, with no sign of an agreement.

It is thought that Mr Andropov may make a "final offer" aimed at the crucial missile debate in the West German Bundestag in just over two weeks time, and that Kremlin speeches tomorrow marking the anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution could give a clue to Soviet intentions.

Mr Semeiko, writing in *Sovietskaya Rossiya*, rejected the suggestion put forward by West German Greens in Moscow last week that Russia should refrain fron responding to Nato deployments, thus putting an end to the arms spiral. He said such one sided restraint would put Soviet and European secruity at greater risk.

● TOKYO: Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany, said here yesterday that Nato will be willing to continue negotiations with Russia over the reduction of itermediate-range nuclear forces even if current talks fail to produce results before November 15 (Richard Hanson writes).

He assured Japan that the West would not seek any settlement at the expense of security in East Asia.

Manila bars Australian journalist

From David Watts Singapore

President Marcos's increasingly beleaguered regime in the Phiokppines has made its first move against the foreign pres with the banning of an Ausstralian correspondent.

The ban on Mr Michael Richardson of *The Age*, who is based in Singapore, is the first since the oposition to the President boiled over after the assassinaion of Benigno Aquino. The Government has been at war with the more independent of the domestic press in Manila, but this is the first time that a move has been made against the foreign press.

The ban, on the advice of military intelligence, is because of what the Government called "consistently biased" reporting about the Philippines.

Since the start of the unrest the Government has been railing against the Wertera press for its coverage but its anger has been directed mainly against American publications.

Mr Fichardson, one of the most experienced and respected correspondents in South-East-Asia, makes an odd choice of target. He has been writing about the Philippines for 11 years.

Basques give warning on anti-terror moves

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

"Exceptional measures" against terrorism announced yesterday by Señor Felipe González, the Spanish Prime Minister, led to immediate warnings from Basque politicians of the risks involved.

Emphasizing that a battle was under way for the allegiance of the entire Basque people, Señor Morcos Vizcaya, spokesman of the Basque Nationalist Party in power in the autonomous Basque region, told Señor González he was making a fundamental error in underestimating the value of political solutions to the Basque problem. Another Basque MP forecast that the measures would be counter-productive.

Señor González's Socialist Government feels under pressure from the armed forces, following the murder by ETA, the Basque terrorist organization, of an army captain on October 19, to act more energetically against terrorism. As the debate in Parliament ended in which he announced the new measures, Señor González was applauded by the right-wing opposition as well as by his own Socialist Party.

Under a special Bill consolidating all anti-terrorism provisions for a limited period, exceptional punishment will be meted out to those guilty of terrorist offences. The Prime Minister said the Government would under no circumstances negotiate with terrorists.

The Government will have powers to ban the extreme left-wing nationalist Popular Unity coalition in the Basque region if it wishes. People seeking to justify terrorism in the media will also face heavy punishment.

US eases sanctions on Poland

From Mohsin Ali Washington

The United States has taken steps to ease some of the sanctions it imposed after the December, 1981, declaration of martial law in Poland, in the hope of inducing the Government to seek national reconciliation and restore free trade unions.

But the main US economic sanctions will continue until the Government takes "definitive action" to restore the human rights of the Polish people.

The White House announced on Wednesday that Washington had agreed with its Western allies to discuss rescheduling the 1981 Polish debt to Western governments. The unrescheduled debt to official creditors is about $65m (£43m). The amount of moratorium interest owed is about $400m. In addition there would be Penalty interest.

The total Polish debt to the West is $25 billion. Of this Western governments are owed $17 billion. Poland owes the US Government about $2 billion and US commercial banks about $1.1 billion.

The 1981 debt rescheduling talks will be between Poland and the so-called "Paris club" of 15 Western creditor countries.

Economy is Kaunda's top priority

Lusaka (Reuter) – President Kaunda of Zambia, fresh from an emphatic election victory, yesterday named a new Cabinet which he said should make national economic recovery its main objective.

The President told Zambian officials, foreign diplomats and journalists at a State House press conference that recovery could come only through economic restructuring.

Fifteen ministers from the outgoing Cabinet retained their posts, while four moved to different positions and newcomers were brought in to handle four other portfolios.

The Prime Minister, Defence Secretary, Home Affairs and Agriculture ministers were among those unchanged, but a new man, Mr Luke Mwananshiku, was appointed to the Finance Ministry.

Mr Mwananshiku, a respected technocrat who held the portfolio in the mid-1970s and is a former Central Bank governor, takes over finance from the Prime Minister, Mr Nalumino Mundia, who had run the ministry since the beginning of the year.

The portfolio has special importance since Zambia is heavily in debt as a consequence of its over-dependence for foreign earnings on the struggling copper mining industry.

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

Brazil's Congress flexes its muscles as tension grows over wages cut

From Patrick Knight, Sao Paulo

Tension between Brazil's military-led Government and a Congress greatly strengthened by last November's election has been growing in intensity as the country's economic crisis deepens.

Things have come to a head in the past weeks with the declaration of emergency measures in the capital after reluctance by Congress to pass a Bill which the Government believes is essential if the country is to reach agreement with its creditors and the International Monetary Fund.

Had it not become apparent a few years ago that Brazil was in for tough economic times, the regime would almost certainly not have moved as far as it has along the road to full democracy.

The relatively free elections in 1982 were partly forced on authoritarian administrations, which had earlier managed to neutralize political dissatisifaction by achieving fast economic growth.

But alhough the congressional opposition has gained much ground, the executive is still largely composed of people who were in command 10 years ago, many of whom are finding it difficult to adjust.

The new situation is also demanding an unwanted discipline form Congress. After almost two decades of virtual irreevance, when Congress could be as irresponsible as it liked, deputies suddenly find themselves able to veto vital legislation, and the temptation to act as before is proving difficult to resist.

One example a month ago was the case of the country's first Indian deputy, Xavante Chief Mario Juruna, who referred to the President, all his ministers and the armed forces as "corrupt".

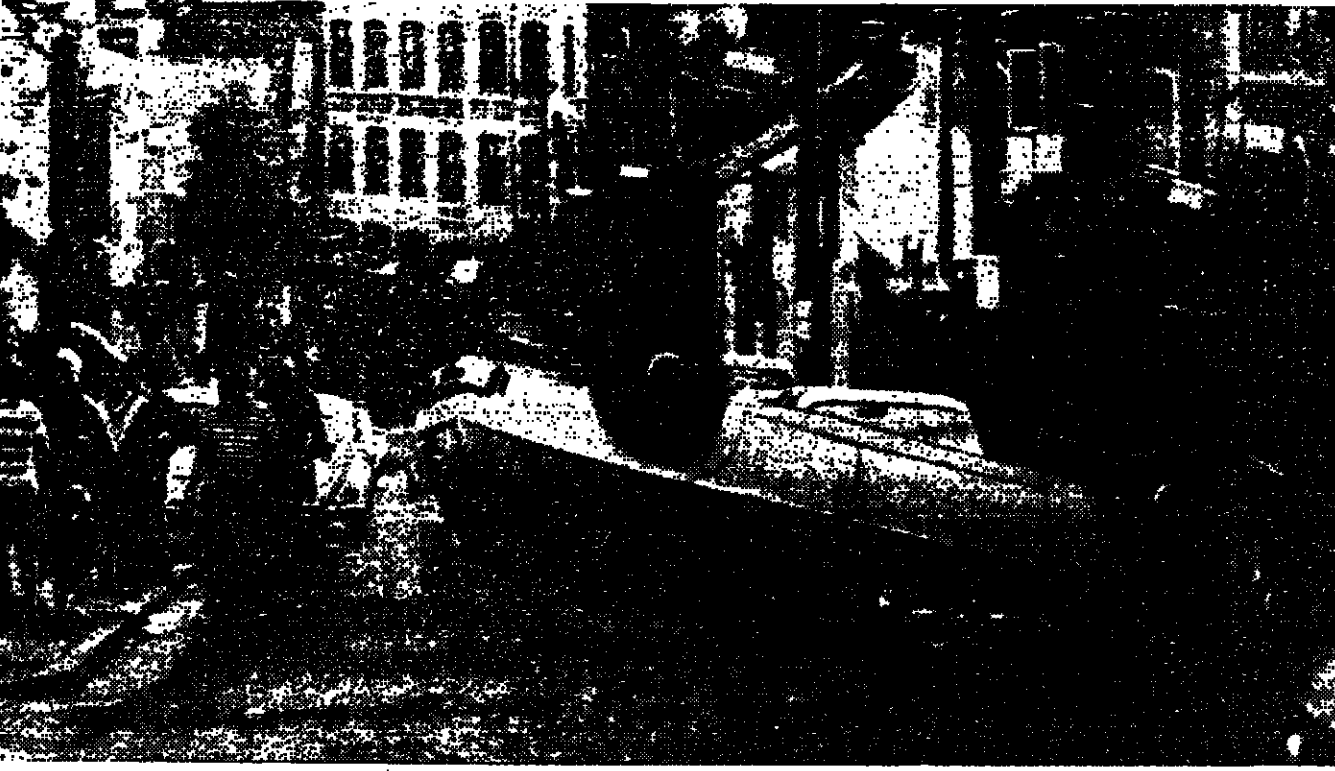
Rather than taking a relaxed view of this, the Government's initial response was to seek the severest penlty available, that of his expulsion from Congress, regardless of the effect this would have had on home and international opinion. Wiser counsels eventually prevailed, and an apology was accepted instead.

More recently, when the Government was frustrated in its endeavours to get the controversial Bill cutting wages through Congress, emergency measures were invoked, which have ended all lobbying and isolated Congress. Frightened by these measures, but placated by concessions made later in the Bill, Congress now seems certain to pass the compromise formula.

With its new lease of life, Congress has set up various committees of inquiry, including one into the country's foreign debt. Evidence has been heard that some ministers benefited unduly as the debt grew, and this has caused disquiet. Some generals have certainly done well in recent years, and large numbers of retired soldiers have positions of responsibility in state and other enterprises.

Earlier this year, an Amazonian logging company set up by a military pension fund, collapsed spectacularly and amongst those to have benefited, by being given exclusive rights to dispose of timber in Minas Gerais and Rio de Janeiro states, was a firm employing one of President Figueiredo's sons, although the firm, Metalquimica, had no previous experience of timber distribution.

However, probably a majority of the armed forces would now prefer to devote all their energies to professional duties, a feeling which has been strengthened by the implications for Brazil of the Falklands war.



Aboriginal violence: The scene in the Sydney suburb of Redfern after some 350 Aborigines clashed with police whom they accused of using unnecessary force in dealing with a domestic incident outside a public house. Aboriginal leaders have called for a Federal inquiry into the incident, in which 23 people, including three policemen, were hurt.

China drops deadline for deal on Hongkong

From Richard Hughes
Hongkong

China is now willing to continue the Sino-British talks on Hongkong's future even if an agreement has not been reached by next September, Hongkong leaders believe.

China has previously insisted that it would make "a unilateral declaration" on the future of the teriitory if there had been no agreement by September, 1984. But, after two days, there has been no amendments by Peking of the statement on Tuesday by Mr Qian Qichen, the Deputy Foreign Minister, in a press interview, that the negotiations would continue until a solution has been reached , even if both sides had not reached an agreement by September.

Mr Qichen's surprise consession was in conflict with the announcement in Peking in June that Mr Deng Xiaoping, the Chinese leader, had set a deadline of two years for conclusion of the talks after Mrs Margaret Thatcher's visit to Peking in September last year.

On October 1 Mr Ji Pengfei, the head of the Hongkong and Machao Affairs Office, repeated Mr Deng's warning at a reception celebrating China's national day.

Welcoming the sudden and unexpected change in Peking policy, Hongkong Government authorities, China-watchers and political analysts agreed that both Britain and China were adopting a more realistic attitude towards the talks and would patiently solve all the technical details involved.

"It is now clear that China has realized that it would be too inflexible if the talks were conducted under the pressure of a deadline," Mr Chan King-cheung, spokesman for the new Hongkong Society, said.

Mr Sxe Chusian, Vice-Chairman of the Hongkong Belongers' Association, said: "The setting of a deadline was only a strategy to pressure the British to get down to detail.

"It was apparent that there was a breakthrough in the latest round of talks in Peking, and China felt that this was the right time to soften its stand and not to insist on a deadline."

Scientology a religion, court rules

From Tony Duboudin
Melbourne

The High Court of Australia has ruled that Scientology is a religion and that a belief in God is not an essential qualification for an organization to be classified as a religion.

The decision was handed down by the court in Perth on Wednesday and overruled a decision by the full Victoria Supreme Court which had upheld an earlier decision by a judge sitting alone that a belief in God was essential and that Scientology did not qualify as a religion.

The issue was fought over payroll tax exemption. Scientology claimed to be entitled to it as a religion. Religions in Australia can claim some tax exemptions and the ruling by the High Court raises the possibility of Scientology and a number of other fringe religions organizations claiming from various state and federal taxes.

Chile resists US pressure

From Florencia Varas, Santiago

The Chilean Foreign Minister yesterday criticized the United States over its efforts to have talks resumed between Chile's Government and opposition Democratic Alliance.

Señor Miguel Schweitzer declared that recent statements by the US State Department on the breakdown in the talks were "excessive" and that such affairs were internal matters having no relation to the United States.

Formal contacts between the Government and the Alliance were suspended by the Alliance in the middle of last month after the Government rejected its demand that President Pinochet's term in office be shortened.

According to the 1980 Constitution, the President is not obliged to seek reelection until 1989.

The Alliance had called for the President's resignation, the installation of a transitional government and elections within 18 months.

Mr Edward Derwinski, the State Department adviser on Latin American affairs, has been in Santiago since Wednesday interviewing members of the Government, including Señor Sergio Onofre Jarpa, the Interior Minister, and General Fernando Matthei, commander-in-chief of the Air Force.

The White House had earlier issued a statement deploring the fact that the talks had not been resumed.

Mr John Hughes, a State Department spokesman, said: "The absence of a dialogue or interchange of points of view over the transition to democract causes concern (for the US) because this situatuion can only favour those who oppose a civilian government in Chile."

Managua threat to priest angers Spain

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

Spain has protested to Nicaragua over the threat to expel a Spanish Catholic priest accused of "anti-revolutionary activities" while working as a school headmaster.

Nicaragua's Ambassador was summoned to the Foreign Ministry on Wednesday to be told of Madrid's "disquiet" that the Salesian priest had been branded a CIA agent and given 24 hours to leave the country.

Father Luis Corral, who had already suffered imprisonment under the right-wing regime of General Anastasio Somoza, was acused of inciting young Nicaraguans to protest against a recent conscription law, which makes all males between 17 and 40 liable to call-up.

The priest, who has taken shelter in the Spanish Embassy in Managua, had appealed for respect for conscientious objectors.

The incident put further strain on the already delicate relations between Spain's Socialist Government and the Sandinista regime. Managua had already admitted that thee were members of ETA, the Basque terrorist organization, in Nicaragua.

Madrid's difficulties in trying to maintain a balancing act in Central America, exacerbated by the growing radicalism of the Sandinista Governemnt, have been further aggravated by Spain's fears of a Grenada-style direct intervention by the United States in Nicaragua.

When the Costa Rican Government arrested Gregorio Jiménez early in September, it claimed that Nicaragua was training ETA groups, in camps on its soil controlled by Cubans.

Commander Tomás Borge, the Nicaraguan Interior Minister, admitted on a visit to Madrid in September that there were ETA members in his country, though he vigorously denied that ETA groups were training there.

Chinese jail man who persecuted Liu

From David Bonavia, Peking

Mr Qi Benyu, a former left-wing agitator who organized the persecution of the late President Liu Shaoqi and his wife, has been sentenced to 18 years imprisonment for "counter revolutionary acts".

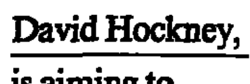
Four other extreme left-wingers of the Cultural Revolution period in the late 1960s have also received prison terms.

In 1967 Mr Qa was ordered by the so-called Gang of Four including Mrs Jiang Qing, widow of Mao Tse-Tung, to hold a humiliating "mass struggle and criticism meeting" against President and Mrs Liu, who were denounced as "revisonists".

Mr Liu died in 1969, allegedly from lack of medical care, but his widow has been rehabilitated and holds public office.

The sentences are the latest in a series of prosecutions of former left-wingers in advance of the purge due to be held in the Chinese Communist Party over the next three years.

Watch this space



David Hockney, is aiming to inflict the same shock on photography that cubism delivered to painting. Michael Young reports.

David Hockney's London studio is tucked out of sight behind a mass of trees and shrubs. Its small, anonymous entrance opens on to a cavernous white space with a steeply pitched roof. The light within this space is clear and constant.

At one end of the studio is a gallery. Beneath this gallery and to one side the walls are crowded with books. Furnishings are sparse: a long leather sofa addresses an equally long glass-topped coffee table. On its translucent surface a small toy perrot is dressed in a livery of flaring colour. On the bare floorboards a green wicker chair stands like a lush oasis.

Against one wall are three canvasses in various stages of completion. The top canvas is splashed with vivid patches of colour and is witness to Hockney's current obsession with cubism. Opposite is a bulky plan-chest. On top of this chest are sheets of coarse-grained paper. There is throughout the studio a feeling of controlled disorder. The only evidence of Hockney's preoccupation with photography is a poster from his recent Paris exhibition pinned to the wall to the right of the canvasses.

Hockney, the eccentric peacock figure, was absent. In his place was a blond, mop-haired, middle-aged man of mild disposition. There were no garish clothes and no multi-coloured socks and Fair Isle sweater.

He was dressed for work; blue and white striped shirt, fawn-coloured paint-splashed trousers and Dunlop training shoes without socks. Around one wrist he wore a watch with a yellow strap.

Hockney has used a camera for at least 20 years. In that time he has taken more than 30,000 photographs. These photographs are pasted into 100 albums. The collection forms a visual diary of his friends and family and a travelogue of a life spent criss-crossing the globe with a few close friends who are occasionally glimpsed in a succession of hotel rooms. It is an easy way of reducing the world to image and colour. It is, said Hockney, a form of sketching and a convenient way of storing information.

Hockney believes that photography has not been able to develop from its traditional way of seeing because it has never experienced a shock of an equivalent nature to the shock cubism inflicted on painting. The very immediacy of the medium has robbed traditional photography of its ability to convey time. It is Hockney's attempts to explore this fundamental problem of time that has given rise to his huge, audacious photographs which cover large expanses of wall like modern frescoes.

"In painting by an artist such as Canaletto there is a feeling of layered time, so that when the viewer looks at the finished work his eye continually moves over the surface. Photography's single image in comparison remains static. Compare a Rembrandt portrait with a photographic portrait by Karsh. The Rembrandt captivates you for ages while the Karsh keeps your attention for only a few seconds", Hockney said.

The introduction of time and animation into the single image became a key problem for Hockney. In retrospect, Hockney's solution seems simple. It was to abandon the single image altogether and to construct instead a multiple or composite photograph. "It was", he said, "a fly-on-the-wall image, a mosaic of small overlapping prints". The cumulative effect is one of a scene without any clearly defined border, with an almost discursive, unlimited progression that suggests both time and space.

These joiners, as Hockney called them, are composites which deliberately set out to explore time and space. "Lunch at the British Embassy in Tokyo", "is an intricate exposure taken over at least 40 minutes", Hockney said. "The picture not only concentrates on the main subject but gives equal importance to the peripheral vision." Through the mosaic of images Hockney not only suggests motion throughout the picture but also creates a discernible impression of linked moments.

The butting and overlapping fragments emphasize the surface of the picture while simultaneously accentuating the illusion of space. And this is, Hockney never tires of saying, "the sole purpose of painting and photography". Freed from the limitations of an outer edge, the photographs can describe any particular aspect of the scene. In theory the photograph could end anywhere.

Our conversation drifted on to discuss the photographic portrait of David Graves made in the London studio with Graves sitting in the very chair in which Hockney now sat.

The Graves portrait, unlike the "Lunch at the British Embassy in Tokyo", consists of 120 small Polaroids, each with its white border left intact. These white borders form a grid over the picture surface, making the illusion of depth even more apparent.

As Hockney took each Polaroid, he moved nearer to the individual object until it filled the viewfinder. To take the photograph of the book on the balcony, he climbed on to the balcony. To photograph the tulips on the table, he moved close to the blooms until their vivid, blood-red petals filled the frame. The result is a composite saturated with colour with the white grid line accentuating the fact that what we perceive is only illusion.

Hockney's technique works equally well with landscape. One huge composite of the Grand Canyon is, he believes, particularly successful. "After all", he said, "the Grand Canyon is the biggest hole in the world and a hole is nothing if not space". But confusion often arises when the time comes to stick the small prints on to the flat surface. He recalled with humour how on one occasion, when working with colour print film, the finished prints came from the one-hour photo lab out of sequence. After hours of frustration spent trying to piece the jigsaw together, he eventually gave up and sent the film back to be reprinted.

Earlier this year, at the National Museum of Photography in Bradford, Hockney experimented with a large format Polaroid camera. "I took some pictures of my mother with this large camera but they didn't really seem to convey anything about her. They captured her only as she looked for one moment. When I see my mother and talk to her I don't see her frozen into one moment but as a multiple fluid entity. It is precisely this feeling that I am trying to convey in the joiner photographs. I want to develop a technique that denies the individual moment", he said.

Suddenly he was anxious to show me some recent drawings. We crossed the studio to the plan-chest. From a folio he pulled a number of sheets of paper, each elegantly inscribed with the features of his favourite model, his mother. In each of the drawings the elderly woman is seen with three arms and hands. These additions are not, Hockney was at pains to point out, *pentimento*, but were a deliberate attempt to encode the fluid experience of being there with his mother.

Hockney's photographs disturb and even outrage many professionals

It is photography that has led him to this new way of seeing. What he has learnt from the camera he hopes to feed back into his paintings. And he emphasizes that cubist photographs need not look the same as cubist paintings, adding that he no longer knows what people mean when they say something is merely photographic. "Photography is the dominant way people see the world", he said. "Alter photography and the world becomes different."

His most successful photograph to date was taken in the Zen Garden in Kyoto in Japan. Here Hockney chose not to view the raked grey stones from one single viewpoint but instead walked the length of the garden, stopping every few feet to swing his camera vertically through 180°.

Progress from left to right is further measured by a strip of photographs almost detached from the whole and which run along the bottom edge of the composition. In this detached strip Hockney looks down at his own feet clad in red and black socks. The socks are repeatedly seen as though they were variable points from which all else in the picture are measured. With this photograph Hockney believes he has finally removed the window effect of traditional photography.

Hockney's photographs disturb and even outrage many professional photographers. David Bailey recently expressed his view to me on Hockney. "It is nothing but rubbish", Bailey said, "unoriginal and executed without any real understanding of what's going on". For his part, Hockney believes that such hostility comes from the simple fact that his photographs extend the limits of existing photographic formulas.

After Hockney's exhibition in Paris last year, Cartier-Bresson wrote to him to say how wonderful he thought the photographs were. Receiving that letter was for Hockney one of the high points of his photographic career.

moreover... **Miles Kington**

An arsonist for an ancestor

Most of us know we will celebrate November 5. In my case I shall enjoy the fireworks, enjoy the bonfire, enjoy consuming amounts of red wine and then say: "Of course, it's all for the children's sake, really". But what if you were a descendant of Guy Fawkes himself? How would you feel as you saw your ancestor being committed to the flames each year?

We asked a selection of Fawkeses to give us their reactions to the great day. Thanks to all of them for their cooperation.

Oswald Fawkes: "Guy was a sort of uncle way back on my father's side, and we've always been quite proud of him. I mean, today he'd be a sort of folk hero and always on the cover of *Time Out* or *City Limits*, so I've never been able to burn him in effigy. So what we do is burn Charles I in effigy instead. I've never much liked the Scots anyway. No, I haven't brought my children up as Catholics, though I've always encouraged them to be arsonists. The only embarrassing thing as far as they are concerned is going out collecting money for fireworks and shouting 'Penny for the King!'".

Sophie Fawkes: "I'm totally against violence in any form. I don't believe in burning a guy or blowing up the Houses of Parliament. But it would be unfair to deprive the children of a bit of fun on November 5, so we have a bonfire and throw some incense on it, then send the money we would have spent on fireworks to charity. I let the children have one sparkler each, though I have taught them to call them 'peace wands'. They really seem to enjoy it."

Ronald Vaux: "I always got such a lot of stick at school through being called Fawkes that I changed my name. When they weren't calling me Guy, they called me Knife 'n. Knife 'n Fawkes, you see. Then one year they actually tried to put me on a bonfire. It was that day I decided to change my name. Trouble is, I didn't know that Vaux is really pronounced Vo, so now I get a whole new set of jokes. Vaux there! and Vaux gest du denn? and Vaux is me. But I haven't the energy to change my name again."

Wally Fawkes: "No, I'm not the famous cartoonist who also plays jazz clarinet. I wish I were. But I am rung up a lot with requests to do drawings or play with bands, and as I am an amateur in both fields I get a lot of jobs I wouldn't get otherwise. I suppose I should be thankful, except that I also get a lot of his tax demands. I'd like to have fireworks on November 5, but this year I'm playing in a pub in the East End with a group that thinks I'm the other Wally Fawkes."

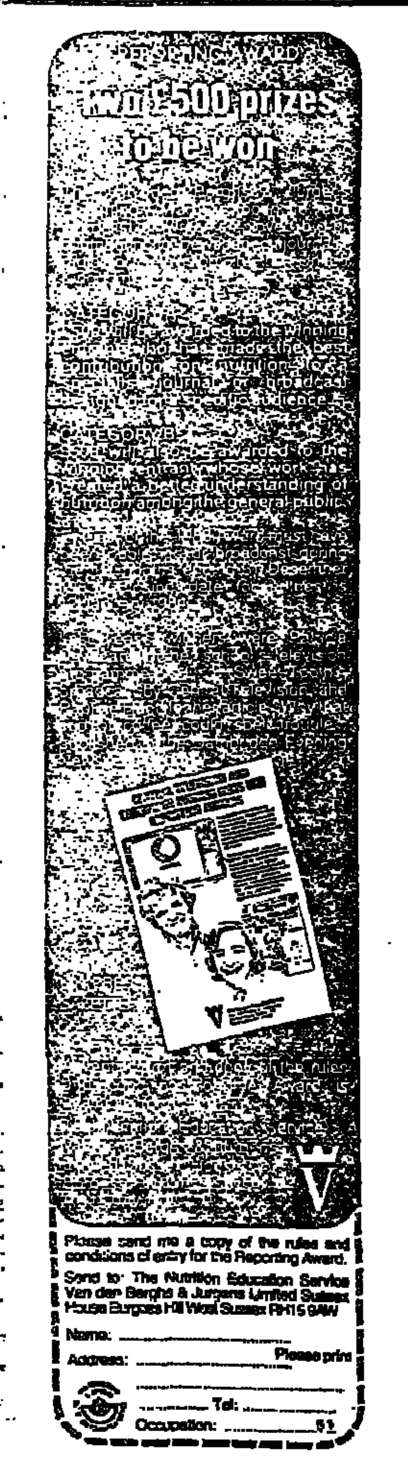
Katie Fawkes: "My job is dealing in period clothes, so of course I'm totally against the custom of burning the guy. You've no idea how many valuable 1950s garments are sent up in flames every Guy Fawkes Day. Generally I tour the area on November 5 looking for guys and taking off any historic jackets, trousers or greatcoats which have been put on them. It's the best day of the year for business, really."

Winston Fawkes: "Being from the West Indies, people generally assume I'm no relation of the famous Guy Fawkes. But who's telling whether he's black or white? Me, I think he was probably black. Old Guy was certainly on the front line, burning and looting there. Could well be I was a cousin of his. I'll drink a toast to him."

ffolkes: "There must be some mistake. I am ffolkes, the artist. Would you please get off the line? If you are thinking of Wally Fawkes, the other artist, I can give you his number."

Wally Fawkes: "Hello, Wally Fawkes is not in at the moment, but if you want to leave a message, please speak after the tone. On the other hand, if it's the annual ringing round by journalists of people called Fawkes for November 5, please do not leave a message. Ring my namesake who keeps getting my jobs."

Wally Fawkes: "Hello! Yes, I am free for any drawing job or gig on clarinet you care to mention. Oh, it's you again. No, I have no particular thoughts on Guy Fawkes Day."



Early this year Spectrum reported on hypoglycaemia and its alleged links with delinquency. **Vincent Marks replies**

How sugar starvation became a fashion

Hypoglycaemia means low blood sugar; nothing more, nothing less. To some fringe practitioners, however, this newly fashionable condition means big business, providing them with an opportunity to exploit unfortunate, and almost invariably private, patients with various vague symptoms.

In order to understand how this bizarre state of affairs came about, to such an extent that it has reached epidemic proportions in the United States and eastern Australia, requires a modicum of biological knowledge and the willingness to recognize the outrageousness of claims to special intelligence made by quasi-scientific practitioners and their acolytes.

Sugar – or more especially glucose – is an essential constituent of the body, which never normally contains more than 20g even after a meal with high sugar content. Glucose gets into the blood either from the food we eat or, during fasting and between meals, from the liver, where it is stored as glycogen. Most foods, except fats such as butter, margarine and animal fat, can be, and indeed are, turned into glucose in the body. In the case of complex carbohydrates such as starch, glycogen, milk (lactose) and table sugar (sucrose) this occurs in the gut before absorption. In the case of proteins it occurs exclusively in the liver and occurs only when there is no carbohydrate left in the gut to be absorbed.

Glucose is used by the brain to supply energy to keep it alive and working properly. It is also used by other tissues, such as the muscles but they, unlike the brain, can use fats of which there is always a plentiful supply in the blood equally well for this purpose, which explains why symptoms of hypoglycaemia always relate, in some way, to brain malfunction.

The amount of glucose in the blood is delicately controlled throughout the day and night by insulin. Made by the B-cells of the pancreas, insulin is released into the blood stream during and after eating and reduces the rise in blood sugar that would otherwise occur. It does this by increasing the rate of glucose entry into the liver and muscles where it is stored as glycogen.

Between meals glucose absorption decreases as does the amount of insulin produced, with the result that glucose entry into muscles ceases and they switch to using fat from the blood or their own stores of glycogen as fuel. The brain, however, continues to extract glucose from the blood at a rate matched by its entry into the blood from the liver, which is the only organ capable of making glucose in the body between meals.

People with diabetes cannot produce enough insulin to dispose of glucose as fast as it is absorbed; its concentration in the blood rises until it spills into the urine. Unchecked, this causes a rapid deterioration in health. The discovery of insulin by Sir Frederick Banting and Charles Best and its introduction for the treatment of diabetes in 1922 was soon followed by recognition of the consequences of inadvertent over-treatment: hypoglycaemia.

Depending on how low and how rapidly the blood glucose level falls, patients can experience and enormous array of symptoms from barely perceptible to coma. They only occur, however, when the level of glucose in the blood is measurably low and they can always be relieved by eating or drinking something containing sugar.

Soon after the description of insulin-induced hypoglycaemia it was suggested that patients might sometimes experience symptoms due to hypoglycaemia even when they had not been treated with insulin. This was confirmed by measuring the concentration of glucose in the blood of such patients and showing that it was invariably low whilst they felt ill but completely normal at all other times. As more and more experience of "spontaneous" hypoglycaemia was gained it was realized that it had many causes – now numbering over 100 – all rare. In a minuscule number, about one in a million, the cause was over production of insulin by a tumour in the pancreas.

The symptoms of "spontaneous hypoglycaemia", like those of the insulin-induced variety, are always intermittent and last from a few minutes to about an hour. They are always relieved by taking sugar by mouth (or glucose by intravenous injection). It must always be remembered that the symptoms of hypoglycaemia are extremely non-specific; the only thing that distinguishes them from those caused by a host of other conditions such as anxiety, neurosis, panic or fainting attacks is their relief by sugar (and nothing else) and their occurrence only when the concentration of glucose in the blood is demonstrably low.

These facts – and many others about hypoglycaemia – have been known for over 20 years but have generally been ignored by those practising what Frederick Wolfe in 1967 called "hypoglycaemia quackery" based on half-truths, scientific ignorance and sometimes deliberate distortion of the facts. How did such a situation arise?

At the time Banting and Best were discovering insulin, other investigators were developing micro-methods for measuring glucose in blood. These enabled measurements to be made at frequent intervals in healthy volunteers, as well as in patients with diabetes, before and after they had drunk a sugery drink. They showed that after drinking a large amount, i.e. 100g of glucose dissolved in 250ml of water, the blood glucose concentration rose by only a modest amount in healthy subjects in contrast to the massive rise observed in patients with diabetes, and returned to the fasting level within two to three hours. This procedure was then dignified by calling it a "glucose tolerance test" and, though greatly over used and abused it served for many years as a diagnostic test for mild diabetes.

The pioneers of the technique recognized that if blood sampling from healthy subjects was continued beyond the normal duration of the test, the concentration of glucose almost invariably fell to well below the fasting level before returning to starting point.

Thus rebound (or reactive) hypoglycaemia is often sufficiently low, even in perfectly healthy subjects, to be associated with mild symptoms such as palpitations and lightheadedness.

Unfortunately, the observations of the original authors, which have been confirmed many times since, were like too many important discoveries in medicine, largely ignored.

During the first 30 years or so following the description of "spontaneous hypoglycaemia" confusion reigned as to its possible causes, since each required its own specific treatment. Order was brought out of chaos largely as a result of work by Dr Jerome Conn of Ann Arbor, Michigan. Unfortunately Dr Conn subscribed to – and hence indirectly perpetuated – one of the myths that had gradually grown up in the United States that many patients with a variety of vague symptoms who sought medical help might be suffering from functional (reactive) hypoglycaemia. Ingestion of a large (100g) dose of glucose by these patients was indeed followed some three and a half to four and a half hours later by the appearance of a low concentration and symptoms, as it would have been by healthy subjects, had anyone thought to test them.

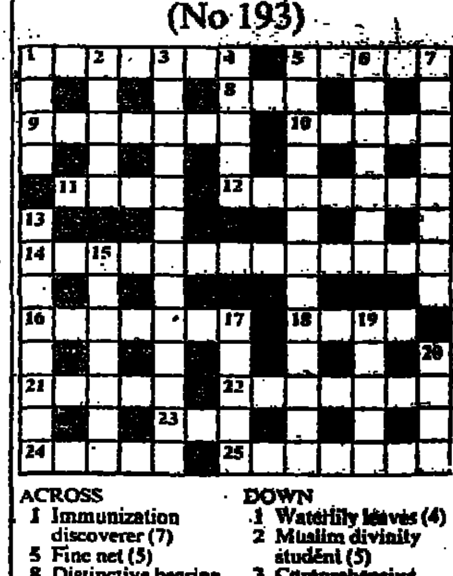
Some 20 years ago when Dr F. Clifford Rose and I first published our book on Hypoglycaemia, we were extremely sceptical of functional (reactive) hypoglycaemia as anything other than a rarity, mainly because we saw so little of it in Britian (despite looking for it), in contrast to the United States where it was said by some authors – though apart from Conn – no one of scientific stature – to be more common than diabetes.

The opportunity to charge patients exorbitant fees for carrying out repeated glucose tolerance tests and then, regardless of the analytical results, to sell them worthless nostrums and proffer ill-informed dietary advice has been too great for the charlatans to resist. Very few, if any, of the patients in the United States diagnosed as having functional or reactive hypoglycaemia suffer from it (in every day life that is); while others have genuine illnesses such as anxiety states, neurosis, depression, schizophrenia and alcoholism that are overlooked or missed.

Even more worrying is that people more remote from scientific medicine than those referred to in the joint statement have jumped on the bandwagon. Some have merely exploited the situation by writing about "hypoglycaemia" in mass circulation publications in exaggerated and misleading terms. Others have started attributing miscreant behaviour, delinquency and criminality to functional hypoglycaemia without a shred of evidence except selective – sometimes deliberately distorted – quotations from scientific literature and unsubstantiated, uncontrolled "experiments".

Vincent Marks is Professor of Clinical Biochemistry at the University of Surrey.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 193)



ACROSS
1 Immunization discoverer (7)
5 Fine net (5)
8 Distinctive bearing (3)
9 Amount lacking (7)
10 Cereal disease (5)
11 Secular (4)
12 Quarrel (7)
14 Nov 5 conspiracy (9,4)
16 Proper beer (4,3)
18 Extended voyage (4)
21 11th Cent Spanish hero (2,3)
22 Booming (7)
23 Independent (3)
24 Crowd actor (5)
25 Do (7)

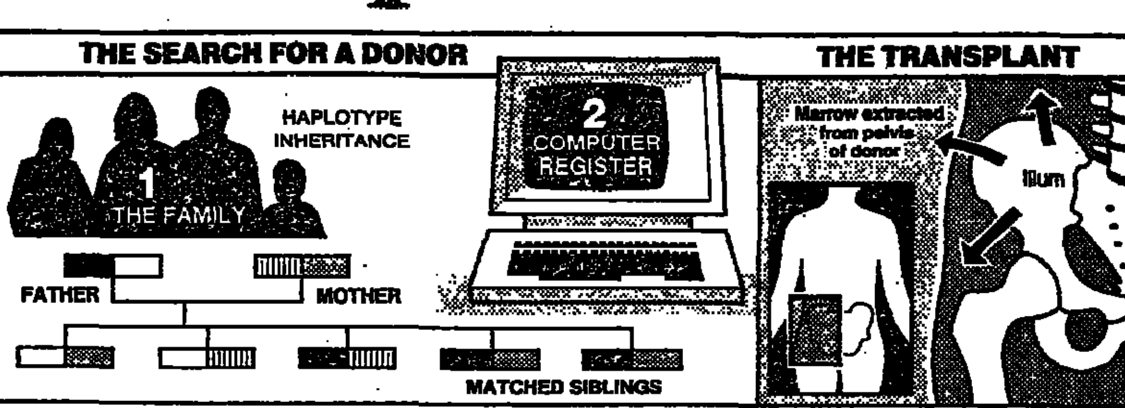
DOWN
1 Waterlily leaves (4)
2 Muslim divinity student (5)
3 Comprehensive volume (13)
4 Thought highly of (5)
5 Discovered horde (8,5)
6 Mild deception (3,4)
7 Supplication (8)
13 Afflict (8)
15 Tidy incision (4,3)
17 Wear down (5)
19 Freedom (5)
20 Trivial (4)

SOLUTION TO No 192
ACROSS: 1 Hiccup 5 Chancy 8 You 9 Kaiser 10 Biceps 11 Zola 12 Meditate 14 Guided missile 17 Megawatt 19 Mash 21 Curtsy 23 Untrue 24 Sad 25 Slopes 26 Echoic
DOWN: 2 Imago 3 Cassandra 4 Pyramid 5 Cubed 6 ADC 7 Capital 13 Test match 15 Unequal 16 Intrude 18 Abyss 20 Saudi 22 Top

FRIDAY PAGE

Performing a simple miracle

This week the Government announced its plan to provice £650,000 over the next 18 months fcr bone marrow transplants. **Rachel Cullen** has been finding out the problems involved in bone marrow surgery – and why surgeons are so optimistic



Bone-marrow transplants only become news when a donor jets across the Atlantic or a dramatic mission of mercy. These events are certainly exciting, but the publicity they attract tends to obscure the new British developments in this field. Cure rates are climbing, the quality of life for patients undergoing treatment – often young children – has improved greatly, and the range of illnesses for which bone-marrow transplant may save lives has expanded.

There are some fearsome problems to overcome, both before and after transplantation, but the actual procedure of collecting marrow from one person and giving it to another is, compared with other transplant surgery, astoundingly simple.

Using a hollow needle the doctor makes several insertions into the donor's ilia (the bones of the pelvis); the donor is given a general anaesthetic for this, since the process of sucking out the marrow disturbs nerve endings inside the marrow cavity and would, in a conscious donor, cause an intense, sick pain.

About a pint of fluid is usually withdrawn; from a third to a half of this is marrow, which is separated from the blood which makes up the rest of the fluid. This marrow is then dripped slowly into the bloodstream of the recipient and finds its own way to where it can grow and expand to replace the patient's own marrow.

The only risks to the health of the donor come from being anaesthetized, which is always slightly hazardous, and from being turned over while unconscious so that the pelvis can be probed in different places – one donor has slipped a disc. The donor's body makes up the lost marrow in a startling two days – one woman has given marrow on six occasions with no ill effects.

The crucial components of bone marrow which enable a graft to cure such a variety of diseases are the stem cells, which comprise only some 5 to 10 per cent of the marrow. They are capable, at least in children and probably in adults too, of differentiating into all the other essential constituents of bone marrow: red blood cells which carry oxygen from the lungs to the tissues, white blood cells which fight infection and platelets which form plugs to arrest bleeding from wounds. Experiments with mice have shown that stem cells can flourish for nine lifetimes of their host, so once they are safely transplanted they act as a factory of healthy blood cells for many years.

Immunologically, the younger the donor the better it is. A baby's bone marrow is full of these vital stem cells, and in a very young child the cells have not been subtly altered by random mutations and the need to fight off repeated infections as have those of an adult.

The bone-marrow transplant team at the Westminster Hospital, a world leader in its speciality, has successfully used a baby aged four months as a donor. The quantity of marrow obtained was minute, but crammed with stem cells; the graft was one of the easiest undertaken by the Westminster team, and both donor and recipient are thriving.

Of the dificulties facing doctors involved in bone-marrow transplantation, the best known is that of finding a suitable donor. Blood transfusion entails matching of the ABO blood groups and checking the Rhesus factor but tissue typing for a bone marrow graft is tremendously more complex.

A preliminary sorting aims to match the main tissue types, called human leucocyte antigens. If a match can be found for these factors, then a further test, the mixed lymphocyte culture, is used. The host's cells are allowed, in a laboratory, to attack the cells of the potential donor to see if the host will reject the graft. More importantly, in another culture in the laboratory the donor cells are allowed to attack the separately paralysed host cells in an attempt to predict whether graft-versus-host disease will occur.

This illness can arise because the transplanted marrow is a source of immunologically competent cells which can programme attacks on the new host. Lymphocytes in the marrow are designed to wipe out any foreign organisms and they carry an estimated thousand million recognition sites which can be triggered by immunogens. This means in practice that any small differences between the donor and the recipient might, as it were, set off alarm bells in these recognition sites and start the transplanted marrow attacking the body of its new host.

Graft-versus-host disease might kill the recipient of the graft within days or weeks of the transplant, or it can cause debilitating and chronic illness, damaging the patient's liver, gut, skin and muscles. The host's own defences have to be destroyed before the graft can be accepted, but this increases the chance that the engrafted marrow will it self attack the recipient's body Balancing these factors entails the sophisticated use of radiation and powerful chemicals.

The risks of graft-versus-host disease are still so great that bone-marrow transplants are used only for illnesses that will almost certainly prove fatal without a graft. These fall into three main groups: leukaemias, severe anaemias and inborn errors of metabolism.

Leukaemia, cancer of the blood, is the disease associated in many people's minds with bone-marrow transplant. In fact treatment with anti-cancer drugs has improved greatly over recent years and is the first choice for children with leukaemia, only when this has failed will a bone-marrow transplant usually be tried. Only about 30 per cent of patients in this category will be cured by a transplant.

Success rates are higher for aplastic anaemia. In this illness the sufferer lacks red blood cells, and at its most severe this sort of anaemia will kill over 90 per cent of sufferers; bone marrow transplants have saved the lives of more than half of those transplanted over the last ten years at the Westminster Hospital.

The most promising area of new applications of bone-marrow transplant, however, is the treatment of inborn errors. Some 3,000 conditions, all rare, have been identified where a child is born with a metabolic defect, such as a missing vital enzyme. In many of these diseases it has not been established yet what the nature of the defect is, but for some 7 per cent of them Professor Jack Hobbs at the Westminster reasoned that a single transplant might set up a permanent enzyme factory. Of these 90 candidate diseases, Professor Hobbs and his team have transplanted 40, and in 35 of these they have effected a cure.

In the ideal situation of matched sibling transplants the children treated by the Westminster team show survival rates beyond two years post-transplant of 46 per cent for leukaemia, 55 per cent for aplasia but over 90 per cent for inborn errors. Without a transplant, children suffering from these inborn metabolic defects would deteriorate physically, and in some cases mentally, from babyhood until death.

Finding a donor remains a major problem with these metabolic errors. Each person has two haplotypes making up their genetic "fingerprint": a child will inherit one from each of its parents. Hence even a family with four children may have no two with the same pattern, and in today's small families the chances of a compatible sibling donor for a child needing a transplant are low.

A parent will of course always share one haplotype with a child, but ironically although most parents offer immediately to be a donor for an afflicted child, the team at the Westminster has found that parents make bad donors, often giving rise to chronic graft-versus-host disease.

Transplant surgery in general has a grisly image; it is also extremely expensive and the results are sometimes disappointing. Bone-marrow transplant in contrast is relatively cheap (about £8,000 per transplant including finding and matching a donor and nursing care) and leaves the donor in perfect health.

The register that saves lives

If your child needed a bone-marrow transplant, how would a donor be found? The first step would be to take small (usually ten millilitres) blood samples from any siblings to check for compatibility. If a match could not be found among brothers and sisters then more distant relatives would be asked to help: bone marrow has been used successfully from uncles, aunts, grandparents, cousins.

Often no potential donor can be found even within the extended family, and at this stage the Nolan Register which began after the unsuccessful search to find a donor for Antony Nolan, might be approached. This is a London-based computer store of preliminary tissue-types from over 50,000 volunteers who would be willing to donate bone marrow (it is consulted by doctors *from many countries*). Private patients, or those from abroad pay £100 to have their tissue-types matched against the register, while for the NHS a charge of £20 is levied.

For some patients with rare tissue-types, like Anthony Nolan, a donor is never found.

The pressures on this life-saving procedure are enormous, for if 50 people are waiting for transplants and there is only enough money to perform ten, then British doctors are forced to accept the patients who are most likely to benefit. The child for whom a donor from the Nolan Register recently flew to the United States was only given a 30 per cent chance of being saved by a transplant. She has been lucky and is out of hospital recovering well, but she would not have received a transplant in an NHS hospital.

Cooking through the years

In the winter of 1921 "The Woman's View", a daily column on the Court Page of the day, ran a piece headlined "Country friends to a Christmas shopping luncheon". In it readers were offered recipes for oysters au gratin, a Malay prawn curry, salad and waffles. They were also talked to.

"... *Country friends flock eagerly* to town, armed with lists of things they are resolute to buy and bestow, and the offer of a house of rest, an hour of respite from their bewildering preoccupations, and an agreeable luncheon will be an act of hospitality gratefully welcomed. It will be the more appreciated if we take the trouble to order such fare as it is not readily procurable in the country."

The author was plainly a person of substance but her identity was guarded by the attribution "from a special correspondent". If I had not found a second-hand copy of *Kitchen Essays with Recipes and their Occasions*, a collection of her columns in *The Times*, I might never have known that the author was Lady Jekyll, DBE, hostess and for 10 years chairman of the visiting committee of the Borstal Institution for Girls at Aylesbury. Anonymity was the rule for our cookery writers until the mid-1960s.

In the 16-page wartime papers of 1940, meat rationing drew the cookery correspondent of the day, E. Brougham, to write about "resourceful catering" using unrationed meats. The kidneys that he, or she, advised simmering for an hour cannot have been at their best, but the oxtail recipes look sound enough. If readers of *The Times* had not been familiar with awful offal before, nothing was spared them now. Ox cheek stew, sweetbreads, tripe, and stewed sheep's hearts were followed the next week by brains, liver puddings and sausages with semolina.

By 1943, paper was rationed too. *The Times* was down to eight pages and the Ministry of Food was printing more recipes in the advertising space than the paper's own correspondents. On October 5 it was "five delicious dishes from one packet of dried eggs".

Before Christmas that year the news columns carried daily stories of black marketeering in poultry. Advertisers like Rowntree and MacVities were buying space to explain why the "boys and girls at the front" were seeing more of their products than those left at home.

On December 20 the ministry offered a recipe for Christmas pudding "best eaten the day it is made". It called for 4oz of sugar and flour, 8oz each of fruit, grated raw carrot and grated raw potato, 1 teaspoon each of bicarbonate of soda, salt, nutmeg and cinnamon, 2 dried eggs and 2oz of melted dripping, all to be mixed and steamed in the usual way for two hours.

By 1956 there was a weekly women's page and regular cookery features. In October that year a correspondent called Ryan gave recipes for grouse pie, and guinea *fowl with an olive stuffing.*

During the 1960s the articles became both chattier and more precise. Thermostatically controlled ovens had become almost universal and recipe ideas were gathered from further afield. For Easter 1960 it was Russian Easter cake and pashka with entertaining notes on their provenance. In May the subject was rhubarb. "Temptingly displayed in the greengrocer's window, forced rhubarb is perhaps not so flavoursome as that available later on but its rose-red colour is attractive and makes a welcome change from dried or canned fruit ..."

Mrs M. Stanley-Wrench, whose articles were not even signed "a correspondent", did not yet have frozen fruit to fall back on, or unseasonal airfreighted foreign imports. And her rhubarb sponge which made "a good change for the nursery folk" seems dated now, even for its day.

I have not seen a copy of *The Times Cookery Book* published in 1960, but I do have its spiral-bound successor of 1963. The oddest feature of it, discounting a recipe for "Christmas pudding, teetotallers small", is the chapter order which begins with biscuits and bread, continues with desserts and ice creams, and ends with soups. The style is urbane and practical. The proportion of excellent French and Italian recipes is high, and author, maddeningly, is anyonymous.

Katie Stewart, who wrote our cookery columns for 12 years from 1966, was the first cook to see her name in print. It was she who had the task of writing for the proud new owners of freezers and blenders. The reliability of her recipes earned her a unique trust, and her *Times Cookery Book* of 1972, and *The Times Calendar Cookbook* published three years later, were hugely popular.

Now there is *The New Times Cook Book* based on the columns I have had so much fun writing over the past four years. If it does nothing else, this book, like its predecessors, reflects the age live in. In 1921 Lady Jekyll was advising her readers how to cope in the kitchen "in the cook's absence". My goodness, times have changed.

Shona Crawford Poole

The New Times Cookbook, *by Shona Crawford Poole, is published by Collins, price £9.95.*

Meal tickets: the law will provide

COMMENT

The Matrimonial and Family Proceeding Bill, introduced in the House of Lords on Wednesday, will spell the end of the divorced wife's meal ticket for life – or will it? Registrars – the judicial officers who make most of the decisons about divorced couples' finances – are privately voicing doubts that the Bill will wreak any radical changes in the divorce courts. "It's a bit of a non-event" said one.

The new law, like the old, will leave a lot of discretion in the hands of individual registrars and judges. It will be up to them to decide whether short-term maintenance or a clean break is appropriate in a particular case. In most cases, say the registrars, the outcome will be pretty much as it is under existing legislation.

The reality is that most wives, at the time of divorce, are simply not in a position to be self-supporting. Three out of five divorces involve children under 16. Under the Bill, the courts will have to put the interests of the children first. In most cases that will mean allowing them and their mother to stay in the family home, and giving her enough cash to keep the home going.

Even if a wife earns enough to support herself, registrars will not normally go for a clean financial break in a case involving children. Most are reluctant to risk throwing a divorced wife on the state as long as there is an ex-husband capable of shouldering the burden. So they prefer to leave open the option of falling back on her former spouse if her job falls through.

The Bill directs registrars and judges to consider short-term maintenance as a possibility, to allow a wife to retrain or adjust to becoming self-supporting. But the bleak employment picture will limit the scope for this sort of order. The courts already have the power to make limited maintenance orders, but they rarely use it.

The divorce courts are bracing themselves for a rash of applications from husbands to have their wives' maintenance cut off when the bill becomes law. Most will get short shrift.

What sort of case might a court look on favourably? "That of a working wife with children over 16 who is still getting maintenance from her husband", said a registrar. "Even then I wouldn't cut her off straight away. I would give her one to three years either to progress in her job, or work out her budget and finances." But most wives over the age of 50 who have never worked can continue to count on their meal tickets.

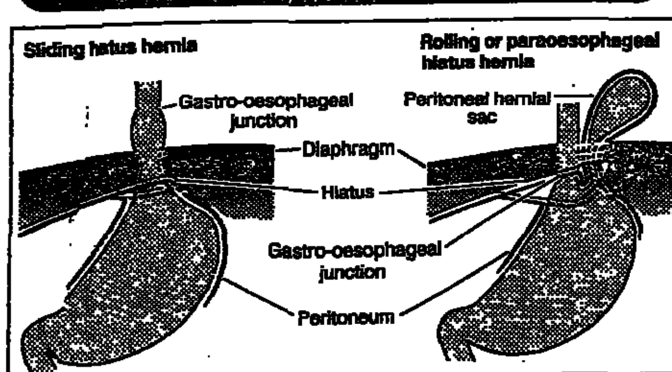
Short, childless marriages are the most likely to result in a clean break under the new law. But there is already a clear trend away from claiming maintenance in these cases.

Women who married in the 1960s and early 1970s have been caught unawares by the *phenomenon of mass marriage* breakdown. Today's brides are wiser and warier, fewer are willing to put all their eggs in the marriage basket.

However much the courts might prefer that husbands carried on supporting their ex-wives, the fact is that most divorced men remarry. And few pay cheques will stretch to cover the needs of two families.

Clare Dyer

MEDICAL BRIEFING



In the sliding hernia, left, the oesophagus joins the stomach above the diaphragm. The rolling hernia occurs when the stomach pushes through a hole in the diaphragm.

Beware the season of the hernia

In country practice, autumn is the season when patients with a hiatus hernia seek help, prompted to see their doctors by heartburn and chest pain brought on by the stooping involved in planting their bulbs and potatoes.

There are two types of hiatus hernia; the sliding hernia which occurs when the oesophagus, the gullet, joins the stomach above the diaphragm, the shelf separating the chest from the abdomen; and the rolling hernia when although the junction is below the diaphragm, some of the stomach has pushed its way through the hole in the diaphragmatic shelf so that it lies alongside the oesophagus.

Symptoms occur when these abnormalities allow stomach acid or digestive juices to flow into the oesophagus and inflame a lining not designed to withstand their onslaught. This inflammation, oesophagitis, occasionally leads to ulceration with bleeding. The resulting scarring can sometimes cause partial obstruction.

Patients are advised to lose weight, to avoid stooping, late heavy meals, very hot tea, excessive alcohol in the evenings, and tight belts. They are told it is more helpful to raise the head end of the bed with bricks, than to use extra pillows.

There are now a wide variety of medical treatments available; but the two usual standbys are antacids combined with silicone, the latter to facilitate the clearance of stomach acids for the oesophagus; and the alginates, preparations which by forming a raft floating on the stomach contents, covers and soothes the lower end of the oesophagus.

How heartening

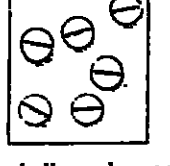
The traditional Highland fare of oatmeal, fish and whisky may have been dictated for the nineteenth century crofter by poverty, availability and isolation, but a twentieth century nutritionist, provided that the alchohol was taken in moderation, might have devised a similar diet for his cardiac patients.

Even as the papers reported the dumping at seas of unsold herrings, further confirmation of the cardioprotective action of eicosapenanoic acid in fish oil emerged from Sheffield, where doctors are studying its effects on patients suffering from coronary heart disease. A high intake of fish oil reduces the serum cholesterol levels and increases the high density lipoproteins, helpful fats; perhaps the doctors' most striking observation is that treated patients needed few glyceryl trinitrate tablets to control their angina.

Porridge and whisky recently received accolades, too. Professor James Anderson, of the University of Kentucky, lectured in London last week on the advantages of oatmeal in the treatment of diabetes and as a means of reducing serum cholesterol.

Dr John Thornton reported in the Lancet *earlier in the month that he and his colleagues at Bristol had shown that a modest daily intake of alcohol; half a bottle of wine or two to three generous measures of whisky raised the levels of the high density lipoprotein, this provides a possible biochemical explanation for the previously reported observations that moderate drinkers have less coronary heart disease than teetotallers.*

Aspirin aid



Treatment with aspirin is fashionable again. Other preparations introduced over the last 30 years have challenged aspirin's preeminence as mild pain killers, temperature reducers and anti-inflammatory agents, but it is now making a comeback. Aspirin, by preventing platelets (small particles in the blood) from sticking together, helps to avert clot formation in the arteries of the brain, heart and lungs.

Dr Daniel Lewis, from Kansas City, has conducted a careful trial on 1,266 patients who were admitted to hospital with unstable angina, symptoms frequently suggestive of an impending coronary thrombosis; he gave half the patients a daily aspirin; the other half had an inert tablet. The incidence of heart attack was halved in the treated group.

Balance of risk

Professor M C Pike's conclusions on a possible relationship between the taking of some types of pill by women under 25 and the incidence of breast cancer has caused great anxiety.

The risks of contraception must always be balanced against the risks imposed on a woman's health by unwanted pregnancies and either childbearing or abortion: but it does seem that the wise precaution would be for women under 25 to take Norimin, Brevinor, Ovysmen, or Binovum. Logynon and Trinordial, two other preparations, would seem almost as safe.

Dr Thomas Stuttaford

THE TIMES DIARY

Pressing her case

Patricia Hewitt, Neil Kinnock's new press officer, formerly General Secretary of the National Council for Civil Liberties, wrote to Kinnock immediately after the general election, congratulating him on his campaign and offering her services in case he needed any help in the stormy days ahead. Keeping her options neatly open, Miss Hewitt wrote a similar letter, at the same time, to Roy Hattersley.

Escape note

Sir Georg Solti will be playing the piano publicly for the first time in 20 years, when he joins violinist Isaac Stern in a benefit concert on November 20 for the Central British Fund, a world wide Jewish relief organization. Two other firsts for Solti: it will be the first time he has played the piano at the Royal Opera House and the first time he has acted as Stern's pianist, although he has frequently been his conductor.

"Everyone appearing in the concert", says Lady Solti, "is, in some way, a former refugee. Two of the performers, Siegmund Nissel, second violin, and Peter Schidlof, viola, were helped as refugees by the CBF. Solti himself began his career as a pianist, and as a refugee, earned his living by returning to the piano. "There are some people", said his wife, "who are of the opinion that he should never have given it up."

● **This week, British Airways flew more than four tonnes of birds, including flamingoes and hornbills, from Nairobi to Detroit, to help restock some American zoos and wildlife sanctuaries. The man in charge of the arrangements regarding this biggest ever freighting of birds was BA's Cargo Marketing Manager, Africa – a Mr Ken Eggs. (This information was supplied by my colleague Ken Gosling.)**

Family man

The Duke of Gloucester is to attend an Oxford Union debate tonight in his private capacity as a former student. Neale Stephenson, the president, describes as "not terribly serious" the motion "That Richard III was more sinned against than sinning". So unserious, in fact, that the officers will wear fancy dress instead of the usual white tie, although the Duke, as guest speaker, will stick to the traditional black tie. He is a co-sponsor of the Richard III Society, and will of course support the motion in this the 500th anniversary year of the original Duke of Gloucester's accession to the throne.

BARRY FANTONI

"Quite right! Smokers should pay more for insurance"

Which switch

Which? magazine's survey into what television viewers wanted to see on the screen contrasts oddly with what people watch. The *Which?* viewers, all members of the general public, preferred BBC to ITV, wanted to see more plays, drama, films and documentaries and fewer serials and soap operas. Getting away from the survey into the area known as real life, BBC ratings are currently at a new low – BBC 1's share has fallen below 35 per cent as against ITV's 58 per cent. The two channels, BBC 2 and Channel 4, which provide more of the programmes that the *Which?* viewers said they like most, have poor viewing figures (9 per cent and 5 per cent respectively) while those despised serials and soap operas *The Winds of War, Coronation Street, The A-Team* and *Hart to Hart* sweep the Top Ten list. Television marketing men twigged long ago that what people say they watch and what they actually switch on are two different things.

A good nose

In his role as president of The Royal College of Music Centenary Appeal Committee, the Prince of Wales offered a Victorian snuffbox for sale at the appeal auction. It fetched £800. He also bought a double magnum of Chateau Lafite-Rothschild, a 1969 Pauillac vintage, *premier cru classe*, for £120. Christie's, who organized the auction, were not overawed by the royal presence. They said that several members of the Royal Family are regular attenders at their auctions.

Harmony

On Tuesday night, hours before the Jerusalem Symphony Orchestra was due to play at the Festival Hall, the lead flautist, Nachum Zaydell, was taken ill. Calls went out for a substitute and were answered, finally, by a Lebanese flautist working in London. This was thought to be the first time that an Arab musician has played with an Israeli orchestra outside Israel but the man did not wish to be named.

PHS

Malcolm Bradbury voices some doubts about the latest literary stunt

Twelve winners – many losers

With the Booker Prize hubbub over, and this year's writers slinking back to their corners and caves, the new literary parlour game of the winter starts. Richard Hoggart, Elizabeth Jane Howard and Sir Peter Parker have been brooding over 200 books, some familiar already, some submitted by publishers and some called in, to decide on the 12 "Best Novels of our Time" published in English. The list of titles comes out this weekend, the selling campaign starts on February 22.

The enterprise comes from the Book Marketing Council, which gave us "Best of British", "Best of Young British" and "Best of SF", and is the last fling of its director, Desmond Clarke, before he goes to Faber & Faber.

There will be much scepticism. Literary hype is becoming hypnotic. To have winners there must be losers and the literary losers' lobby in Britain grows ever larger and more testy, suspecting that the well-promoted rising sales of some reputations and titles, not always cunningly selected, mean falling sales and reputations for others of equal or greater merit. Seriousness loses its seriousness; a new kind of literary reputation, not literary, critical or frankly commercial, grows. Readers want good books, but need to be told that good is what they are, even if they are not.

Yet the curious fact is that Britain – and virtually Britain alone – appears, as in wartime, to have a rising market for serious fiction. We can put this down either to talent among writers or discernment among readers.

There is an increased sale of novels that do not simply repeat the routine rules, conventions and perceptions, which most novels do; of books that challenge the mind and intelligence, and start taking British fiction towards the end of the twentieth century in good order at last. We have seen the emergence of a vigorous new set of writers of distinctive talent, who are choosing fiction rather than, say, drama, and bringing international attention back to London-based writing. And there is even evidence of that rarity in British life, something like a genuine aesthetic debate about the novel as a form.

Promotion does seem to have helped. Best of Young British is said to have increased sales of the 20 chosen authors by 3 to 8 per cent overall. Library borrowing of selected titles has shot up. Standard bookshops and bookstalls that "never stock that kind of thing" have stocked and sold them, in significant quantities. If, in the ever more frantic market of literary commerce, standards can actually rise, then not only good writers but the cultural texture should benefit.

The new promotion, whatever its choices, will probably have a more powerful effect still. The marketing council hopes to sell something like a million copies of the 12 titles chosen.

We can hardly envy Professor Hoggart, Miss Howard and Sir Peter their task of drawing up the ultimate reading list. "Our time" starts in 1945. One hopes the standard set will be that of literary seriousness, with the novel seen as a mode of human and intellectual inquiry. But the mismatch between many Booker choices and most academic judgements show how hard this is. The task is to sum up an era in fiction that has not really settled down into clear definition.

Most university courses stop just about where the judges start, an obituary still remaining the best qualification for departing from the market and entering the syllabus. It has been a rich, chaotic period which has oscillated between two extremes: a postwar revival of realism, and a new phase of experimentalism. It has also seen marked changes in the literary balance of power, with American fiction for a long spell dominating over British, and then the internationalizing influence of Commonwealth and post-Commonwealth literature growing.

But joining in the game, and assuming we are looking for the best rather than the most accessible or pleasurable, what would I choose? After much painful excision (why only 12, for such a rich time?) my list would contain: George Orwell's *Animal Farm*, Malcolm Lowry's *Under the Volcano*, Samuel Beckett's *Molloy*, Saul Bellow's *Herzog*, Vladimir Nabokov's *Lolita*, Doris Lessing's *Notebook*, Joseph Heller's *Catch 22*, Patrick White's *Voss*, Angus Wilson's *No Laughing Matter*, John Fowles's *The French Lieutenant's Woman*, Thomas Pynchon's *V* and Iris Murdoch's *The Black Prince*.

I have avoided late works by great writers of the generation before, and I weep over many absentees: No John Updike, J. D. Salinger, Norman Mailer, Kurt Vonnegut or John Barth; no Nadine Gordimer and no Chinua Achebe; no William Golding, Muriel Spark or Anthony Burgess, or D. M. Thomas or Salman Rushdie. And, for that matter, no Malcolm Bradbury.

Bernard Levin: the way we live now

John Reardon

Confrontation, Greenham Common: "no country can tolerate such anarchy . . . even by unarmed demonstrators"

Who'll be to blame if they shoot?

The only fact that can be deduced with complete certainty from the refusal of Mr Heseltine and the Prime Minister to give an assurance that in no circumstances will shots be fired at those who enter illegally upon military installations is that it came as the most wonderful news imaginable to the more calculating leaders of the unilateral disarmament campaign, some of whom are doubtless already calculating how they can help to bring about such a catastrophe and dreaming of a confrontation that will leave an innocent demonstrator dead upon the reddening grass of Greenham Common, preferably an eight-months pregnant mother of three children (one dyslexic and the other two suffering from multiple sclerosis, widowed a month earlier, who had never been in any political organization in her life and who had been impelled to join the cause by her devout and long-life adherence to Quaker principles strengthened by a unanimous plea that she should do so from the homeless children on whose succour her every spare moment had been lavished for several years past.

We had better face the fact that some such hell-sent gift to our enemies, native and foreign, may yet be delivered, tastefully wrapped in blood. And while we are facing it we had also better think out the implications.

First, Mr Heseltine and Mrs Thatcher are right to say that all British governments (or at any rate all realistically conceivable British governments) would have to protect the country's means of defence, and that all previous British governments have done so; this must inevitably include, *in extremis*, giving an order to fire upon those who threaten the security of those means (and for that matter the safety of those who might be at risk if nuclear weapons were tampered with). No country, least of all one as small, crowded and homogeneous as ours, can tolerate anarchy of the kind inevitably consequent upon the storming, even by unarmed demonstrators, of the sites of military preparedness, and if you think that is not necessarily true, pause for a moment and contemplate a single extrapolation from the already familiar nightmare cliché of a stolen nuclear weapon in the hands of Colonel Gadaffi or the IRA: how easily would you sleep if the ladies of Greenham, having got their hands on the warhead of a cruise missile, demanded that universal love and brotherhood should be immediately instituted and announced that as their own contribution to the good work they were going to dismantle the nasty, noisy thing and dance round the pieces singing selections from the *Bruce Kent Book of Unilateralist Madrigals*?

It is a terrible thing for lives to be taken, or even risked, in the defence of public order. But just as the ordinary law, within the doctrine of "reasonable force", lays down some kind of sliding scale for what the citizen under threat or attack may do to an assailant, up to and including killing in self-defence, so society, through its elected government, must be allowed all means necessary to protect the safety of the realm and the people in it. Few would dispute that one of the inescapable duties of any government is to protect the country it governs from an external threat; even members of CND maintain, however untruthfully, that they want Britain defended, albeit by non-nuclear weapons. I can see no serious argument against the existence of a similar duty to protect the country from internal threat. The threat will of course be of a different nature, but if it is right, as it surely is in a parliamentary democracy, to use all necessary force to put down, say, an armed insurrection (which is, after all, precisely what is happening in Northern Ireland), it cannot be wrong to use all necessary force to end or contain a threat to the means of national defence, which could be a greater threat than the actions of any revolutionary group.

All *necessary* force; none but a lunatic would condone shots with real bullets until all lesser means had been used without avail. But those who say "not even then" are obliged to say also how the survival of fundamental order under real threat is to be maintained, or why we need not worry if it isn't.

What is more, it could be later than we think. The missiles will arrive very soon and the thief or spy in the Ministry of Defence who delivered to *The Guardian* Mr Heseltine's memo may well also be in a position to transmit to CND, for use rather than publication, the dates and details of the missiles' installation – both the ones who object to them from a belief that such weapons are abhorrent and immoral and the others who do so from a fear that they might strengthen the West against the Soviet Union and thus make less likely an eventual triumph by the tyranny to which they owe an undeclared allegiance – will demonstrate at the site as never before; among the demonstrators there will certainly be some who long for one or more deaths among their number (excluding themselves, of course) and will strive to bring about such a tragedy for the incalculably great use they can make of it by way of propaganda.

Tu l'as voulu, Georges Dandin! I believe that that slippery monsignor and that weepy historian would be truly horrified at any loss of life, and would be able to swear, hand on heart, that they neither wanted it nor had any dealings with those who did want it. But they and their equally non-violent associates will not be able to disclaim all responsibility; they have repeatedly shown by their actions that neither the law nor the voters' choice will deter them from their purpose, which is to make impossible the deployment of a defence system decided upon by a democratically elected government, and those who set at naught law, Parliament and electorate cannot maintain, when armed men spring up from the dragons' teeth they have sown, that they ordered nasturtiums, not even if it said nasturtiums on the packet.

Obviously, however ill-disposed some of the unilateralists may be, they cannot order troops to shoot at them. But there is, and must be, an ineluctable duty on the part of the forces of order, under the instruction of a duly elected government and equipped with powers given by Parliament, to take all necessary action to defend places where lie the country's means of defence. In the very last resort, though certainly not before, those who, by strength or guile, enter upon those places and attempt to steal, damage or destroy such defences, are liable to be fired upon. If they are so reckless as to put themselves into such a position, or so foolish as to allow others to put them into it, the consequence are upon their heads, whatever those consequences may be. And at least, after the statements by Mr Heseltine and the Prime Minister, they cannot maintain that the consequences were unknown to them.

A sentimental story that landed poor Zhang in disgrace

China's literary commissars are busy again. They have fastened on the work of a minor novelist, publicly pulled it to bits, and extracted an apology from the author who has promised to do better.

This is a familiar technique – and a frightening one for Chinese artists and writers. For more than 40 years the party has treated artistic deviation, especially in literature, as a profound form of sedition. Hundreds of authors have died and thousands suffered in a recurring cycle of anti-intellectual campaigns which reach back to the earliest years of communist rule.

The campaign against the once little-known novelist Zhang Xiaotian was an opening shot in a nationwide campaign (reported in *The Times* yesterday) to stop intellectual "pollution". China's party and military leaders are demanding that intellectuals shield themselves from this pollution – which they insist is western in origin – by cladding themselves in "ideological stainless steel".

It began two months ago in his local Writers Association, the union to which most Chinese authors belong and which pays their wages. Its judgment on Zhang appeared on August 20 in his local paper in Manchuria, and was reprinted earlier this month in a Peking press digest. This guarantees it a wide audience among writers who will be expected to attend meetings at their association branches where party representatives will underline for them the official position on literature.

It is impossible to understate the leadership's estimate of the damage caused by heterodox ideas. At the moment, Peking is conducting a drive in the national press against the "pernicious" ideas of Jean-Paul Sartre, which are alleged to have poisoned the minds of disillusioned young people.

Hu Qiaomu, a top party ideologue, spelled it out two years ago for the propaganda committee. Mistakes in laboratories, Hu contended, produce limited losses, and even the mistakes of economic planners can be controlled. Hu was treading very heavily here: Maoist economic miscalculations in 1958 led to three years of starvation in which at least 15 million died. But, Hu insisted, an ideological error "will spread like an epidemic and will harm the spiritual health, stability, and unity of the whole society and even give rise to a catastrophe as serious as the Cultural Revolution."

Hu's last clause contained a shrewd stroke. No Chinese intellectual wants a replay of the Cultural Revolution. It was particularly disastrous for "brain workers," so if the party says that a bad idea could produce such consequences, writers will listen carefully, not because they agree, but because they long to avoid another upheaval in which they will be the focus of a murderous officialdom.

What, then, did Zhang Xiaotian do? In the party's eyes he violated the official literary canon, then compounded that error by "distorting" two historical periods which happened to cover key episodes in the career of China's strong-man, Deng Xiaoping.

For rather different reasons Zhang's novel, *Exuberant Grass on the Plain*, would also make western critics wince, filled as it is with astounding coincidences over a 20-year period, embedded in a damp blanket of sentimentality. Chinese readers, however, lap up such conventions.

Where Zhang ran foul of the official critics was, first of all, in his presentation of two central characters, a Nationalist officer, who turns out to be good, and a communist woman, who emerges as "stony-hearted."

Unfortunately for Zhang, such characters are not "typical." This does not mean they are not ordinary or average. "Typical," as Mao Zedong explained in his 1942 talks on literature and art, delivered while his guerrilla forces were fighting both the Japanese and Chiang Kaishek's armies, means "bright" characters, who must be extolled for being revolutionary, and "dark" ones who should be clearly exposed as opposed to the masses. By showing a "bright" Nationalist, and a "dark" communist, therefore, Zhang Xiaotian mixed up his labels.

Zhang made it all worse for himself by setting his novel in two well-known periods: the 1948-1949 Huai-Hai campaign, in which the communists nearly finished off their Nationalist enemies during the civil war; and the Cultural Revolution.

The Writers Association charges that in his novel Zhang "ignored the causes, nature, class origins, and political ingredients" of those episodes. All educated Chinese will instantly realize Zhang's mistake: Deng Xiaoping was a top political commissar during the Huai-Hai campaign. Now he is China's most celebrated survivor of the Cultural Revolution, in which he was twice purged.

Jonathan Mirsky

David Watt

Anglo-Argentine thaw in BA

The victory of Raúl Alfonsín and the Radical Party in the Argentine elections is good for Britain as well as for Argentina. The point is worth emphasizing because Alfonsín's first post-election pronouncements on the Falklands issue have been deliberately designed to discourage the impression in Buenos Aires as much as in London that the British Government may now interpret the signals as meaning complete inflexibility.

This is not so. After several lengthy talks with some of Alfonsín's very able foreign policy advisers in Argentina two weeks ago I came to the conclusion that there were several points on which he would be more difficult than the middle-class pragmatists, who had climbed aboard the Peronist working-class bandwagon and would have been in charge of foreign policy had Alfonsín lost, but that by the Radicals would be more likely to stick, provided that the election victory was clear-cut.

Alfonsín's position on these matters can best be understood as being the result of his intense preoccupation with democratic legitimacy. He is attempting (like Dr David Owen in Britain, perhaps) to give a rational expression from the centre to a mood of patriotism he senses in the country. This has led him to an even-handed denunciation of the US and the Soviet Union as "the two imperialisms" and to a clear, if low-key attack on all great-power "encroachments" on Argentine sovereignty.

What this means in practice in relation to the Falklands is quite a stiff insistence on certain fundamentals, but considerable flexibility over time and method. He will not compromise the question of Argentina's ultimate sovereignty over the islands, but will be prepared to consider a lease or similar arrangement guaranteed by other powers who would be chosen by the two sides (although nomination of the US as one of them might be a bit difficult for him).

Whatever he may have said to British reporters in the heat of electoral victory, he would be prepared to offer a cessation of hostilities and assurances about the use of force very early in the negotiations. However these would be offered only in return for some clear evidence of countervailing willingness on the British side to make a gesture diminishing the British presence in the South Atlantic, either by progressive narrowing of the Exclusion Zone or by making reductions in the Falklands garrisons.

It is important to realize in connexion with this last point that all Argentines seem to be obsessed with the notion that the British are determined to build a permanent strategic base in the Falklands, replete with atomic weapons, nuclear submarines and vast facilities for the frustration of supposed Soviet designs on the Cape sea route and the Antartic. I spent many hours in Buenos Aires trying to explain the intrinsic implausibility of such an exercise, quite apart from the impossibility of Britain's finding the money for it. But even the most rational Argentine will have none of it.

The British Government's reply to the House of Commons Defence Committee that the sole object of the new airfield is to make defence of the islands themselves possible and nothing more, is apparently a ruse. We are digging in forever.

This curious misapprehension is a nuisance, but it could be turned to good account. A clear British ministerial statement that the airfield is defensive and that we would scale down our forces in response to real evidence of good will on the other side would "buy" more with the Alfonsín government than it is really worth.

In Buenos Aires I stumbled over some footnotes to the history of the war.

After talking to a number of the Argentine actors in this drama I am no less amazed at the verdict of the Franks Report than I was when it was first delivered. The clear evidence in Buenos Aires is that the "button to start the operation was actually pressed on March 26, ie, a week before the Argentine troops landed on the island. To that extent it could be said (as Franks did) that Mrs Thatcher could not have been expected to foresee an action which its perpetrators were themselves undecided upon until the last moment. On the other hand there is plenty of testimony that a firm decision in principle to invade the islands during the course of 1982, if and when a suitable occasion offered, was taken in December, 1981, and conveyed to a small circle of senior officials.

This evidence casts a miserable light on the words and actions of Dr Costa Mendes, the Foreign Minister, throughout the crisis but also reinforces the impression that there was a costly failure of British intelligence. Had it been known to Lord Carrington that the die was cast, all hesitations about sending a naval force to the South Atlantic for fear of provoking rather than deterring an invasion, would have disappeared.

Since diplomatic relations were broken off at the beginning of the war, British interests in the Argentine have been looked after by the Swiss government. Within this "Swiss Embassy", however, there lurk two or three survivors of the old British mission. Their head is Mr David Joy, who joined the British Embassy (from Poland, of all places) just before the war and has stayed since.

His tribulations in the last 18 months have been considerable, for not only has he been boycotted by the Argentine Foreign Ministry, he has been shunned by the rest of the diplomatic community, including the embassies of our European partners. ("The only people who do not treat you like a leper in these circumstances", according to one diplomat, "are other semi-lepers like the Israelis and the South Africans."

At last, there seem to be the first signs of a thaw. Doors are not quite so firmly barred and discreet diplomatic party or two has become possible. But the most significant development has been the reappearance of the British Embassy Rolls-Royce. This splendid vehicle, which was locked away for more than a year, lest it be overturned and smashed up by the infuriated populace, can now be seen purring around the streets of Buenos Aires with Mr Joy royally ensconced in the back. It is nice that Mr Joy, still a relatively humble counsellor, should be rewarded with such ambassadorial comforts and nicer still that he has found a way of showing the flag, and getting away with it.

Philip Howard

Heat sauce; sprinkle liberally with Latin

It was the fault of the lodger (part-time, non-rent-paying, and as greedy, whoops, as much of a gastronome as B. Levin). Put it this way, they are both men of unbounded stomach. We normally eat simple children's food in the evening: bread and cheese with a raw onion, or, if the groceries are running out, custard creams spread with marmite. Finding this diet too simple for him, the lodger brought back a spectacular lump of fillet steak. In an aberration, carried away by the majesty of the bleeding piece of beef, I volunteered to make *sauce bearnaise* to go with it. I had dim memories that this was the right complement for good beef. The lodger would like it better than mustard squeezed like yellow toothpaste out of a tube.

The only cookery book available was an early edition of Mrs Beeton. I blenched a bit when I saw what I had let myself in for. But by then it was too late to withdraw without shame. Peppercorns, yes, just about, somewhat bruised from the pepper mill. Not a hope of shallots; but I dare say chopped onion will do. Tarragon? Swearing, I groped my way into the black and pelting night and plucked dripping branches from the jungle where herbs are said to grow. But can we be sure that it is tarragon, and not fenugreek, say, or rock samphire, for that matter? It smells of onion, but that may be because we have been chopping onions. And have you ever wondered about its botanical name, *Artemisia dracunculus*? One can trace the *dracunculus* back to the medieval Latin *tarcon*, thence to the Arabic *tarkhun*, and thence, possibly, to the Greek *drakontion*, or adderwort.

But whence and wherefore the *Artemisia*? What has it got to do with the lady admiral of Xerxes, whose gender so wounded the machismo of the Athenians?

The trouble with Ma Beeton is that she gives her quantities in obsolete measures. Wine vinegar we had. But whether three gills was a splash, a cupful, or a bucketful, was a mystery as dark as Artemisia. The only dictionary available was Dr Johnson's. This was quite good fun on the subject of gills. "The appellation of a woman in ludicrous language. Ben Jonson's *Gipsies*:

I can, for I will
Here at Burley o' th' Hill,
Give you all your fill,
Each Jack with his Gill."

Good romantic stuff, and a hey-nonny-no; but of no practical use to the coarse cook up to his armpits in melted butter turning brown and egg-whites. I always quite enjoy the process of separating egg yolks from their whites, pouring the little golden ball backwards and forward from half eggshell to half eggshell. Jamie thought it was fun too. And so did the beagles, who licked up the fall-out.

I have no doubt that since Mrs Beeton tolled, they have worked out a simpler way of making *sauce béarnaise*. But in her recipe, about halfway through, when you are already flagging, you find that you have to make a *béchamel* sauce, calling into play at least two more saucepans, two more rings on the cooker, and the back-burner. I've had such a thing, which has become a silly cliché metaphor.

If we had wanted *béchamel* sauce, we should have started out to make it, instead of having it imposed upon us halfway through the business, when the beef is already almost *sanglant*. And where are we going to get a blade of mace? And how shall we recognize it when we do? Would this tarragon, (query fenugreek) do as an understudy for mace, at a pinch? And now we have four saucepans, all of which are going to take days to clean, and one of which is boiling over, with something that looks unpleasantly like scrambled eggs. But it does not taste as nice as scrambled eggs.

Eat your heart out Anthelme Brillat-Savarin. *Pace* you, and *pace* B. Levin, *haute cuisine* is not even a minor art form, but a childish game comparable with plasticine-modelling, and tasting much like it.

"The English diet, compared with the German, even with the French, is a sort of back-to-nature diet, a return to cannibalism. This diet, I think, gives heavy feet to the mind – Englishwomen's feet". Nietzsche. Right on, Friedrich Wilhelm, baby. Back to the custard creams, chaps and lodger.

P.O. Box 7, 20 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

RESCUE

There are 158 members of the United Nations and barely 40, certainly under 50 of them, have governments which subscribe to the principles of parliamentary democracy and human rights which underlie the original raison d'être of that international body. The vast majority of members of the United Nations are dictatorships of one kind or another, but all of the kind which is ultimately legitimized only by the barrel of the gun and certainly not by the symbolism of the mace. Indeed if they saw a mace, most members of the UN would assume that it was not a symbol of the sovereignty of the parliamentary tradition so much as one more blunt instrument with which to beat their peoples into submission and to pound words into a pabulum of falsehood.

The perversion of truth and the manipulation of a purely local majority of dictatorships at the UN were both evident when the Grenada episode was debated early yesterday at the General Assembly. The vote condemned the action, which has saved Grenada from a dictatorship and is clearly welcomed by Grenadians themselves. How ironic, then, that the majority of unelected dictatorial governments which voted to condemn the East Caribbean States and the United States called for early elections in Grenada – a privilege they deny absolutely or in all but name to their own citizens. Not the Soviet Union and its allies, though even they could not quite stomach that recommendation.

Most members deplored the use of force and persisted in describing the action as illegal – the one an exercise in cynicism, the other in the familiar manipulation of language which is such an effective instrument in the hands of enemies of liberal democracies. Language is to democracy what a sound currency is to the working of an economy: abuse one and the other becomes fatally subverted. It is not surprising therefore that those who are hostile to free speech in their own countries use it so effectively as a weapon of suppression within and subversion elsewhere.

The intervention in Grenada was requested from Grenada's neighbors and the only available nation with the requisite power at hand. It was requested by the only remaining constitutional authority within Grenada. The Governor-General subsequently confirmed his invitation in writing when his safety was assured. That is not the way that the dictatorial majority in the United Nations would like to see the episode. It is none the less surprising that Mr Denis Healey in the House of Commons yesterday was so contemptuous of Sir Paul Scoon's legitimacy. Even Sir Geoffrey Howe was less than generous in his endorsement of an operation which has brought more security to Grenada than its citizens have known for many years.

So who is to look after those members of the United Nations who, like Grenada, are to all intents unable to defend themselves from any group of thugs? That is the question posed on this page today by Lord Home. It was raised rather less effectively yesterday in the Commons by the Foreign Secretary. It needs an answer. It received an answer last week, quite succinctly, when Grenada'a neighbours and the United States went to that country's rescue. The facts of that episode have now run foul of the cynicism at the United Nations, and the general manipulation of language which occurs whenever the interests of the Soviet system appear to be challenged.

The United Nations was founded on a principle of non-interference in the affairs of sovereign states. At that time its membership comprised nations who could lay some claim to a capacity to look after themselves in defence of their sovereignty, so that any intervention was bound to be overt and identifiable to the world community. That situation is wholly different now for two reasons.

The first is the growth of a new generation of so-called sovereign states which have little or no capacity to protect that sovereignty from the slightest threat. The second is because the spread of totalitarianism outwards from the Soviet Union uses covert methods more frequently and more successfully than overt ones. They present the West wth a challenge which it has hitherto had neither the clarity of mind nor the will to tackle.

In 1964 Tanzania invited British troops in to quell a mutiny. In the mid 1970s Tanzanian troops invaded Uganda to help topple President Amin. Did either of those precedents influence Tanzania's vote in the United Nations yesterday? Of course not. Yet had there been any honesty left in Tanzania we might have seen some recognition of the fact that what Grenada has suffered is what Zanzibar suffered in the 1960s and what any Third World country which is not yet a military dictatorship will suffer from unless some measures are taken by the West to protect them from the relentless progress of Communist or near-Communist attempts to undermine the slender political structures on which developing countries are based.

Those countries have no articulate communities to argue about freedom. They are not so concerned with politics as with the basic requirements of development and subsistence. They can literally be hijacked by armed men aided and supplied by outsiders. Many have been so already, and few have been rescued from such an experience.

The Brezhnev doctrine enunciated a principle which the Western world recognized to be intolerable. Yet nobody has taken action to see that it would in practice not be tolerated. That doctrine was that no country, once it has been embraced by so called "Socialism" could be allowed to revert to a non-Socialist state.

Since then the Western world has watched impotently while nation after nation has become the prisoner of this rhetoric, ruled by military dictatorships which often call themselves People's Democratic Republics, with neither popular consent, nor democracy, nor the republican ideal anywhere in evidence. Grenada is almost the first small defenceless country to be rescued from that prison. Its rescue should be welcomed, and fully consolidated.

A more important task for the West now is not to feel hang-dog about this rescue, but to develop a coherent and multilateral approach to further rescues. If it could not have been done for Grenada, could anybody have had hope? From this small beginning, a strategic initiative should be seized.

THE COMPETITIVE SPIRIT

The argument for privatizing State corporations is essentially three-fold. Corporations that have to justify their existence in an open market are likely to be more efficient and more responsive to society's needs than industrial monoliths. Ministers of the Crown and Civil Servants however able, are badly suited to masterminding commercial enterprise. If the Government is to have a chance of breaking free of the tyranny of excessive public borrowing it needs the proceeds of asset sales.

The Government's plan to transform British Telecom into a private sector company by means of a flotation on the stock market is a watershed in privatization policy. The decision, on all three counts, is right, but partly because details of the exercise were ill thought out, opposition from a strong alliance of unions, the Labour Party, Tory backbenchers, consumers and key sectors of private industry, has rocked the Government back on its heels. Lord Weinstock's gibe that the Government is merely substituting a private for public monopoly has struck a raw nerve. Not only has this prompted a series of changes in the Government's Telecommunications Bill, designed to strengthen the competitive pressures on British Telecom once it is privatized, it has also prompted the Government to rethink the vital distinction between a simple transfer of ownership from public to private sector, and a genuine improvement in an industry's competitive and operating environment.

In this context the latest exposition of privatization policy by Mr John Moore, the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, is a useful step forward. The crux of Mr Moore's speech on Tuesday was the need to see and to judge privatization not as a means of countering the persistent exigencies of PSBR, but as an agent of greater competition. Competition, he averred, is an "extraordinarily efficient mechanism". The long-term success of the privatization programme would stand or fall by the extent to which it maximizes competition. This surely is right. He should be encouraged by the fact that with few exceptions, those running nationalized industries want to operate in the open market place not because they may vote Tory but because they know, as managers, that that is where they should be.

Too often the Government has shied away from the radical possibilities for promoting competition in favour of facile cosmetics. British Telecom is in danger of becoming an example of this double-think. The coal industry is both a precedent and a warning. The Government continues to impose a ban on foreign coal imports for reasons that have more to do with the desire for an easy life than with any tenet of policy. Mr Moore, like his Treasury superior Mr Nigel Lawson, condoned this attitude when they were in harness at the Department of Energy.

British Telecom gives the Treasury a chance to prove the worth of Mr Moore's words. The more restrictive the regulatory framework, the less value the City will place on British Telecom when it is floated – and therefore the less the Chancellor will raise from the exercise.

Much as he might extol the improved financial performances of companies such as Cable & Wireless and Amersham which have already been transferred to private sector ownership, Mr Moore is well aware that they were the first to be privatized precisely because they were already commercially successful and were relatively free of the hidebound thinking and restrictive labour practices he castigates as typical of the state industry. The real test of the privatization programme is still to come. The Government must tackle the monopoly industries – gas, electricity and (why not?) the post office – which have barely begun to face the pressures of outside competition, and which confront the public daily with the kind of service, good and bad, that entrenched State monopolies provide. Competition is a sound principle: now it must be implemented.

DICTATORSHIP IN DEBT

Western governments have now agreed to reopen negotiations on Polish debts. In addition Poland will start discussions on joint fishing ventures with American companies. These are two very small and cautious steps towards relaxing the sanctions imposed after the declaration of martial law in Poland in December, 1981.

There are two main thoughts behind the move. One is simply that the Poles owe the West a lot of money. The total hard currency debt is about $27,000 million, of which about $12,000 million is covered by Western government guarantees. The commercial banks have been renegotiating their part of the debt but the suspension of talks with Western governments has meant that the Poles have had available about $400 million a year which would otherwise have gone to servicing the debt. Many people see this as more of a sanction against the Western taxpayer than against Poland. Of course, the Poles have suffered from the drying up of further flows of credit but their poor creditworthiness would have had much the same effect without sanctions. Now that they have turned around their balance of payments it seems only right that Western creditors should get their hands on some of the surplus.

However, there is also a political thought behind the move. The original conditions laid down by Nato for lifting the sanctions were that the regime should end martial law, release detainees and engage in dialogue with the Church and Solidarity. The situation now is much fuzzier. Martial law has been lifted but replaced by many laws with similar effect. Detainees have been released but a number of people are still in prison, some sentenced, some not. There has been a dialogue with the Church but Solidarity is no longer formally in existence. The problem for the West, therefore, is to redefine its conditions in the light of new circumstances.

The solution agreed upon by the West is to make small responses to small moves in the hope that bigger moves will follow. As has been said in Washington, the carrots must be made credible.

Gradualism and conditionality must therefore be the key words for Western policy. There is a natural link between the Polish regime's relations with its own people and its relations with the West. If one improves, so can the other. Only if that link is maintained can the West maintain its credibility with the Polish people. We should not move faster than they do.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dangers and defences in Sellafield plant's emissions

From the Chairman and Chief Executive, British Nuclear Fuels Ltd

Sir, I am grateful for your responsible second leader in today's issue (November 2) on the subject of Yorkshire TV's programme about our plant at Sellafield. It is gratifying to have the issues discussed dispassionately. However, you will I hope allow me to make some comments.

1. It appears that your article was written before you had seen the complete programme, which included our answers to the allegations. It is regrettable that YTV appear to have sought extensive advance press publicity for their allegations by selectively releasing details of part of the programme before it had been completed by our main contribution. In our view this action was contrary to an agreement we had with them concerning the extent to which this programme would be publicized in advance of completion.

2. You criticize us for claiming infallibility. This is rather a harsh judgment. We did not dispute the levels of radioactivity claimed by YTV's researchers, nor their main origin as the Sellafield plant. What we did, and still, dispute, and I believe demonstrated convincingly in the programme, is that it is incredible that the high cancer incidence in children at Seascale can be attributed to radioactivity emanating from Sellafield. Briefly, this is because the lifetime radiation exposure, which would have had to have been received by the whole population of children in Seascale, is about 1,000 times more than we and the responsible authorities derive from the sources identified.

This requirement was accepted by Professor Radford during the discussion at the end of the programme. It is on that basis that we consider our case is strong and justifies the categorical rejection of the allegation made by Yorkshire TV.

3. You chide us for lack of openness in passing information about our affairs to the public and cite instances from the 1970s and earlier. The criticism may well be justified about that period, but it certainly is not true today, nor are we dilatory in examining and monitoring the level of our discharges and the health of our workers.

As stated in the programme, the discharges are monitored and all the pathways back to man are investigated and monitored. All this information is published regularly and has been the subject of detailed discussion with the local community and independent experts at the Sellafield local liaison committee. The general public in the vicinity of Sellafield receive a radiation dose, arising from our operations, about 100 times less than that received by our radiation workers at Sellafield.

We have recently published the results of a comprehensive survey of the mortality statistics of all our employees, past and present, back to the beginning of operations at Sellafield, and we have had 97.5 per cent success in tracing ex-employees. The results show that the number of cancers is a little less than the national average.

Responsibility for analyzing local and wider population statistics must surely rest with health authorities and bodies such as NRPB, particularly when this would require access to detailed medical and personal information relating to individuals.

If we are still thought to be reticent it is, I suspect, because much of the media ignores our statements and information in favour of more alarmist and therefore more "newsworthy" comments from others. A good example of this occurred in the present case when Mr Mummery, our health and safety director, who appeared on our behalf in last night's programme, gave a long interview to your Sunday stablemate last Friday, rehearsing many of the points he made last night, but virtually none of them appeared in the long article on the subject which appeared in last Sunday's edition.

4. We are certainly not complacent about evidence of excess cancers wherever and whenever they appear and we support the view that the statistics for Seascale and other populations adjacent to Sellafield should be scientifically examined.

Such analysis needs to take account of time and residence in the locality, the age distribution in the population, and occurrence of local "clusters" in other small populations before conclusions can be drawn as to whether the incidence of cancers detected by Yorkshire Television is significant or not.

Yours faithfully,
CON ALLDAY, Chairman and Chief Executive,
British Nuclear Fuels Limited,
Risley,
Warrington,
Cheshire.
November 2.

From Professor Margaret Donaldson-Salter

Sir, In the recent Yorkshire Television programme about Windscale the representatives of British Nuclear Fuels seemed dangerously untroubled by the evidence that was presented.

There were three main strands to the evidence:

1. There is an unusually high incidence of cancer in the neighbourhood of Windscale, so high as to be very statistically significant. (That means we cannot reasonably attribute its occurrence to chance and call it "random". We must accept that there is some systematic cause.)

2. There is an unusually high incidence of radiation in the same district – in the soil, in the sand, in the sea spray, in the dust within the homes. Such a correlation, though it gives grounds for suspicion, does not by itself constitute evidence of a direct causal link, as is well known. However, in this instance we have to add a third consideration:

3. Radiation is known on quite independent grounds to cause cancer – *and it is known to be specially likely to give rise to cancers of kinds that have recently been occurring around Windscale.*

In the discussion on the Yorkshire Television programme the spokesmen for British Nuclear Fuels did not challenge the evidence either about levels of radiation or about the incidence of cancer. Rather they resorted to talk of "permitted levels"; and they tried to argue that the children with cancers could not have had a long enough exposure to radiation for the observed number of cancers to have been produced.

This, however, will not do. The cancers have occurred. If their frequency is so high that we are bound in reason to postulate a systematic cause, that cause urgently needs to be found.

Given the third strand of the evidence, by far the most likely cause is radiation from Windscale. Our present knowledge may not be adequate to show exactly how this has led to so many cancers, but our ignorance does not justify us in merely letting things roll on.

The only escape route for British Nuclear Fuels, or for the legislators who regulate their activities, would be to uncover a different cause. Until this is done it is wrong, if not yet criminal, to go on dumping effluent from Windscale into the sea.

Yours faithfully,
MARGARET DONALDSON-SALTER,
143 East Trinity Road,
Edinburgh.
November 2.

Getting round law on intervention

From Lord Home of The Hirsel

Sir, In the welter of words which have been written and spoken on the subject of the breach by the United States of the clause of the Charter which forbids intervention by one country in the affairs of another there is one question which the critical have never answered. When a small and sovereign country finds itself subverted by communists, and about to be overborne by force, where can it go to preserve its independence?

The only practical answer available may be to a powerful, friendly nation which is willing and has the power to respond.

Grenada found such neighbours in Jamaica, Barbados and the United States who answered the call. The result was that they were denounced by liberal opinion for breaching the UN rules.

I am suggesting that international law is immature and defective in this important area of relations between nations. Perhaps that is inevitable so long as Russia and a few countries which follow her instructions are ready to deal in subversion and takeover.

Is it not a little hard to blame the potential victim and the rescuer until the law is reformed?

The reaction of your learned readers would be interesting.

Yours sincerely,
HOME,
House of Lords.
November 2.

Control of money

From Sir Alan Neale

Sir, What an odd assertion by Professor Michael Beenstock in Economic Notebook (November 2) that Mo is "controllable down to the last penny". If ever a monetary magnitude was totally demand-determined, this is it. Does the professor really suppose that in periods of heavy spending, like the run-up to Christmas or the summer holidays, the authorities could set a limit to the note issue such that the banks were forced to restrict or ration the public's access to their own deposits? This is a version of monetarism that really would cause riots.

It is less unplausible to suppose that fluctuations in Mo might be taken as signals of the need to restrict or relax bank credit by changes in interest rates. Even this use of Mo however, would seem to require of the authorities a remarkably detailed and up-to-date knowledge of changes in the public's relative use of cash, cheques and credit cards for settling transactions and of the appropriate seasonal adjustments to apply.

Yours faithfully,
ALAN NEALE,
95 Swains Lane, N6.
November 2.

Vote for Gibraltarians

From the Reverend Dr Gerald Bray

Sir, Mr Peliza's remarks (October 24) about the status of Gibraltarians demands serious consideration by the Government and people of this country. There is much to criticise in the process of decolonisation, which has led to the granting of independence to such places as Grenada and the Seychelles, but with the departure of Brunei at the end of this year it seems probable that this phase of the nation's history has now drawn to a close. But what to do with what is left?

If we remember that Gibraltarians and the Falkland islanders already have full British citizenship, and that Hongkong is a special case which everybody recognizes must be treated differently, we are left with an odd assortment of islands, mostly in the Caribbean and the South Atlantic, whose total land area is about 600 square miles and whose aggregate population is about 100,000.

They can hardly become independent, even by today's standards of nationhood, and Britain will always be responsible for their defence, as last year's Falklands episode demonstrated.

Why not then give them all full status as parts of the United Kingdom and follow the example set by France? It would clear up an anomaly, remove any stigma of colonialism, and recognise that the few inhabitants of these places, if they ever did decide to come to Britain, would be among the most loyal and patriotic of citizens?

Sadly, the example of Gibraltar and the Falklands suggests that if the inhabitants of Pitcairn or St Helena want similar status, their best bet is to encourage the claims of, or even invasion by, a foreign Power. Have we really sunk to that?

Yours sincerely,
GERALD BRAY,
Oak Hill College,
Southgate, N14.
October 25.

Educational research

From Mr Clive Jenkins

Sir, I am writing as Chairman of the TUC Education Committee to welcome the reported decision made by the Secretary of State for Education and Science to refuse DES funds to the National Council for Educational Standards for its research into examination results. In view of the considerable controversy surrounding this research, the Secretary of State's decision was sensible and educationally sound.

The serious misgivings which the DES statisticians are known to have expressed about the validity of the research and the methods used by the NCES gave rise to grave concern about the political bias revealed in their report. It is a matter of utmost public importance that research on our education services be carried out by bodies whose independence and research methods are beyond question.

The NCES findings, purporting to show that pupils from secondary modern and grammar schools achieve better examination results than those from comprehensive schools appears to have been based, to say the least, on a highly unrepresentative sample which failed to take account of social class and social deprivation and which included a far higher proportion of grammar schools than comprehensives.

It is a matter for regret that opinions based on such shaky foundations have received so much publicity. It is now sincerely to be hoped that the Secretary of State's rational and fairminded decision will discourage them from further such excursions.

Yours sincerely,
CLIVE JENKINS, Chairman,
Trades Union Congress Education Committee,
Trades Union Congress,
Congress House,
Great Russell Street, WC1.
October 28.

Mr Shamir and Lehi

From Mr Lenni Brenner

Sir, Your October 21 issue contains a *denial*, by *Yitzhak Shamir*, Israel's new Prime Minister, of any part in the efforts of the "Stern Gang" to ally themselves to Adolf Hitler in 1940-41. He admitted that "There was a plan to turn to Italy for help and to make contact with Germany on the assumption that these could bring about a massive Jewish immigration (to Palestine); I opposed this, but I did join Lehi (Fighters for the Freedom of Israel) after the idea of contacts with the Axis countries was dropped."

As an American, away from my files, I cannot be certain exactly when in 1940 Shamir joined the group. But in any case, isn't he confessing that he knowingly joined an organization of traitors which had offered to ally itself to the arch-enemy of the Jews? Nor can there be any doubt that he joined up with Stern before December, 1941, when the Sternists tried to send Nathan Yalin-Mor to Turkey to contact the German ambassador there with the same proposal: that they be allowed to ally themselves to the Third Reich.

After Stern's death in February, 1942, Shamir served as operations commander in the triumvirate that took over the organization. At his side were Israel Scheib-Eldad, now with the rightist Tehiya Party, and, after his escape, Nathan Yalin-Mor. May I suggest that Shamir is primarily deceiving himself, that he cannot now face the reality that he was then a leader of a group of pro-Nazi Jews?

Respectfully,
LENNI BRENNER,
c/o Croom Helm Ltd,
Provident House,
Burrell Row,
Beckenham,
Kent.
October 21.

No racism at LT

From the Chairman of London Transport

Sir, Remarks attributed to Mr Ken Livingstone, Leader of the Greater London Council, in your article (November 3) about our disagreement over appointments to the Board of London Transport, do not stand up to analysis.

1. In my letter to the council, which was made available to reporters, I state very clearly that my objection to Ms Amory was on grounds of limited experience and that I would support a suitably qualified person from the black community. I utterly reject the accusation that my objections are racialist.

2. Ms Amory is not "the first appointment ever to be rejected by the LT board". A GLC nominee in July was not acceptable to me, and was withdrawn. He was white. At the same time five nominees put forward by me were rejected by the council.

As to my future, I have made no threat to resign and therefore could not have "refused to elaborate" on the matter; I was not even asked to comment.

Yours faithfully
K. BRIGHT, Chairman,
London Transport,
55 Broadway, SW1.
November 3.

Church and remarriage

From Mr M. B. Fairbairn

Sir, I would be interested to know what the General Synod (and your paper) mean by being remarried in church.

I understand Christian marriage to be, above all else, making vows before God and before witnesses which are clearly not to be broken.

If being remarried means retaking these vows this must be a mockery of the former vows and of the authority of God.

If, however, if means a service of blessing, this should be supported, for surely Christ came to forgive and encourage those who have failed, inocent or guilty, in marriage or in any other situation.

Yours faithfully,
M. B. FAIRBAIRN,
80 Southmoor Road,
Oxford.
October 31.

In defence of publishers

From the Chief Executive of the Publishers Association

It is sad that the Chairman of the Booker prize judges, Miss Fay Weldon, should have used the award ceremony – usually a celebration of the qualities of British contemporary fiction – for a searing attack (feature, October 27) on the British publishing community, which submitted no fewer than 100 titles of literary merit to the panel, no mean publishing feat in itself.

Of course, publishers are dependent on creative writers for their success. Equally obviously, there is bound to be a tension, which in my experience is usually constructive, in the decisions involved in putting a literary work on to the commercial market-place, especially as the market for literary fiction is, to put it mildly, small, difficult to expand, and (particularly with the severe public library spending cuts) severely restrained.

It is not like television, with predetermined provision for each half-hour slot, and with a need to appeal broadly to a mass market, with inevitable popularisation of literary standards. It is, indeed, a market in which publishers, authors and booksellers work on low margins, but financial success is by no means infrequent, and when it comes the rewards for authors are generous.

In seven years of professional author and publisher-watching, during which this associaion has maintained frequent and invariably friendly relationships with the authors' organisations, and taken considerable initiatives to strengthen author-publisher relations and to expand the market for books, I have been able to observe and participate in the constant search for good writers, the competition to publish those of merit, the careful development and promotion of talent through the relationship between author and editor, and the constant search for new and effective ways of increasing readership and sales.

I have seen, as I saw at the Booker ceremony, the pleasures of success and the pains of producing works that the public do not want.

I have seen few fortunes made, but I have seen quality in management and marketing ingenuity in a fickle market, with an extremely varied product, in which books, which seem so cheap compared with almost anything else, are commonly thought expensive by the public. And I have taken pleasure in your own recent headline (October 18): "British is best at world's biggest book jamboree".

Miss Weldon obviously believes that author and publishers' staff, get a raw deal, but most authors are represented by professional negotiators, their literary agents, who are as able to drive a good bargain as any publisher; no one is forced to sign a contract on terms they don't like, and there are hundreds of publishers anxious to attract good writers.

This is not the unbalanced relationship described by Miss Weldon, in which there is continuous animosity. It is one in which success demands a partnership of complex talents and a matching of skills.

Of course publishers lack perfection. Many have their own literary foibles, which is no doubt why they are in the business. Most have happy and long-lasting relationships with their authors, providing us with a remarkable variety of books, written and published by talented and skilled people.

Yours sincerely,
CLIVE BRADLEY,
Chief Executive,
The Publishers Association,
19 Bedford Square, WC1.
October 27.

Cut to size

From Mrs M. J. Holman

Sir, I noticed this sign outside an establishment in Union Street, Plymouth: "Ladies & Gentlemen – alterations and renovations".

Yours faithfully,
M. J. HOLMAN,
Wykeham, 64 Longacre,
Woodford,
Plympton,
Plymouth.
October 25.

COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
November 3: The Queen held an Investiture at Buckingham Palace this morning.

His Excellency Mr Shridath Ramphal (Commonwealth Secretary-General) had the honour of being received by Her Majesty.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips visited Northampton today.

Having been received on arrival by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Northamptonshire (Lieutenant-Colonel J. Chandos-Pole), Her Royal Highness drove to Wardington Court and opened and toured the Northampton Junior Chamber Building for Young Persons, naming it 'Princess Anne House'.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips opened and toured the new factory of Magnetopulse Ltd and afterwards visited the Royal Theatre.

Her Royal Highness was entertained at luncheon at the Police Headquarters at Wootton Hall and subsequently opened the new extension to the Headquarters and toured the building, escorted by the Chief Constable of Northamptonshire (Mr M. Buck).

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, attended by the Countess of Lichfield, travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, President of the British Olympic Association, this evening attended a Reception to launch the British Olympic Appeal, at Barclays Bank, Lombard Street, EC3.

Her Royal Highness was received by the Right Hon the Lord Mayor (Patron of the Appeal) and Mr T. H. Bevan (Chairman of the Appeal).

Mrs Andrew Feilden and Lieutenant-Colonel Peter Gibbs were in attendance.

CLARENCE HOUSE
November 3: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother was present this evening at a Reception given by the Special Forces Club at the Imperial War Museum.

Ruth, Lady Fermoy, Sir Martin Gilliat and Captain the Hon Jeremy Stopford were in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
November 3: The Prince of Wales this afternoon attended the Chiefs of Staff Meeting at the Ministry of Defence.

The Hon Edward Adeane and Major David Bromhead were in attendance.

His Royal Highness, President, the International Council of the United World Colleges, this evening attended the Chairman's Dinner at the Stafford Hotel, St James's Place, SW1.

The Hon Edward Adeane was in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
November 3: The Duke of Gloucester visited Papworth Village Settlement, Papworth, Cambridgeshire, this afternoon, and unveiled a plaque to commemorate the Design Council's 1983 Award to Papworth Travel Goods Division.

His Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Simon Bland was in attendance.

The Duchess of Gloucester left Heathrow Airport, London, this afternoon to attend the 60th Wightman Cup Tennis Tournament in Williamsburg, Virginia, United States of America.

Mrs Michael Wigley is in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
November 3: The Duke of Kent this afternoon visited Plessey Telecommunications Ltd, Edge Lane, and the Crawford Arts Centre, Mill Lane, Liverpool. His Royal Highness later attended a Charity Concert which was held at the Philharmonic Hall, Liverpool.

The Duke of Kent, who travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight, was attended by Captain John Stewart.

The Queen leaves Heathrow Airport on November 9 on State Visits to Kenya, Bangladesh and India.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, will attend the Remembrance Day Service and lay a wreath on behalf of the Queen at the Cenotaph, Whitehall on November 13.

The Prince and Princess of Liège have been invited to luncheon at Windsor Castle on November 28.

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will attend the presentation of the Garter Banner of the late King Leopold III of the Belgians in St George's Chapel, Windsor on November 28.

A memorial service for Sir James Wilson Robertson will be held today at noon at St Columba's Church of Scotland, Pont Street.

Memorial services

The Countess of Halsbury

A service of thanksgiving for the life of the Countess of Halsbury was held on Wednesday in the Chapel of St Peter ad Vincula within HM Tower of London. The Rev John Llewellyn officiated and gave an address and Miss Victoria Lindsay (granddaughter) read the lesson. Among those present were:

The Earl of Halsbury (husband), Mr Rodney and Lady Caroline Blois and Lieutenant-Colonel O J M and Lady Clare Lindsay (sons-in-law and daughters), Mark Lindsay, Camilla Blois, Susanna Blois and Fiona Lindsay (grandchildren), Mrs Millicent Godley (sister-in-law), Joyce Lady Lindsay, Lady Lindsay, Lord and Lady Mark Fitzalan-Howard, Mr Richard Godley, Mrs Audrey Blois, Mrs Gillian Chalk, Mr Gilbert Chalk, Mr and Mrs P Featherston Godley, Mr Christopher Davson, Sir Laurens and Lady van der Post.

The Earl of Cork and Orrery, Lord and Lady Gainford, Lady Greenhill of Harrow, Lord Swinfen, Lord Nugent of Guildford, Sir Michael and Lady Harrison, Sir George and Lady Bull, Sir Michael Scott (representing the Royal Commonwealth Society), Major-General Sir Digby and Lady Raeburn, Lady Templer, Lady Butler, Lady Porter (representing the Royal Institution).

Dame Olga Uvarov, Lady Arthur, General Sir Peter Hunt (Constable of HM Tower of London) with Major-General G H Mills (resident governor and Keeper of the Jewel House) and Mrs Mills, Mr V Norman (Master of the Armouries) and Mrs Norman, and Colonel A J MacDonald (deputy governor), Mr Peter and Lady Margaret Stirling Aird, Professor R E D Bishop (vice-chancellor, Brunel University), Mr and Mrs John Monck, Mrs Audrey Llewellyn, Lieutenant-Colonel John Codrington, Professor and Mrs A R Mellows, Mr and Mrs Michael Hill, Colonel R S Vine, Mr Ion Calvocoressi, Mr James Scott, Mrs Richard Fothergill, Mr John Stanton, Professor H D Lewis (representing the Royal Institute of Philosophy).

Miss Marjorie Fraser (also representing Westminster Red Cross), Mr Peter Parker (representing the Association of Friends of the Chapels Royal) and Mrs Parker, Miss F B Cousins (representing the Embroiderers of the Chapel Royal, Hampton Court), Mr M Fosdal (representing the Royal Society of Chemistry), Mr Jack Bridcut (representing Arthritis Care), Dr J Bieby (representing the Research Defence Society), Mr Donald Denham (representing Watts), Mr John Handy (representing the Company of Builders' Merchants), Mr and Mrs F J Binks and Mr Courtney Kenny.

Sir George Leeds

A memorial service for Sir George Leeds was held yesterday in the Guards Chapel, Wellington Barracks. The Rev Neville Thomas officiated. Mr Richard Neame and Mr Matthew Hutton read the lessons and the address was given by Sir Philip Pauncefort-Duncombe. Among those present were:

Lady Leeds; Mr and Mrs Maxim Mackay-James (son-in-law and daughter), Miss Anthea Leeds and Mrs Richard Carrow (daughters), Captain and Mrs Ronald Hutton (brother-in-law and sister), Miss Deborah Hutton, Mrs Nigel Back, Miss Louisa Hutton, Mrs R E L Davison, Mr Nigel Davison, Mrs S Ward-Campbell, Sir Christopher Leeds, Dr and Mrs Morris Low, Mrs D Scott.

Earl and Countess Bathurst, Elisabeth Countess of Caledon, Viscount and Viscountess Boyne, Viscount and Viscountess Hawarden, Lord Napier and Ettrick, Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, Lord Swansea, Lord Jeffreys, Mr Peter Rees, QC, and Mrs Rees, Major the Hon Andrew Wigram, the Hon Mrs Murray, the Hon Mrs Hastings, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir James and Lady Scott, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Johnston, Lady Hobart, Lady Pauncefort-Duncombe, Sir Edward and Lady Studd, Sir Peter and the Hon Lady Troubridge, Brenda Lady Cook, Sir Mark and Lady Norman, Major Sir Charles Frederick, Sir Nigel Fisher, General Sir David and Lady Fraser, Lady Cleminson, Lady Lee.

Mr and Mrs Peter Herbert, Mr Peter Hoos, Major and Mrs R M O de la Hey, Miss Celia de la Hey, Mrs Richard Neame; Mr Geoffrey Elborn, Mr and Mrs Esme Johnston, Mr and Mrs J A Scrimgeour, Mrs G Carrow, Mr and Mrs David Carrow, Mr Christopher Davson, Mr and Mrs Paul Spicer, Mr Neil Hughes-Onslow, Mr A Gregory-Hood, Judge E F Monier-Williams, Major-General L A D Harrod, Brigadier Anthony Haywood, Mrs Andrew Hartigan, Mr and Mrs H P B Harben, Mrs Horace Parshall, Brigadier Alan Breitmeyer, Miss Heather Harvey, Colonel Andrew Duncan (representing Grenadier Guards).

Mr Reresby Sitwell, Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Steele, Major William Richardson (Cater Allen), Mr and Mrs William Spiegelberg, Mr Richard D Fulford, (Scrimgeour, Kemp-Gee and Company) with Mr Ian Dipple, Mr W J Murden and Mr John Perry; Mr Anthony Gilbey, Mr Christopher Keeling, Mr Charles Smith-Ryland, Major and Mrs R A G Courage, Mrs R F Birch-Reynardson, Miss Tessa Birch-Reynardson, Mrs Hugh Leggatt, Brigadier Peter Prescott, Mr and Mrs John Beckwith-Smith, Mr Crispin Gascoigne, Colonel T F C Winnington, Mr John Trehearne, Mrs Peter Black, Mr Christopher Frederick and Mr Matthew Page Wood.

Birthdays today

Miss Jean Balfour, 56; Mr Walter Cronkite, 67; Lieutenant-General Sir Hugh Cunningham, 62; Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Dring, 81; Mr Russell Evans, 61; Mr R. A. Henderson, 66; Mr Elgar Howarth, 48; Sir Anthony Lousada, 76; Canon Roy McKay, 83; Air Commandant Dame Anne Stephens, 71; the Dowager Lady Wakehurst, 84.

Church news

The Bishop of Newcastle, the Right Rev Alec Graham, to be the Chairman of the Advisory Council for the Church's Ministry in succession to the Bishop of Portsmouth, the Right Rev Ronald Gordon.

Mr Michael Kinchin Smith to be Appointments Secretary to the Archbishops of Canterbury and York and Secretary of the Crown Appointments Commission, on the retirement of Mr Donald Wright on January 31.

Canon Anthony Harvey to be a member of the Archbishop of Canterbury's Commission on Urban Priority Areas.

University news

Oxford
Elections

ST HUGH'S COLLEGE: Tutorial fellowship in chemistry from June 1 for five years, S R Cooper BA, PhD (California); tutorial fellowship in biochemistry from October 1 for five years: A Watts BSc, PhD (Leeds).
BRASENOSE COLLEGE: Open scholarship in chemistry: A Fern, commoner of the college, formerly of Pringle School, Swadlincote; open scholarship in engineering science: J R Lyness, commoner of the college, formerly of the City of London School; open exhibition in English: Drusilla Gabell, commoner of the college, formerly of Clarendon House School for Girls, Ramsgate; open exhibition in history: A Dickinson, commoner of the college, formerly of Shrewsbury School; open exhibition in law: A Wearing, commoner of the college, formerly of Alcester Grammar School; open scholarship in PPE: I P Preston, exhibitioner of the college, formerly of King Edward VI School, Camp Hill; open exhibition in PPE, E Pint, commoner of the college, formerly of the Washington University, and G Turner, commoner of the college, formerly of Alsager Comprehensive School.
WORCESTER COLLEGE: Supernumery fellowship: B A Sufrin, BSc (Sheffield) MSc (Essex), SERC research fellow, Oxford University computing laboratory programming research group.
TRINITY COLLEGE: Election to an exhibition: A J M Gifford, commoner of the college, formerly of Westminster School.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:

Miss Clare Mulholland to be Deputy Director of Television at the Independent Broadcasting Authority.

Dr June Paterson-Brown, of Hawick; **Miss Louise Dickie**, of Bradford; **Mr Linbert Spencer**, of Manchester; and **Mr Gilbert Hodgkinson**, of Wolverhampton, to be members of the administrative council of the Royal Jubilee Trusts.

Mr Richard Tracey, MP, to be parliamentary adviser to the Independent Schools Information Service.

Lady Mayoress

The Lady Mayoress was At Home at Mansion House yesterday to the Court of Aldermen, Court of Common Council, dignitaries of the Church, the judiciary, civic organizations, representatives of the Armed Forces and Masters, Prime Wardens and the Upper Bailiff of City Livery Companies and their ladies.

Christening

The infant son of the Hon Henry and Mrs Tennant was christened Euan Lovell at Christ Church, Victoria Road, London, W8, by the Rev Peter Myles, on October 29. The godparents are Mr Andrew Gifford, Mr Matthew Yorke, Miss Sofia Maris and Miss Sally Campbell.

Duke's celebration

The Duke of Beaufort, who is aged 83, will be riding out this weekend to celebrate his sixtieth anniversary as Master of the Beaufort Hunt. The Duke, a former Master of the Queen's Horse, has spent almost 4,000 days in the saddle with the hunt.

Woodbridge School

The new science teaching building at Woodbridge School will be formally opened by Lord Adrian, FRS, Master of Pembroke College, Cambridge, on Wednesday, November 9.

Eton dinner

C.E.D. Chamier's

Old boys of CED Chamier's House, Eton College, met for dinner at Boodle's on November 2. Mr C.E.D. Chamier presided.

Forthcoming marriages

Sir Thomas Ingilby, Bt and Miss E. C. R. Thompson

The engagement is announced between Thomas, only son of Lady Ingilby and the late Sir Joslan Ingilby, Bt, of Ripley Castle, Harrogate, North Yorkshire, and Emma, only daughter of Major and Mrs R. R. Thompson, of Whinfield, Strensall, York.

Mr N. D. Thomson and Miss A. C. E. Briggs

The engagement is announced between Nigel, younger son of the late Sir Daniel and Lady Thomson, of Langhurst, Prey Heath, Worplesdon, Surrey, and Ann, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs John Briggs, of Park Lodge, Huyton, Liverpool.

Mr C. C. J. D. Stylianou and Miss F. M. Leckie

The engagement is announced between Christopher, only son of Andreas and Judith Stylianou, of Paphos, Cyprus and grandson of the late Lieutenant-General Sir Charles MacPherson and Lady Dobell, and Fiona, eldest daughter of Graham and Veronica Leckie, of Chesham Bois Buckinghamshire.

Mr H. M. Adam and Miss S. L. Hanwell

The engagement is announced between Hamish, only son of Dr and Mrs J. Adam, of Harpenden, Hertfordshire, and Sarah, elder daughter of Dr and Mrs A. E. Hanwell, of Gusted Hall, Hawkwell, Essex.

Mr P. E. L. Altwegg and Miss K. Anderson

The engagement is announced between Peter, elder son of Mr and Mrs C. L. Altwegg, of Oxted, and Kay, only daughter of Mr and Mrs R. Anderson, also of Oxted.

Mr T. P. Ashworth and Miss D. E. Williams

The engagement is announced between Timothy Peter, eldest son of Mr and Mrs B. Ashworth, of Falmouth, and Dawn Elizabeth, only daughter of Mr and Mrs L. A. Williams of Chester.

Mr M. J. C. Boorman and Miss C. M. Irvine

The engagement is announced between Michael, only sn of the late Mr L. C. Boorman and of Mrs P. D. Gurney, of Newport, Essex, and Christian, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs N. C. Irvine, of Aberdeen.

Mr N. A. J. Brindley and Miss S. A. Ross

The engagement is announced between Nigel, son of Mr and Mrs R. A. Brindley, of Preston Park, Brighton, and Sally, daughter of Mr and Mrs W. Ross, of Blundellsands, Liverpool, and Seer Green, Buckinghamshire.

Mr T. J. Brown and Miss N. A. C. Moody

The engagement is announced between Timothy John, only son of the late Mr and Mrs P. R. Brown, and Nicola Anne Caswell, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs E. C. Moody.

Mr A. J. B. Fenwick and Miss B. G. Gyngell

The engagement is announced between Alexius, son of Mr and Mrs Benedict Fenwick, of Sholebroke, near Towcester, Northamptonshire, and Briony, daughter of Mr and Mrs Bruce Gyngell, of 34 Gurner Street, Paddington, Sydney, Australia.

Mr P. W. Grylls and Miss M. A. Croston

The engagement is announced between Philip, son of Mr and Mrs Roy Grylls, of Sanderstead, Surrey, and Michelle, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Roy Croston, of Knockholt, Kent.

Mr A. G. A. Hartley and Mme S. Rubin

The engagement is announced between Alan, only son of the late Guy Hartley and of Mrs John Hussey, of Kensington, London, and Sylviane, eldest daughter of M and Mme C. Rubin, of Nangy, Haute Savoie, France.

Lieutenant G. J. Hunt, RN and Miss S. J. Holden

The engagement is announced between Gary, younger son of Mrs and Mrs K. C. T. Hunt, of Woolston, Southampton, and Sarah, daughter of Major and Mrs C. B. Holden, of Woking, Surrey.

Mr C. W. Parton and Miss C. C. Denman

The engagement is announced betwen Charles, son of Major and Mrs M. H. Parton, of Staveley, Little Somerford, and Cherry, daughter of Captain and Mrs M. C. Denman, Tachbrook, Charlbury, Oxford.

Mr G. H. Miller and Miss S. C. Trew

The engagement is announced between Glen, elder son of Mr Ivan Miller, of Hessich-Oldendorf, West Germany, and the late Mrs Lida Miller, and Sarah, daughter of Mr Peter Trew, of Shipbourne, Kent, and Mrs Angela Trew, of Gayles, North Yorkshire. The marriage will take place quietly in London at the end of the year.

Mr W. D. B. Porter and Miss E. Wade

The engagement is announced between William, elder son of Mr and Mrs W. H. L. Porter, of Blandford, Dorset, and Elizabeth, only daughter of Mr and Mrs J. F. Wade, of Blackburn, Lancashire.

Mr M. D. Strudwick and Miss P. A. Ridgway

The engagement is announced between Martin, younger son of Mr and Mrs Dennis Strudwick, of Hampton Hill, Middlesex, and Penelope, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Brian Ridgway, of Whitton, Twickenham, Middlesex.

Mr J. W. Tolson and Miss J. Guggenheim

The engagement is announced between James, eldest son of Mr and Mrs Martin Tolson, of Prestbury, Cheshire, and Janet, daughter of Mr and Mrs Peter Guggenheim, of Topsham, Devon.

Mr G. C. Vos and Mrs V. M. Fieldhouse

The engagement is announced between Geoffrey Charles, younger son of the late Mr Bernard Vos and of Mrs Pamela Vos, of Finchley, London, and Vivien Mary Fieldhouse (née Dowdeswell), of Leigh Sinton, Worcestershire.

Mr A. C. Whinney and Miss J. A. Curtis

The engagement is announced between Adrian Charles, eldest son of Mr and Mrs Charles A. Whinney, Seale, and Jacqueline Ann, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs John G. Curtis, Farnham, Surrey.

Marriage

Mr Francis Cairns and Miss Agneta Bylander

The marriage took place on Saturday, October 29, in Paris between Mr Francis Cairns and Miss Agneta Bylander.

Speaking of progress: Sir Richard Attenborough inspecting electronic equipment with Alison Perry, chief speech therapist at the Communications Aid Centre, Charing Cross Hospital, London, yesterday, after opening the centre. Sir Richard's friendship with Jack Hawkins, the actor, who had his larynx removed, led to him becoming patron of the Popinjay Laryngectomy Club, which helps patients to communicate again. (Photograph: Bill Warhurst).

Latest wills

Mr Ernest Bretherton Sumner, of Leyland, Lancashire, company secretary, left estate valued at £539,427 net. After various personal bequests, he left the residue to the Salvation Army.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):

Callow, Mrs Freda Janetta, of Reigate Heath, Surrey, left estate valued at £619,458 net
Kearns, Sir Frederick Matthias, of Blackheath, London, who played a key role in Britain's negotiations to enter the EEC £111,757
Stock, Mrs Norah Gladys, of Banstead, Surrey £329,698
Tauber, Mr Edwin Zygmunt, of Bredwardine, Hereford and Worcester £353,000
Brown, Mr Henry Joshua, of Enfield, Middlesex £210,136
Heenan, Mrs Florisse David, of Saunderton, Buckinghamshire £215,284
Andrew, Mrs Lucy, of Holmesfield, Derbyshire £300,114
Barrett, Mr Thomas Clifford, of Beverley, North Humberside £595,961
Lawson, Mr Ernest, of Barnstaple, Devon, late farmer £210,444

Science report

Launching the anti-satellite missile

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

Before the end of the year an American F15 aircraft will fly to a spot over the Pacific Ocean to test one of the most controversial weapons being developed in the United States strategic arsenal. It consists of a two-stage rocket capped by a small metal cylinder.

The purpose is to demonstrate the aircraft's ability to launch a missile into outer space. Subsequent tests next year will show how the metal cylinder can ram and destroy Soviet military satellites orbiting between about 400 miles and 1,200 miles above the Earth.

The tests will be the fruition of 20 years of research which has cost more than £1,000m. The new device is one of the most closely guarded projects in the research programme of the United States Department of Defence. Despite this, it is the subject of a report in *Science*, the weekly publication of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

The article says that the new anti-satellite weapon will destroy the eyes and ears of the Soviet Union without causing any collateral damage to its own satellites in outer space.

But it comments that the new weapon marks the end of the "open skies" doctrine first laid down by President Eisenhower. That maintained that outer space was a sanctuary from which the super powers could keep track of each other's activities for the purpose of ensuring world peace.

Under the new programme, by 1987 there will be squadrons of F 15s capable of launching anti-satellite missiles.

The article examines the arguments which led to the Advanced Research Projects Agency of the US Dept of Defence to devise such a weapon. Defence experts believe that the use by Russia of low orbiting satellites would enable weapons, whether ground based, airborne or skimming beneath the surface of the sea, to line up on American ships.

There are four Russian satellites keeping track of US aircraft carriers and other large ships. Two of the satellites are the type that achieved notoriety by accidentally falling to earth and leaving bits of a nuclear reactor strewn on the ground.

The new anti-satellite missile uses a solid fuel rocket that accelerates to eight miles a second. When the fuel is exhausted the rockets drop away and leave a metal cylinder about 12ins in diameter to home in on the target.

Assuming that the anti-satellite weapon works, there are arguments about its usefulness. But one defence scientists of the American government, Dr Kent Stansberry, says that it will deter the use of anti-satellite weapons by the Russians, by permitting the United States to threaten a tit-for-tat response to destruction of one anothers satellites.

He gives as an example a situation in which American forces are fighting a Soviet backed regime in, say, Africa or the Middle East. In such a conflict the United States could deter an attack on low-altitude reconnaissance and weather satellites, called specifically to cover that battle zone, by threatening to respond in kind against an attempt to remove those spacecraft.

Luncheons

HM Government
Sir Geoffrey Howe QC, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host yesterday at a luncheon at 1 Carlton Gardens given in honour of the Minister of External Affairs of the Republic of India, Shri P. V. Narasimsa Rao.

HM Government
The Earl of Gowrie Minister of State, Privy Council office, was host at a luncheon held at Lancaster House yesterday in honour of a group of French civil servants who have completed a Civil Service College course under exchange training arrangements between the British and French governments.

Lord Foot
Mr Christopher Hewetson, President of the Law Society, assisted by Mr Arthur Hoole, vice-president, and Mr John Bowron, secretary-general, gave a luncheon yesterday for members of the Solicitors' All Party Parliamentary Group at the House of Lords, by courtesy of Lord Foot. Among those present were:
Lord Evans of Claughton, Lord Fletcher, Lord Rathcreedan, Sir Walter Clegg, MP, Sir Hugh Rossi, MP, Mr Leo Abse, MP, Mr Reginald Eyre, MP, Mr John Fraser, MP, Mr David Hunt, MP, Mr Barry Porter, MP, Mr Peter Viggers, MP, and Miss Gloria Hooper, MEP

Foreign Press Association
The Ambassador of the Republic of Ireland was the guest of honour at a luncheon given yesterday by the Foreign Press Association at 11 Carlton House Terrace. Mr Roland Hill, vice-president, presided.

Primrose League
Lord Mowbray and Stourton presided at the centenary luncheon members of the Churchill Chapters of the Primrose League at the Dorchester hotel, yesterday. The Earl of Gowrie was the principal guest and speaker.

Butchers' Company
The Master of the Butchers' Company, Mr John Brewster, presided at a court luncheon held yesterday at Butchers' Hall. The other speakers were Mr Michael J. Silver and Mr Patrick O'Neill, Chairman of Coras Beostoic agus Feola.

Lunchtime Comment Club
Mrs Mary Whitehouse was the guest speaker at a luncheon of the Lunchtime Comment Club held yesterday at the Connaught Rooms. Mr Ronald Holdom, vice-chairman, presided.

Receptions

Royal Society of St George
The City of London branch of the Royal Society of St George held a reception yesterday evening at Painter-Stainers' Hall. Mr Charles P. Fairweather, chairman, presided and the guest speaker was Mr Patrick Grubb who auctioned wines and spirits on behalf of the branch benevolent association.

Glaziers' Company
The Master of the Glaziers' Company, Mr John Corkill, assisted by the Wardens, Mr P. S. London and Colonel M. H. Seys-Phillips, presided at the annual prize-giving for young artists and craftsmen held last night at Glaziers Hall. Miss Beryl Grey presented the prizes and pupils of the Royal Ballet School gave an exhibition of dancing.

Dinners

HM Customs and Excise
The Chancellor of the Exchequer was present at a dinner given by HM Customs and Excise Higher Management last night at the Connaught Rooms. Mr Angus Fraser, Chairman of Customs and Excise, was the host and the guest speakers were Sir Cecil Clothier, Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration, and Mr Dan Inglis, HM Customs and Excise Collector for Glasgow and Clyde. The other guests included:
Sir Douglas Lovelock, Sir Anthony Rawlinson, Mr Barney Hayhoe, MP, Mr Peter Middleton, Mr John Cassels, Mr David Jackson, Mr Don Makepeace and the Rev Peter Delaney.

Royal Warrant Holders Association
The annual dinner of the Royal Warrant Holders Association was held at Grosvenor House last night. The Vice-Chancellor, Sir Robert Megarry, and Sir William van Straubenzee, MP, were among the speakers. Mr Victor Watson, the president of the association, presided.

Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene
The Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene held its Harben and conference dinner in the Pump Room, Bath, last night. The guests of honour were Professor A. W. Clare, who had earlier delivered the Harben Lecture, and the Mayor of Bath. The guests were received by Dr C. D. L. Lycett, chairman of council, and Mrs Lycett.

Gunmakers' Company
The nomination dinner of the Gunmakers' Company was held last night at Carpenters' Hall when Mr E. L. Windsor was installed as Master by Mr R. T. Gallyon the retiring Master. The Master, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Edward Ashmore and the Hon William Douglas Home were the speakers. The guests included:
The Marquess of Abergavenny, General Sir Rodney Moore, General Sir David Fraser, the Lord Lyon King of Arms, and the Masters of the Brewers', Coach Makers' and Launderers' Companies.

British Life Assurance Trust (BLAT)
The Chairman and Trustees of the British Life Assurance Trust for health education with the British Medical Association gave a dinner on November 2, at the Naval and Military Club, Piccadilly, for delegates attending the World Health Organization meetings being held in London this week. Among those present were:
Dr R F Robertson, president, BMA, Mr A H Grabham, chairman of council, BMA, Mr M H Field, chairman, The Life Offices Association, and Mrs Field, Dr A Wojtczak, WHO, Copenhagen, and Mrs Wojtczak, Professor P De Schouwer, Secretary-General Health, Belgium, Dr T Fulop, WHO, Geneva, and Dr W D Clarke, Director, BLAT.

Society of Company and Commercial Accountants
Sir Colin Cole, Garter Principal King of Arms, and Lady Cole were the Guests of honour at the diamond jubilee dinner of the Society of Company and Commercial Accountants held last night at Plaisterers' Hall. Mr Francis J Bergin, president of the society, presided. The speakers were Sir Colin Cole, the president, Sir Robert Mark and Mr David Bailey. Those present included:
The High Commissioner for Singapore and Mrs Jek, Mr and Mrs Noel Dorr, Mr and Mrs L H Evans, Prebendary and Mrs Austen Williams, Sir Robin and Lady Cillett, Sir David and Lady Nicolson, Mr and Mrs W J Benson, Mr and Mrs I P A Stitt, Mr and Mrs R Bounds, Mr and Mrs J A S Neave, Mr and Mrs W Ray Turner, Mr C Hewetson and Mr Martin Stevens, MP

General Medical Council
A dinner in celebration of the 125th anniversary of the founding of the General Medical Council was held last night at the Royal College of Physicians of London. The guest of honour was the Lord President of the Council, Viscount Whitelaw, CH, who proposed the toast to the council to which the president, Sir John Walton, responded. The guests of the president and members of the council included:
Mr Norman Fowler, MP, Judge Anwyl-Davies, Sir Douglas Black, Sir John Brotherston, Mr Kenneth Clarke, QC, MP, Sir Rustam Feroze, Dame Frances Gardner, Lord Hunter of Newington, Dr John Lawson, Sir Frank Lawton, Sir Neville Lytch, Sir John Peel, Professor K Rawnsley, Lord Richardson, Mr W M Ross, Professor G Slaney, Sir George Smart, Professor Alwyn Smith, Sir Peter Swinnerton-Dyer, Sir Peter Tizard, Sir William Trethowan, Sir James Watt, Sir Brian Windeyer, Sir Gordon Wolstenholme and many former members of the council.

OBITUARY

RIGHT REV LAKSHMAN WICKREMESINGHE
Leading Asian theologian

The Right Reverend Lakshman Wickremesinghe, who died in Colombo on October 23 at the age of 56, had been Bishop of Kurunagala, in Sri Lanka, for 21 years. He was a leading Asian theologian, and an important influence in the Christian Conference of Asia and the Inter Anglican Theological and Doctrinal Commission.

After a brilliant economics degree from the University of Ceylon, he came to Keble College, Oxford, and then Ely Theological College. After ordination in 1952 he was on the staff of All Saints Church, Poplar. He was a university chaplain in Sri Lanka from 1958 to 1962.

As Bishop of a rural diocese of traditional Sinhalese village parishes and tea estate areas worked by Tamils, which included ancient centres of Buddhism, he saw his task as trying to meet human need in a developing country with high youth employment, and also building mutual trust and respect in a pluralist society. He was concerned to foster Christian moral influence in political life and pursued a risky prophetic role in opposition to injustice, while seeking to give a Christian interpretation to the Buddhist ideals of personal peace and serenity.

He was deeply shocked and affected by the brutal outrages against Tamils last July, and was outspoken in condemning those of his own race who were responsible. He strongly urged intiatives of repentance and reconciliation.

In 1979 he delivered the annual Sermon of the Church Missionary Society on Mission, Politics and Evangelism, followed by the second Lambeth Interfaith Lecture "Togetherness and Uniqueness – Living Faiths in Interrelation". Two years later he gave the Niles Memorial Lecture on Living in Christ with People (in Bangalore) and presented a paper "Church Union and the Renewal of Human Community" to a World Council of Churches Consultation. After working hard and long for church union in Sri Lanka he found the Anglican Church's failure to reach agreement hard to accept.

Before his death he had just completed a year as William Paton Fellow at the Selly Oak Colleges.

He had many friends in this country and in other parts of the world. At the same time he was deeply attached to the ancient traditions and cultures of his own country, and was loved and respected there. He was equally at homein the East or the West.

PROFESSOR A. P. WATERSON

Professor A. P. Waterson the noted virologist and historian of virology, died on October 17 aged 59. He had recently retired as Professor of Virology at the Royal Postgraduate Medical School, London.

Academically his record was outstanding; he obtained an open scholarship in Classics at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and this was followed by a double-First in Natural Sciences. He qualified in Medicine in 1947 at the London Hospital Medical College, being an open entrance scholar there.

After house appointments and military service he returned to Cambridge where he became a Fellow of Emmanuel College and Director of Studies in Medicine. It was in the Department of Pathology that his interest in virology was kindled.

Waterson made many important discoveries relating to virus structure in thelate 1950s and early 1960s. However, unlike most academic virologists during that time, he actively encouraged esearch in the clinical aspects of virus diseases and, when he moved to London in 1964, he was amongst the foremst to develop clinical serices and research in clinical viology.

Although a skilld investigator, Professor Vaterson's major contribution ay in his skill as an author and editor. His book on the history of virology is a classic.

Waterson was a scholar in every sense of the word. He had a great flair for langages, both ancient and modern, and was something of a biblical scholar. Despite his considerble intellectual attainments, he was a modest man – beneath his natural reserve lay an extremely warm and kindly disposition.

SIR DENNIS WHITE

Sir Dennis White, KBE, CMG, who died on October 17 at the age of 73, spent most of his working life in Sarawak and Brunei, and was British High Commissioner for Brunei from 1959 to 1963.

Dennis Charles White was educated at Bradfield College and joined the service of the Rajah of Sarawak in 1932. His pre-war service included postings in the Fourth and Second Divisions at a time when the Dayak majority in the latter was suspicious of the Government in Kuching, and he played an active part in winning over the last rebel leaders.

From December 1941 to September 1945 he was a civilian prisoner of war in Kuching. He was one of the few experienced Brooke Officers to survive the Occupation and was therefore closely involved in the difficult negotiations for the cession of Sarawak by the Rajah to the Crown. The subsequent anticession movement in the Malay community culminated in the murder of Duncan Stewart shortly after his arrival as the second Governor.

With the arrival of Sir Anthony Abell as Governor a far happier period in the history of Sarawak followed. As Senior Resident White was in charge of the Third Division at Sibu and enjoyed close working relations with the Governor in Kuching and with Malcolm MacDonald, the Commissioner-General in Singapore. His good knowledge of the Dayak and Malay languages was one of his attributes that endeared him to local people.

White was appointed British Resident in Brunei in 1958, and when the post was abolished under the new constitution in 1959, he became the first British High Commissioner for Brunei.

He retired in 1963 and served as Brunei Agent in London from 1967 to 1982.

MRS BEA MANSELL

Mrs Bea Mansell, who died in Sussex on October 10, aged 74, will be remembered by many for her contribution to girls' education after the Second World War. From 1958-62 she worked with determination and imagination to found a girls' public school which would equip young women for active participation in world affairs. Her efforts culminated in the opening of Cobham Hall in 1962.

Under her guidence as founder and governor, the school fulfilled its aims to become an international and interdenominational school offering a broadly based education.

Born Bhicco Batlivala, the daughter of a prominent Bombay family, she came to England in 1920 to be a pupil at Cheltenham Ladies College and went on to be called to the Bar in 1930. She returned to her native country to participate in India's struggle for independence and became a close friend of Nehru.

At the age of 23 Miss Batlivala distinguished herself in three spheres. On becoming personal assistant to the Minister of Education of the Government of Baroda, she was the first woman to be appointed to an official position in an Indian state; she was also a member of the winning polo team in the First Ladies Invitation Tournament and in that same year was given the position of legal adviser to a British film company, Gainsborough Pictures. In 1938 she accompanied Nehru on his visit to Spain in support of the Republican cause.

She subsequently travelled to America and attracted attention for the spirited public lectures she gave on the need for Indian Independence. In 1939 she was the first woman speaker at the Harvard University Faculty annual dinner.

After her marriage to Guy Mansell in 1939, she settled in England. She will be remembered by all those who knew her for her ideas and energy.

HIS HON JUDGE BAX

His Honour Judge Bax, QC, who died suddenly on November 1 at the age of 63, had been a Circuit Judge since 1973.

Rodney Ian Shirley Bax was born on September 16, 1920, the son of a barrister, and educated at Bryanston and the Royal College of Music, where he was an Exhibitioner. During the Second World War he served with the Royal Fusiliers and the Intelligence Corps, becoming a major.

He was called to the Bar by Gray's Inn in 1947, where he was elected a Bencher in 1972. He practised on the South eastern circuit. He became a Recorder in 1972, and a Circuit Judge in 1973.

Bax was a member of the General Council of the Bar from 1961 to 1965. From 1965 to 1969 he was an assistant commissioner with the Boundary Commission for England, and in 1971 commissoner at the Central Criminal Court.

Lord Byron, 11th Baron, has died in Perth, Western Australia at the age of 80. A farmer and grazier since 1921 he had served during the Second World War in the Royal Australian Naval Volunteer Reserve. His illustrious forebear, the poet, was the 6th Baron.

Mr Robert Carr, who died on November 1 at the age of 66, was deputy chairman of the Granada Group, and chairman of Granada Publishing until its acquisition by William Collins this year.

THE ARTS

Cinema

Visionary brilliance and bafflement

Nostalgia (15)
Lumière

Exposed (15)
Cinecenta, Panton Street

The Toy (PG)
Classics Haymarket, Oxford Street

Order of Death (18)
Classic Oxford Street

Little Ida (PG)
Minema

Oliver Twist (PG)
Classics Haymarket, Oxford Street

Paradoxically, the Soviet Union, traditionally dedicated to the aesthetic dogma of "socialist realism", has produced the cinema's two greatest visionaries, Sarkis Paradjanov and Andrei Tarkovsky. This has been a matter of qualified satisfaction to the film establishment, of course. Paradjanov has spent the last decade in prison or otherwise inactive. Tarkovsky's greatest film, *Andrei Roublev*, was kept off the screens for half a dozen years; and he has chosen to make **Nostalgia**, his newest, most glamorous and least accessible film to date, in Italy.

Wherever Tarkovsky may travel, though, he takes his own world with him. The real-life landscapes may be new, as well as the camera staff, the designers and the set decorators, but the imagination is constant. This is the same strange universe as *Solaris* or *Stalker*, with their visions of water and fire. Tarkovsky's people go on their slow-paced pilgrimages, and meet and pause and exchange enigmatic glances and cryptic words, in a familiar no man's land. The cross-light filtered through dust and doorways and misted windows is reflected in puddles polluted by mud and garbage amongst which a vagrant green or brown or blue bottle glitters like a jewel. The eerie silences are broken by the noise of rain, inexplicable, dyspeptic ooze bubbles, the chink of flotsam, sighs and breaths, the padding of the ubiquitous dog. A Russian landscape materializes within the ruins of an Italian Gothic church, for in Tarkovsky's visions scale is as unreal as in dreams.

It is very wondrous and taking; but the mystery, even more than with *Mirror* or *Stalker*, remains: is it simply *mise-en-scène*, or is it something more – poetry indeed? Poetry is unquestionably Tarkovsky's intent, and those of us who do not see it, he says, are boobies: "To understand a work of art one must have a good ear. People who have no ear do not interest me. It is useless to make them go to a concert. They would understand nothing."

None of us wants to seem that kind of booby, not able to penetrate the inner mysteries. Yet the very virtuosity of the staging seems against us, a distraction. Rather than yielding to poetic magic, we find ourselves pondering how they got that white horse to stand so still, or if it is a cut-out. Even the climactic image of the film – in which the protagonist tries again and again, before finally succeeding (all in a single technically faultless shot), to carry a lighted candle from one end to the other of the thermal pool at Bagno Vignoni – is inclined to leave us less sensitive to its spiritual content than speculating how many takes it required and if they realy planned how often the flame would gutter.

There is an elemental anecdote to explain the presence and progress of the Russian (Oleg Yankovsky) in Tarkovsky's dream Italy. He is a poet, endeavouring to trace the steps of a Russian composer who came here two centuries before. The investigation becomes a spiritual quest, in which he encounters two opposites: his translator Eugenia (Domiziana Giordano), impatient, realistic, optimistic; and Domenico (Erland Josephson), a wise madman driven to suicide by his vision of man's folly.

There is a theme, though Tarkovsky insistently discourages interpretation of his films. "Nostalgia" signifies for him "The echo of my suffering, because I am far from my country . . . an illness because it removes strength from the spirit . . . It can even be mortal. It is a moral suffering of the spirit. One only contracts this disease abroad. If I go to another part of Russia, I can feel sadness but not 'nostalgia'." At one moment in the film the feeling is expressed with startling earthiness, in a Russian joke (which also turns up as a Hungarian joke, a Polish joke, *et al*) about the man who is pulled out of a stinking pool only to protest "But it's my *home*". Tarkovsky's own nostalgia is something much more complex: all his immediate plans involve working abroad, including the *Boris Godunov* seen at Covent Garden this week. The enigma is whether *Nostalgia*, visually seductive and forbiddingly obscure, signifies more or less.

New setting, but constant imagination: Tarkovsky's spiritual quest in *Nostalgia*

Tarkovsky is concerned with nostalgia for home; James Toback with the American yearning for abroad. In **Exposed** Toback selfconsciously pursues the illusion of a "European" style, though his story would do as well for a home-bred thriller. Nastassia Kinski is a Mid-West farmer's daughter who passes swiftly from pillar to post, from one authoritative male to another, from being waitress to star fashion model and ultimately to involvement with terrorists. It all ends in a shoot-out that aspires to the romantic fatalism of the French movies we have all loved.

"Never pose – never, never pose" the English fashion photographer (Ian McShane) exhorts Kinski; but Toback's people pose all the time. They act in a queer selfconscious way, which makes Rudolph Nureyev look the silliest, though Harvey Keitel in a Hitler moustache runs him close. They speak in high-pressure stylized dialogue ("If my life ends because of you, that's what was meant to be"). They drop the best names in culture – Goethe, Garbo, Bach, Bosch, Heifetz and Dostoevsky. Toback is a natural for cultists.

Hollywood is also led astray by European culture of a sort in **The Toy**, adapted from an old film by Jean Veber which may have been all right in French but looks pretty silly in an American setting. There is nothing wrong with the idea – a spoiled, unloved rich child is given the pick of his father's huge department store and chooses as his present a black employee – but the script has no idea what to do with it, and finally resorts to custard pies. Richard Pryor wisely gives up trying to make sense of the character and just does anything funny that comes into his head, whether it is knockabout, one-liners or whimpering like Stan Laurel. The director was Richard Donner.

Order of Death, an Italian film made in English in New York by an Italian writer-director, Roberto Faenza, overplots a promising idea (from a novel by Hugh Fleetwood). A corrupt, crazy and sexually ambiguous cop encounters a crazy, guilt-ridden and sexually ambiguous youth who engages him in a destructive contest of ascendancy. The film provides yet another bizarre and violent role for Harvey Keitel, though the interest centres more on the acting debut of the punk star Johnny Rotten, now reformed as John Lydon, as the psychotic boy, a saucer-eyed, pot-bellied, loose-lipped heap of malice.

Little Ida *(Liten Ida)* is a welcome return to sane if sad realism. It is the recreation of a wartime childhood. Little Ida's mother works for the Germans as a cook in a prisoner-of-war camp for Russians, in 1944 Norway. In this backwoods community, both children and grown-ups take out their resentments on the innocent, good-natured, lonely child (played with touching plainness by Sunniva Lindekleiv). Laila Mikkelson, who scripted the film in collaboration with the original author, Marit Paulsen, treats the subject with simplicity, quiet skill and restraint. The period is eerily well recreated; the cruelty and pathos are present, but never melodramatic or mawkish.

When a startlingly well scrubbed and coiffured Oliver (Richard Charles) asks for more, not for himself but for an even hungrier child, we know that we are in for a new reading in Clive Donner's made-for-television-and-doesn't-it-look-it **Oliver Twist**. In fact the tendency of James Goldman's script is to concentrate on the creaky plot mechanics of the original at the expense of character, which is sketchy and obvious apart from George Scott's rather too likable Fagin and Cherie Lunghi's touching Nancy. The cobbled streets of London are almost impassable for drunks, pickpockets, tarts, carts, street-criers and other obtrusive "period" details.

David Robinson

Television

Lurking in the shade

Disablement, said Ian Dury in the course of last night's Channel 4 profile, is a great equalizer. He was talking about the cripples' school he once attended, where "if you fell over, the law was nobody was allowed to pick you up, so you'd have turtles lying there for an hour. It toughened you up".

Water, the great friendly element, is an equalizer of another sort. Perfect bodies, when seen through it, seem stunted and twisted, so when a stunted and twisted body like Dury's is seen rolling and kicking and turning beneath its agitated surface the effect is paradoxically one of normality. This was one of the bold, clever touches which helped make Ian Dury, by Franco Rosso, a film which will be hard to forget.

Its first half was devoted to Dury the pop star, and to his ambivalent feelings about success. Until the age of 36 he had been content. "I felt I was a dirty little pig and I was quite happy about it." Then, suddenly, he became a household name. "I felt like a piece of Tupperware, like I'd been ordinaried, like I'd become plastic." It was certainly fun, even if "Hit me with your rhythm stick" ushered in a period during which, as a mogul, he had to spend more energy on industrial relations than he could on further creation.

Talking urgently from the blue depths of his studio, withered arm invisible, he said he had come to dislike fame and popularity. "I like being a lurk. I like being in the shade, I like being naughty." How he envied Johnny Rotten's capacity to spit in the public's eye. Now he is happy again, lurking in the shade and wrestling with more of those wistful, contagiously infantile lyrics, doggerel with a visionary brightness.

As a tiny lad he had wanted to be a medical missionary, and in a curious way he is now realizing that ambition, not only through his anti-war, pro-dropout songs but also in a practical manner. We watched him encouraging a class of disabled children in Bethnal Green, and getting them drumming too.

Incidentally, "I play drums for writing lyrics with. Every lyric has an exact, precise tempo". That message might usefully be pinned over the portals of the Poetry Society.

Michael Church

Sheridan Morley introduces an unusual new series beginning next week

Distant relations

Situated somewhere halfway from *Boys from the Blackstuff* to a latter-day *Colditz Story*, Central Television's *Auf Wiedersehen, Pet*, which starts a three-month run on ITV today week, is likely to come as a surprise even to close scrutineers of television form. Though written by Dick Clement and Ian La Frenais and set on a building site amid a group of often jokey brickies, this is not in fact a situation comedy at all: rather it is a series of 13 hour-long dramas located in present-day Germany. The original idea for it came back in 1977, as the producer Martin McKeand explains:

"In that year the film director Franc Roddam, who did Quadrophenia, happened to go back to his home village near Stockton-on-Tees only to find that a lot of the lads he'd grown up with were no longer there – they were in Germany, working on building sites as bricklayers and carpenters. The unemployment figures were just starting to go up badly over here, but there a lot of work was still available and these lads, many of whom had never been abroad in their lives, arrived expecting to find the Germany they'd seen in war films. Which was just as well, considering they were then sent to live in builders' huts which had a lot in common with Stalag 17."

Roddam took the idea to Dick Clement and Ian La Frenais, whose track record in television ranged from *Porridge* to *The Likely Lads*; they originally saw it as a two-hour television movie, and went with that project to Central Television who persuaded them to expand it into a 13-hour series. Along the way, something more serious than jokes about Geordie brickies in German territory began to emerge.

"This", says McKeand, "is very definitely a drama rather than a comedy series, and underlying it all is the unemployment situation in Britain. The reason these guys have to go to Germany is because there's *no* work for them in Newcastle; mind you, there's no work for them in Germany any more either. If we had started on this series now rather than two years ago we'd be making it in Saudi Arabia, which is where the brickies have to go if they want to work today. But it's also a series about the insularity of the British abroad, blokes living in prison-hut conditions on German building sites unable to relate to anything or anybody around them. There are conscious echoes of the war-camp mentality: most Britons still think of Germany in Colditz terms, and here are these brickies being ordered about in a foreign language by blokes in tin hats. Not a lot changes."

Auf Wiedersehen, Pet was shot over 18 months on the back lot at Elstree and on location in Germany: McKeand and his directors (Roger Bamford and Baz Taylor) started to form a permanent company of largely unknown Geordies by going to Newcastle and asking to see everyone on the local Equity union registers:

"We got people from local bands, theatre-in-education groups, all we asked was that they shouldn't already be well-known television faces. One of our three leads, Jimmy Nail who plays Oz, was a singer in a heavy rock group who happened to have done two years on a German building site; another (Pat Roach who plays Bomber) was a professional wrestler; and probably the only familiar face, Tim Spall, came to us straight from the RSC's *Nicholas Nickleby*. They're a very mixed group, but we had them at Elstree for a month building bricks on the set we were going to use, and they very quickly got used to the work.

"There were forty thousand Britons working in Germany in 1980, which is when the stories are set, and these are the stories of some of them – the ones who couldn't wait to go home and the ones who could never go home. But, where *Boys from the Blackstuff* was a story of total pessimism about people out of work, what we've got is a story of occasional optimism about people in work."

Opera

Giustino

Sadler's Wells

Giustino is the particular form of the Handel opera that the Handel Opera Society has chosen to launch its annual short season in Islington. It is one of the least regarded examples of the species: indeed, there can be few others that this society has not hitherto performed. But with the virtues of stout singing in all the principal roles, and with cunning designs that provide a geometric pomp in the blaze of rich costumes against open grid patterns, it is a tolerable entertainment.

Ostensibly the subject is taken from the early history of Justin I, who was emperor at Constantinople in the early sixth century. There is, however, nothing really Byzantine about the piece. Although the action is taking place two centuries after the conversion of Constantine, the protagonist still calls on Morpheus to grant him sleep, during which he has a dream vision of Fortuna. Moreover, the characters walk freely from the pages of Handel's other classical operas.

Guistino is the Noble Hero, striding through valorous deeds a selfless path to acceptance as the heir to the eastern purple. Anastasio, the reigning emperor, is the Clement Prince, as weak as such creatures normally are, and his empress Arianna is the Constant Queen, preferring death to dishonour and accepting defamation with dignity. There is also one Amanzio as the Traitorous General and Vitaliano as the Good Enemy.

The stylized nature of the opera is well recognized in Johan Engels's costumes, which are all baroque antique: plumed helmets, gold cuirasses and much drapery, registering moral status in the simplest terms by keeping the too-good-to-be-true imperial couple in the purity of scarlet and white, while the more tainted, and, I fear, interesting figures of Amanzio and Vitaliano are dressed in black. Robin Don's cardboard cut-outs lend all the necessary scenery in a similarly elementary manner.

James Bowman's radiant Giustino

Christopher Renshaw's production abandons the chorus to statuesque posing and is enlivened principally by the soloists' need to avoid collision with the many gauze drops that come and go.

Among the soloists, James Bowman is in radiant and fetching voice as Giustino. He sounds particularly fresh in his first scene, the one where he turns from the plough to the sword at Fortuna's inspiration, and he also makes much of a lilting aria near the start of the third act, where oboes figure the image of gentle zephyrs. Eiddwen Harrhy as Anastasio and Wendy Eathorne as Arianna both sing well in some fiercely flamboyant arias but are at their best in a wonderfully voluptuous duet.

Handel's first thought was that his villain, Amanzio, should be a bass, but he soon decided to raise the part to the alto register, where Della Jones commands it very thoroughly. She has nothing very wonderful to sing, but she makes sure that she does as much as possible with what beauties of phrase there are, and with what harsh sounds the translation by Alan Kitching adds to the text. Robin Leggate is a dependable Vitaliano and Ian Comboy a strong captain for him.

As usual the conductor is Charles Farncombe, who paces the music well but cannot disguise some less than luxurious playing.

Paul Griffiths

London debuts

Wit and poetry

Eighteen might be considered a dangerous age at which to make a London debut, coming as it does in that awkward period between artistic prodigy and maturity. But, once she had settled down, the pianist Mary Wu seemed to show more depths of experience as her ambitious recital progressed, leaving little doubt that she has already made most of the transition.

Bach's E minor Partita had a hint of reticence about it until the last two movements, and Miss Wu seemed to be concentrating on accuracy (of touch as well as notes) rather than spirit. But such attention to detail did Schoenberg's Six Little Pieces, Op 19, a great service. Every tiny nuance matters here, and every one of them was carefully observed as she sculpted sensitively the shapes and moods of each piece. Beethoven's Piano Sonata Op 81a ("Les Adieux") did not quite reach such profundity, but it was remarkable all the same for its transparent textures and its carefully contrived timbres.

In the second half Miss Wu came out with an entirely different spirit, tearing through Chopin's F minor Ballade and Liszt's dazzling First Mephisto Waltz with surprising vitality and power. But it was Bartok who was the major beneficiary of this new approach. In his *Out of Doors* suite her superb technique combined with aggression, wit and poetry to make the cycle newly rewarding.

The violin and piano duo of Paul Manley and Ian Ledingham showed no hint of tentativeness. In fact if their recital had one major fault it was that everything was delivered with such supreme confidence and gloss that sometimes the meaning behind the notes was forgotten. Such, anyhow, was my feeling in their sugar-coated readings of Beethoven's "Spring" Sonata and Mozart's E minor Sonata, K304.

They were more successful in Brahms, Stravinsky and Ravel. Brahms's "FAE" Scherzo made an arresting start to the evening, showing off Mr Manley's undoubted virtuosity to the full, although he was more severely tested by Ravel's *Tzigane*. Stravinsky's *Duo concertant* revealed a welcome sympathy from both players for the composer's refined neo-classical expression. Try though they might, neither could do much for the first performance of Roger Steptoe's First Violin Sonata, a bland attempt at combining an eighteenth-century aesthetic with a contemporary one.

Stephen Pettitt

Theatre

Verge of madness

Hamlet
Royal Exchange, Manchester

It is some time since we had a modern-dress *Hamlet* but Braham Murray's production goes a stage further by putting it into rehearsal clothes. The shirts, pullovers and slacks give no indication of social status, the bare boards suggest no kind of locale and a harsh neon glare precludes any possibility of atmosphere.

In short, nothing has been left undone to deprive the cast of every kind of support from context. All the political parts of the play are shorn away, including every reference to Fortinbras: how many decades is it since a performance ended on "and flights of angels sing thee to thy rest"? In addition, the First Quarto has been plundered for its transpostion of the nunnery scene and for sundry unfamiliar readings and cuts. A programme note bids the audience forget its prior knowledge, but with no costumes and no battlements the first scene would mystify any novice and the playing of Claudius and the Ghost by the same actor would only compound the confusion.

The production does not pretend to work on any consistent plane. Seeing men in cord jeans and sneakers snatch up swords, I constantly expected the director to rush on calling for one more run-through before the coffee break. They never cease to be actors, spending most of their offstage time sitting out front with the audience. Polonius is murdered in a second-row aisle seat and has to stagger on stage to die.

The cast have no chance, really, but Robert Lindsay's dark-eyed, softly-spoken Hamlet comes through well: too many lachrymose facial contortions, perhaps, but he treads a beautifully fine line between sanity and madness, alarming his visitors (and us) at one point by a slow, deranged backward shuffle. Claudius (Philip Madoc) has no retinue but makes a very polished operator whose midnight self-doubts are a pleasantly ugly spectacle.

The players' dumb show is staged in Derek Griffiths's mime as uproarious farce, too entertaining for the royal couple to see the point of the play: a brilliant idea. Polonius (Derek Smith) exchanges his suede-faced cardigan for a corduroy cap and stupid old gaffer's manner to reappear as Osric. Gertrude (Alison Fiske), intense and intelligent up to Ophelia's mad scene (Geraldine Alexander singing the blues), presently reports the girl's death in the placid tones of *Listen with Mother*. Had she gone mad too? She had every reason.

Anthony Masters

African music

Chief Ebenezer Obey
Hammersmith Palais

Ebenezer Obey and his 18-piece band are masterful exponents of African juju music, a rolling percussive style that is characterized by rich natural rhythms combined with sweet electronics and joyful, funky harmonies. Like his Nigerian compatriot and chart rival King Sunny Ade, whose own shows were such a revelation earlier this year, Obey directs the proceedings from the core. His lead guitar melodies are embellished by a backline that includes two bass guitars, Hawaiian strings and talking drums. Despite the emphasis on a positive dance beat Obey's troops are immaculately orchestrated and choreographed, belying the large instrumental set-up with an approach that is as deft as it is insistent. Responding to their sound was an easy pleasure.

Obey has recently secured an English recording deal and he is such a prolific composer that he could call on material from more than 80 albums. The band began with a layered medley of "Eyi Yato" and "Ambition", drawing the audience into an extraordinary melting-pot of music.

One minute Obey was singing about civil war and class struggle, the next about the cost of groceries and the need for a road safety code. His basic ethos is more religious than political but there was nothing heavy-handed about "What God Has Joined Together", "Celebration" or "Singing for the People". He has described his music as the Miliki system, which is roughly translated as enjoyment. Obey and his band certainly live up to the definition.

Max Bell

Concert

Philharmonia/Muti
Festival Hall

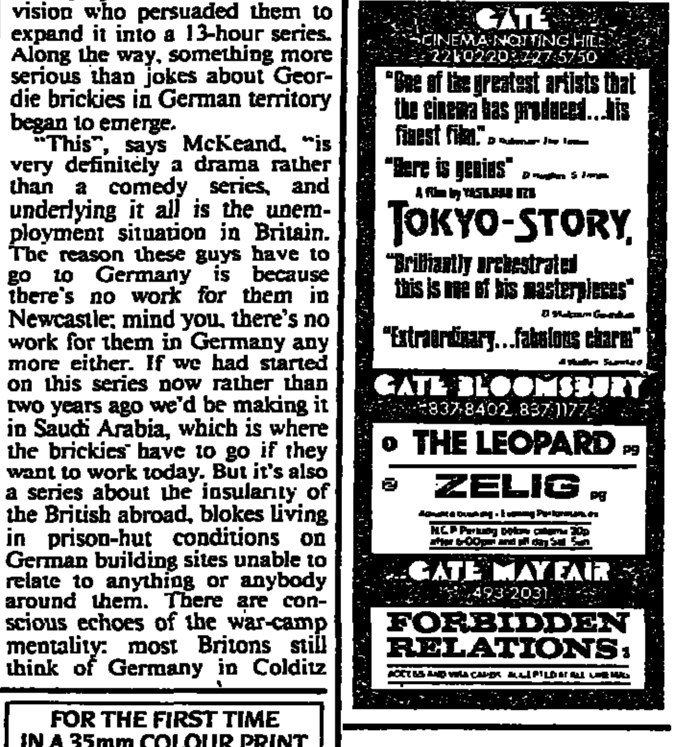
No doubt Beethoven was reckoned to be a good substitute for Dvorak on Wednesday, when the concerto had to be changed in the Philharmonia Orchestra's programme after Anne-Sophie Mutter suffered an accident to her leg. She has been advised to rest for a month, and it was Radu Lupu who stepped in, two nights after his previous appearance with the same orchestra, and this time gave one of those magically relaxed performances of Beethoven's Piano Concerto No 4.

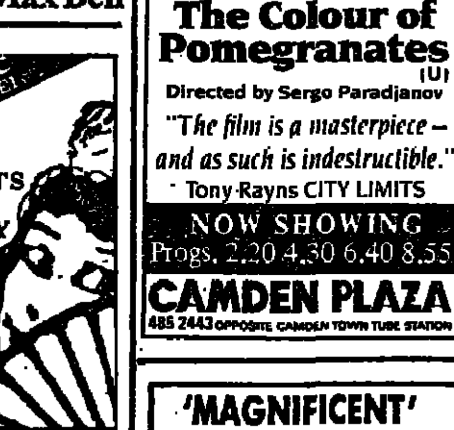
He seldom played above a modest dynamic level except for purposes of emphasis, or to enlarge a lyrical theme here and there, preferring to brood quietly on the fanciful spirit of the music in the first two movements and even to introduce an unexpectedly melting phrase in the lively finale. The cadenzas had a suitably improvisatory approach, and the reasoned dialogue of the slow movement worked like a charm.

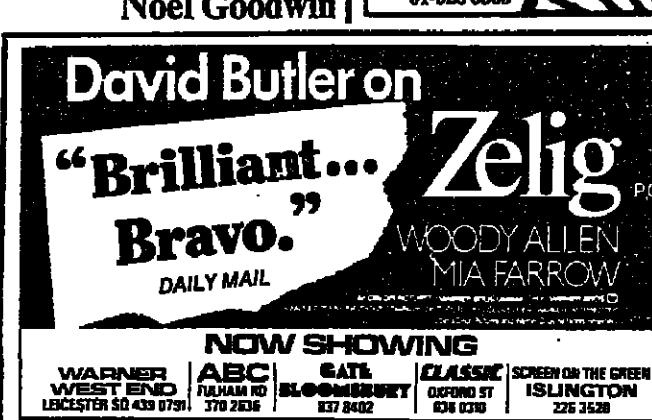
Riccardo Muti drew mainly sober support from the orchestra, with a very measured pulse at the outset, but always alert to the concerto's poetic turns of phrase. He began the concert with two works of symphonic aspiration. Wagner's *A Faust Overture* was vigorous and dramatic, to the extent that it tempted speculation whether the intended symphony might not have turned into an opera if Wagner had pursued it.

Hindemith's Concert Music for strings and brass, sometimes called his "Boston Symphony" after the orchestra for whom he wrote it, was played with an almost jovial spirit to temper its serious character. The orchestra's brass choir was welded firmly together as virtual concert soloists, but in the fugal give-and-take of the second part the flexibility of the strings achieved a satisfying balance.

Noël Goodwin







BELL'S SCOTCH WHISKY BELL'S

MARKET REPORT • by Michael Clark

Bid talk hits Sedgwick

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Oct 31. Dealings end, Nov 11. Contango Day, Nov 14. Settlement Day, Nov 21.

Shares of **Sedgwick Group**, Britain's largest insurance broker, fall 8p to 212p yesterday amid rumours it was about to make a sizable acquisition on the US.

Frank B Hall, America's third largest broker, was tipped as a likely candidate. Hall is valued at £220m, while would prove a big swallow even for Sedgwick with a market capitalization of £430m.

City analysts believe Sedgwick is still keen to make an acquisition in America despite breaking off talks Alexander & Alexander a few years ago.

There are fears, however that, an acquisition the size fo Hall would have to be accompanied by a rights issue.

Last night Sedgwick moved quickly to scotch the rumours. Asked if there was any truth in them, a spokesman said: "Absolutely none whatsover".

Elsewhere, **Bowater** was a firm feature after hours as bid speculation pushed the price up 6p to 213p. It had been 205p, Indications lasth night pointed to US support for the shares following proposals earlier this week to sell its Corner Brooke mill in Canada. The shares have been the centre of bid gossip for some time and close observers fear that if a bid is made it would come from the US. At this level the group is valued at around £342.

The rest of the equity market remained firm with the *FT* Index closing at its high for the day 6.9 up at 714.7. Turnover remained low.

Burnett & Hallamshire, the open-cast coal mining group, shook off some the the recent gloom yesterday, rising 5p to 183p. A line of more than 1m shares that had been overhanging the market has apparently now been cleared. Analysts recently downgraded pretax profits for the year from £35m to £18m compared with £30m last time.

Unitech slipped 1p to 210p as a line of more than 1 million shares came on offer. They may still be doing the round today.

Turner & Newall, the asbestos manufacturer, spent a good day, climbing 7p to 68p. Word is one broker is about to publish a buy circular on the shares, which appears to have caught the jobbers on the hop.

Shares of Rank Organisation continued to race ahead, climbing 6p to 191p for a two-day gain of 13p as the group remained the centre of heated market gossip. A consortium bid and the sale of its Xerox interests are just two suggestions put forward for the shares recently popularity.

Gilts revealed small scattered gains in quiet trade as investors awaited further signs of the next cut in interest rates. On the foreign exchange the pound closed 10 points lower at $1.4865.

Shares of **Hampton Trust** rose ½ to 29p in response to the build-up of a 5.03 per cent stake in the company by two private property companies. Molyneux Securities (Metropolitan) and Marylebone Property Holdings now own a total of 885,000 shares, all bought in recent months.

Inchcape, the international trading group, has formed a subsidiary company, Inchcape Aviation, which effectively places Inchcape's worldwide aircraft business under one wing. The group's shares closed unchanged at 281p.

Takeover speculation has revved up again at Henlys, the lossmaking garage group where Mr Jim Gregory has a 10 per cent shareholding. The shares rose 6p to 83p yesterday but a spokesman said he had no knowledge of any bid.

Among the newcomers, Michael Peters, the design consultant, made an impressive start to dealings on the USM, opening at 103p compared with a placing price of 85p.

Logia, Britain's largest independent computer software group, found further support in first-time dealings, opening at 233p compared with the striking price of 220p and valuing the company at £77m. Brokers Hoare Govett offered the 10.4 million shares at a minimum tender price of 140p and must have been pleased with the response to the issue, which was more than seventimes oversubscribed. The shares ended the day at 228p, a premium of 8p.

Acco World Corp and its associates now own 12.92 million shares, about 60 per cent of the equity, in Twinlock, the office furniture supplier. Earlier this year Acco launched an agreed bid of 71p a share for Twinlock valuing it at £15.2m. Twinlock joined the Unlisted Securities Market last year. The shares were unchanged at 70p.

But Liang Ling, the Singapore-based group, has decided to sever its connexions with Jenks & Cattell, the Wolverhampton-based maker of garden tools. It has sold its entire stake of 3.9 million shares, or 24.9 per cent, for an undisclosed sum. Jenks held steady at 51p, just a shade below the year's high.

BELL'S SCOTCH WHISKY BELL'S

BRITISH FUNDS

SHORTS

1982/83 High	Low	Stock	Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
101¼	91¼	Exch 10% 1983	100¼	..	9.998	9.271
99⅝	87¼	Fund 5½% 1982-84	98¼	..	5.551	10.174
103¾	91⅝	Exch 11½% 1984	100⅝	..	11.181	8.652
107¼	96½	Exch 14% 1984	103⅝	• ..	13.642	8.988
96⅛	81¾	Exch 3% 1984	96⅛	..	3.117	9.378
105¼	91½	Treas 12% 1984	102⅛	..	11.751	9.396
111⅞	96¾	Treas 15% 1985	105¾	..	14.185	10.038
113⅜	89½	Exch Cv 12¾% 1985	105⅞	..	11.693	9.897
93½	73¾	Treas 3% 1985	93½	+¼	3.209	7.563
105½	87⅝	Treas 11½% 1985	102⅝	..	11.281	10.095
102	95½	Treas C 8¾% 1985	98⅛	..	8.917	9.872
107⅝	88⅝	Exch 12¼% 1985	103 13/16	+1/16	11.857	10.401
108⅝	88⅝	Exch 11¾% 1986	102⅝	+¼	11.484	10.539
100⅞	98 15/16	Treas C 10% 1986	100⅝	+¼	9.938	9.687
89¼	69¼	Treas 3% 1986	88¼	+1/16	3.400	8.239
101 15/16	97¼	Exch C 10½% 1986	100⅝	+¼	10.436	10.222
107⅞	86⅝	Treas 12% 1986	102 11/16	+1/16	11.672	10.705
99⅞	80¼	Treas 8¾% 1984-86	95⅝	+¼	8.877	10.337
116⅝	96⅝	Treas C 12% 1986	106⅝	+¼	11.264	8.508
114	93	Exch 14% 1986	107⅞	+¼	12.978	10.819
111⅞	90¾	Exch 13½% 1987	106⅛	+¼	12.486	10.881
99	95⅞	Treas C 10½% 1987	99	+¼	10.352	10.594
84 1/16	80¾	Exch 2½% 1987	82 13/16	..	3.015	8.531
103¾	85¾	Exch 10½% 1987	99¼	+¼	10.592	10.801
94⅞	77½	Fund 6½% 1985-87	90⅛	+¼	7.212	9.924
85¼	64½	Treas 3% 1987	81⅞	..	3.673	8.869
109	85¾	Treas 12% 1987	103¼	+¼	11.608	10.928
97⅛	72½	Treas 7¾% 1985-88	90⅝	+¼	8.540	10.497
101⅛	95	Exch 10½% 1988	99⅛	+¼	10.586	10.729
106	95	Treas IL 2% 1988	103⅝	..	..	3.812
81⅛	60	Trans 3% 1978-88	78⅛	+¼	3.840	8.630

MEDIUMS

1982/83 High	Low	Stock	Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
99	91	Treas 9½% 1988	95⅝	+¼	9.986	10.780
107¾	75⅝	Treas 11½% 1989	104½	..	11.266	10.950
103	95	Treas 10½% 1989	103	..	10.712	10.977
85¼	62½	Treas 5% 1986-89	80⅝	..	6.226	9.403
117⅛	85⅞	Treas 13% 1990	112⅛	..	12.006	11.093
111⅞	85½	Exch 12½% 1990	107⅛	..	11.773	11.125
98	70¼	Treas 8¼% 1987-90	93	..	9.195	10.438
110⅞	78	Treas 11¾% 1991	106⅝	..	11.434	11.164
84⅞	59¼	Fund 5¾% 1987-91	79¼	..	7.257	9.752
104¼	78½	Exch 11% 1991	100½	..	10.989	10.979
116⅞	82	Treas 12¾% 1992	112⅞	..	11.714	11.063
102¼	70¼	Treas 10% 1992	98¼	..	10.392	10.683
112⅞	80⅞	Exch 12¼% 1992	108⅛	..	11.568	11.168
118⅜	88⅝	Exch 13½% 1992	114	..	12.022	11.271
116½	80¾	Treas 12½% 1993	112	..	11.571	11.113
81⅞	56½	Fund 6% 1993	77⅞	..	7.829	9.743
124⅝	88	Treas 13¾% 1993	114⅝	• ..	11.920	11.177
128	91¾	Treas 14½% 1994	123	..	12.050	11.137
119¼	86⅝	Exch 13½% 1994	114¼	..	11.857	11.230
115½	80⅝	Exch 12½% 1994	110⅞	..	11.548	11.155
96¼	66⅝	Treas 9% 1994	90¼	• ..	9.990	10.396
113⅞	76½	Treas 12% 1995	109	..	11.389	11.109
66⅛	42¾	Gas 3% 1990-95	63¾	..	4.710	7.960
103¼	68½	Exch 10¼% 1995	99	..	10.684	10.862
116½	83⅞	Treas 12¾% 1995	111⅛	• ..	11.444	11.023
127⅛	86⅞	Treas 14% 1996	122⅛	..	11.841	11.207
97⅞	66⅞	Treas 9% 1992-96	91½	..	9.979	10.431
133⅛	99½	Treas 15¼% 1996	127⅛	..	12.000	11.182
120⅛	86⅝	Exch 13¼% 1996	115⅛	• ..	11.468	10.950
111¼	93	Treas IL 2% 1996	105¾	..	..	3.465
69½	43¾	Rdmptn 3% 1986-96	69⅝	..	4.343	6.598
124⅝	83½	Treas 13¼% 1997	119⅛	..	11.476	10.991
103⅞	69⅝	Exch 10½% 1997	100⅝	..	10.660	10.702
94⅛	64	Treas 8¾% 1997	89⅞	..	9.955	10.423
132⅞	94⅛	Exch 15% 1997	127⅛	..	11.829	11.169
79¾	54½	Treas 6¾% 1995-98	75¾	..	8.981	10.049

LONGS

1982/83 High	Low	Stock	Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
138⅝	99½	Treas 15½% 1998	133	..	11.798	11.138
116⅝	78¼	Exch 12% 1998	108⅛	• ..	11.055	10.841
100¼	66	Treas 9½% 1999	96⅞	..	10.172	10.364
116	81¼	Exch 12¼% 1999	112⅛	..	11.064	10.809
106⅞	71⅞	Treas 10½% 1999	98⅞	• ..	10.583	10.610
98¼	91½	Tr IL Cv 2½% 1999	97	• ..	..	2.945
124⅛	82¾	Treas 13% 2000	121⅛	• ..	11.112	10.773
130⅞	89	Treas 14% 1998-01	121¼	• ..	11.492	10.973
104	92¾	Treas IL 2½% 2001	97½	..	..	3.245
116⅝	78⅝	Exch 12% 1999-02	113⅛	..	10.951	10.700
129⅞	85⅞	Treas 13¾% 2000-03	126	..	11.267	10.852
103½	91⅞	Treas IL 2½% 2003	96	• ..	..	3.205
113⅞	76¼	Treas 11½% 2001-04	110⅛	..	10.591	10.424
50⅛	33¾	Fund 3½% 1999-04	48⅛	..	7.235	9.069
123	82	Treas 12½% 2003-05	116⅛	• ..	10.709	10.492
107⅞	85	Treas IL 2% 2006	100⅝	..	..	3.115
67⅞	59⅞	Treas 8% 2002-06	63⅞	..	9.021	9.968
117⅞	75⅞	Treas 11¾% 2003-07	114	..	10.631	10.455
129⅞	90¼	Treas 13½% 2004-08	126	..	10.847	10.553
104¼	91½	Treas IL 2½% 2009	96	• ..	..	3.079
109½	90	Treas IL 2½% 2011	101⅞	..	..	3.054
65⅞	44¼	Treas 5½% 2008-12	62⅛	..	8.961	9.411
86⅞	55⅞	Treas 7¾% 2012-15	83⅞	..	9.549	9.865
123⅞	81¼	Exch 12% 2013-17	122½	..	10.201	10.116
100¼	88	Treas IL 2½% 2016	93⅞	..	..	2.971
42⅞	27½	Consols 4%	40⅞	..	10.178	..
37⅞	26¾	War Ln 3½%	35½	• ..	9.830	..
47¼	31⅞	Conv 3½%	46¼	..	7.524	..
32½	21	Treas 3%	30⅛	..	10.007	..
27⅛	17¾	Consols 2½%	25	..	10.091	..
26⅞	17⅞	Treas 2½% Aft 75	24¾	..	10.206	..

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

1982/83 High	Low	Stock	Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
102	85¼	Aust 6% 81-83	102	• ..	6.036	11.886
120	102¾	Aust 13½% 2010	117	..	11.895	11.836
37	25	Hungary 4½% 1924	32	..	..	..
302	230	Japan Ass 4% 1910	290	..	..	..
92	64	Japan 6% 83-88	84	..	..	..
112½	98½	N Z 14¼% 1987	108	-½	13.186	11.478
83½	57	N Z 7½% 88-92	81¾	..	9.149	11.037
94	74¼	N Z 7¾% 83-86	94	..	8.226	11.540
160	150	Peru 6% Ass	160	..	..	..
181	136	S Rhd 2½% 65-70	180	..	..	..
123	80	S Rhd 4½% 87-92	121	..	..	..
40½	40	Spanish 4%	40	..	..	..
95	85	Uruguay 5%	85	..	..	..
402	318	Zimbabwe Ann 81-88	340	..	..	15.785

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

1982/83 High	Low	Stock	Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
26¾	19½	L C C 3% 1920	25¼	• ..	11.889	
97	79	L C C 5½% 82-84	97	..	5.668	9.963
83	64¾	L C C 5½% 85-87	84¼	..	6.525	10.888
86	56¼	L C C 6¾% 85-90	81¼	..	8.324	11.269
81	54	G L C 6¾% 90-92	77	..	8.930	11.371
98	79½	Ag Mt 7½% 81-84	98	..	7.904	10.200
[illegible]	57¾	Ag Mt 7½% 91-93	78	..	10.057	11.733
[illegible]	57¾	Ag Mt 6¾% 85-90	77	..	8.805	11.800
61½	24¾	Met Water B 3% 34-03	35	..	8.691	12.104
99½	81¾	N I 7% 82-84	99	+¼	7.075	9.016
94	69¼	Swark 6¾% 83-86	89	..	7.581	11.126

DOLLAR STOCKS

1982/83 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
21 7/16	5⅜	Brascan	£18 15/16	+1/16	82.6	4.4	34.6
21½	11⅛	Can Pac Ord	£26¼	+⅜	70.2	2.7	7.8
15⅛	8⅛	El Paso	£15⅜	+¼	41.7	2.7	29.2
26⅞	14⅞	Exxon Corp	£29⅝	-1/16	..	..	..
27⅜	22	Florida Power	£27⅞	-1/16	238	8.5	8.8
15¾	7½	Fluor	£11⅛	-1/16	49.6	4.4	9.0
16½	10½	Hollinger	£13⅛	-⅛	..	..	..
695	220	Husky Oil	540	+15	..	..	..
12⅞	4⅞	INCO	£9¼	+¼	12.7	1.4	..
19⅝	6⅛	IU Int	£17⅛	+⅛	73.2	4.2	19.0
14⅞	6⅞	Kaiser Alum	£13⅝	• +¼	39.3	3.0	..
415	85	Massey-Ferg	350	..	..	..	..
22⅛	9⅞	Norton Simon	£20⅛	..	68.7	3.4	13.3
16⅝	5⅞	Pan Canadian	£13⅝	-⅛	..	..	..
333½	100	Steep Rock	245	s -5	..	..	..
15⅛	7⅛	Trans Can P	115	-⅛	..	..	..
20	9⅝	US Steel	£18⅝	-⅛	..	..	..
15⅛	6⅞	Zapata Corp	£11⅝	+⅛	52.2	4.7	3.3

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

1982/83 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
160	60¾	Allied Irish	133	..	9.2b	6.9	6.2
150	73	Ansbacher H	74	+3	5.0	6.4	9.0
346	185	ANZ Grp	340	-1	15.7	4.6	8.7
16	[illegible]	Bank America	£13¼	+⅛	95.5	[illegible]	7.7
275	173½	Bk of Ireland	240	..	6.1	2.5	4.7
15	10	Bk Leumi BM	£12½	..	..	..	..
217	130	Bk Leumi UK	185	+10	14.5	7.8	11.7
534	342	Bk of Scotland	522	..	35.7	6.8	4.4
516	353	Barclays Bank	432	+5	32.1	7.4	4.5
310	210	Brown Shipley	305	+10	11.1	3.6	13.8
433	280	Cater Allen Hldgs	383	+10	38.5	10.1	..
114	69	Charterhse Grp	107	+13	7.5	7.0	12.3
29	19⅛	Chase Man	£28⅜	+⅛	227	7.7	5.6
29⅛	12 11/16	Citicorp	£22⅝	+⅛	128	5.6	5.8
44	17	Clive Discount	38	..	4.7	12.4	4.5
46⅜	26	Commerzbank	£43⅛	-⅛	..	..	..
65½	30½	First Nat Fin	64	..	..	..	5.0
235	110½	Gerrard & Nat	235	• +17	14.3	6.1	4.9
[illegible]	129	Grindlays Hldgs	139	..	6.3b	4.5	8.4
68	34	Guinness Peat	47	..	e	..	31.8
16	9	Hambros	£11	+1	75.4	6.9	12.7
165	100	Do Ord	128	+5	7.5	5.9	11.6
278	143	Hill Samuel	266	+8	13.0	4.9	9.2
106⅛	51	Hong K & Shang	63	..	4.9b	7.7	6.6
81	50	Jessel Toynbee	71	• +2	8.0	11.3	..
263	173	Joseph L.	243	..	16.1	6.6	9.5
127	79	King & Shaxson	106	+2	10.7	10.1	6.5
389	206	Kleinwort Ben	319	+7	17.9	5.6	8.7
578	355	Lloyds Bank	452	+8	36.2	8.0	3.8
445	190	Mercury Secs	435	+5	13.6	3.1	10.9
444	266	Midland	382	+4	36.4	9.5	6.0
115	66½	Minster Assets	90	..	6.9	7.6	8.9
206	122	Nat Aus. Bk.	203	..	19.4	9.5	5.0
678	388	Nat W'minster	592	+8	42.6	7.2	3.8
80	43	Ottoman	£58½	..	450	7.7	7.8
86	43	Rea Bros	85	..	1.8	2.1	28.7
18½	8⅝	Royal of Can	£17⅛	+⅛	103	5.8	8.9
195	90	Ryl Bk Scot Grp	127	+3	9.9	7.8	4.6
655	410	Schroders	605	-20	21.4	3.5	11.0
235	179¾	Seccombe Mar	210	..	23.6	9.8	9.0
80	29	Smith St Aubyn	40	• +1	5.0	12.5	..
504	342½	Standard Chart	422	+5	38.6b	9.1	5.4
828	398	Union Discount	558	+15	44.3	7.9	4.9
215	123	Wintrust	205	..	5.6	2.7	11.6

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

1982/83 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
155	67	Allied-Lyons	143	..	8.6	6.0	10.0
347	195	Bass	320	+2	14.8	4.6	12.5
198⅝	91¼	Bell A	131	• ..	5.9	4.5	7.0
154¼	83½	Boddingtons	109	..	3.6	3.3	17.8
328	56¼	Bulmer H P	273	..	6.0	2.2	15.2
517	268	Devenish	452	..	13.6	3.0	13.1
363	163	Distillers	229	..	13.6	6.1	6.1
142	99	Greenall	111	..	5.4	4.9	9.8
262	142	Greene King	180	+4	5.6	3.1	26.1
125	61	Guinness	110	..	7.6	6.9	16.4
474	353	Hardys & H'sons	354	..	18.9	5.3	13.7
136	76	Highland	94	..	4.6	4.9	10.9
212	143	Invergordon	146	..	5.7	3.9	11.8
140	43	Irish Distillers	135	..	6.3	4.7	9.9
79½	45¾	Marston	65	..	2.2	3.4	13.4
98½	50	Scot & Newcastle	94½	-½	6.7	7.0	10.8
24⅞	8 13/16	Seagram	£24⅜	-⅛	35.0	1.4	15.9
505	157	SA Breweries	407	+13	20.5	5.0	8.9
63	22	Tomatin	35	..	e	..	..
243	123	Vaux	202	..	12.2	6.0	10.5
161	87	Whitbread 'A'	148	..	7.7	5.2	8.4
165	88	Do B	148	+1	7.7	5.2	8.4
172	94	Whitbread Inv	156	..	7.6	4.9	28.9
302	186	Wolverhampton	270	..	9.6b	3.6	13.8

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A — B

1982/83 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
108	75	AAH	104	..	8.0	7.7	7.6
805	154½	AB Electronics	755	+5	17.1	2.3	16.4
67	19½	AE PLC	53	+1	1.1	2.2	7.5
344	244½	AGB Research	297	..	10.0	3.4	28.3
280	194	AMEC Grp	196	+1	12.9b	6.6	10.5
391	226	APV Hldgs	288	..	15.0	5.2	8.3
55	25	Aaronson Bros.	46	..	2.1	4.7	28.2
30	10	Acrow 'A'	14	..	0.5e	3.9	..
82	48	Advance Serv	72	..	5.1	7.1	11.3
244	162	Adwest Group	200	..	13.0	6.5	9.4
370	170	Aeron't & Gen	302	-3	6.4	2.1	19.4
18½	4 13/16	AKZO	£16⅞	..	36.8	2.2	..
304	186	Amersham Int	236	-2	6.0	2.5	16.0
150	104	Anglia TV 'A'	137	+1	9.3	6.8	7.1
20⅜	8	Anglo Amer Ind	£14¼	+¼	110	7.5	5.9
43	26	Aquascutum 'A'	33	..	2.9	8.9	66.0
144	73	Argyll Foods	139	+2	5.4b	3.9	19.3
493	253	Ash & Lacy	438	-6	25.7	5.9	8.4
291	100	Ass Book	286	..	10.4	3.6	11.9
184	126	Ass Brit Food	148	+2	6.7b	4.5	6.0
79	58	Ass Fisheries	72	+1	3.2	4.5	7.8
111	50½	Ass Leisure	105	• ..	5.9	5.6	12.0
418	136	Ass News	336	..	14.9	4.4	15.8
94	49½	Ass Paper	93	..	6.0b	6.5	7.3
160	77	Attwoods PLC	141	+2	5.0	3.5	21.0
57	25	Ault & Wiborg	40	..	1.2	3.0	13.4
24	7	Aurora PLC	10	..	..	..	..
12	9	Do 9% Cnv Pref	10½	..	1.3	12.3	..
59	20	Automotive Pd	32	..	0.7	2.2	..
137	67	Avon Rubber	114	..	1.4	1.3	..
184¾	85¾	B.A.T. Ind	152	+2	10.2	6.7	4.8
43	22	BBA Grp	32	..	2.5	7.8	14.8
278	138	BET Dfd	248	+5	14.3	5.8	10.2
360	210	BICC	223	+3	15.1	6.8	9.8
81	13	BL PLC	63	..	..	..	..
250	146	BOC	232	+4	8.4	3.6	10.4
397½	159	BPB Ind	250	+7	8.6	3.4	11.2
118	25½	B P C C	110	+1	7.1b	6.5	11.9
105	68	BPM Hldgs 'A'	100	• ..	8.3	8.3	17.5
22	9½	BSG Int	16½	..	0.5	3.0	..
180	43¾	BSR PLC	165	+5	2.0b	1.2	..
357	312	BTR PLC	547	+3	17.1b	3.1	20.1
189	87	Babcock Int	142	+2	10.0	7.0	13.3
109	50	Baggeridge Brk	104	..	6.6	6.4	13.0
17	5¾	Bailey C.H. Ord	11	..	..	..	44.0
300	176	Baird W.	268	+1	21.5b	8.0	7.6
98	27½	Bairstow Eves	71	..	2.3b	3.2	19.8
118	78	Baker Perkins	89	..	7.3	8.2	7.6
60	43	Banro Ind	43	..	4.7	11.0	13.3
11⅛	5½	Barker & Dobson	8½	..	..	..	..
820	270	Barlow Rand	695	+17	41.7b	6.0	7.2
276	113¾	Barratt Devs	194	+4	10.6	5.5	9.6
36	21	Barrow Hepbn	30	..	3.1	10.5	29.1
157	62	Bath & P'land	126	..	8.6b	6.8	10.0
41⅛	24	Bayer	£40⅝	-¼	104	2.6	19.3
249	188	Beatson Clark	168	+3	12.9	7.7	6.1
74	24	Beauford Grp	51	• ..	5.0	9.8	4.7
86	70	Beckman A.	84	..	8.2	9.8	11.6
412¾	218¾	Beecham Grp	315	+7	13.0b	4.1	14.2
174	109	Bejam Grp	157	+1	4.8	3.0	19.3
139	76½	Bellway PLC	129	..	10.0	7.8	9.4
214	44	Bemrose Corp	214	..	14.9	6.9	9.6
50⅛	12	Benlox Hldgs	30	..	1.4	4.8	13.0
206	119	Berisf'ds S. & W.	179	+1	12.9	7.2	6.9
351	115	Bespak	301	..	4.3	1.4	18.0
443	285	Bestobell	315	..	19.3	6.1	12.4
334	137¾	Bibby J.	329	+5	10.6	3.2	16.4
120	76	Blagden Ind	96	..	9.0	9.4	13.3
550	383	Blue Circle Ind	421	+3	26.1	6.2	5.2
155	86¾	Blundell Perm	115	..	8.6	7.5	6.7
388	301	Boase M.P	361	..	6.4b	1.8	30.6
62	35	Bodycote	50	..	5.0b	10.0	6.2
97	58	Booker McCon	84	+1	5.6	6.6	7.9
183	95½	Boots	169	+2	6.8	4.0	15.7
27	7	Borthwick T.	27	+3	..	..	..
9	4½	Boulton W.	6¾	..	0.1	2.2	..
260	151	Bowater Corp	213	+6	11.1b	5.2	9.5
313	185	Bowthrpe Hldgs	241	• -2	6.0	2.5	16.0
193	100	Braithwaite	191	..	13.0	6.8	6.5
50	25	Bremner	47	+8	3.1	6.7	32.9
138	79	Brent Chem Int	87	+3	3.6	4.1	22.4
264	170	Brit Aerospace	177	+1	12.4	7.0	..
219	87½	Brit Car Auctn	219	+11	7.5	3.4	19.1
236	119	Brit Home Strs	211	+2	7.5	3.6	16.2
191	125	Brit Vita	179	..	8.0	4.5	13.2
780	350	Broken Hill	766	• +8	25.0	3.3	7.2
34	16	Brook St Bur	32	..	0.1	0.4	..
74	48	Brooke Bond	74	+1	5.9	7.9	10.1
32	8	Brooke Tool	13½	..	e	..	..
102	64½	Brown & Tawse	87	..	5.5	6.3	8.9
89	18	BBK (H)	68	..	1.4	2.1	17.2
66	14	Brown J.	16	..	..	..	..
75	37	Bryant Hldgs	53	• ..	7.5b	14.2	6.3
388	154	Bunzl	368	+2	13.6	3.7	14.1
56	46	Burgess Prod	48	..	2.1	4.5	..
487½	173	Burnett & H'shire	183	+5	12.5	6.8	3.7
372	130	Burton Grp	348	+2	11.9	3.4	15.3
35	12	Butterfld-Harvy	28	-3	0.7	2.5	..

C — E

1982/83 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
30	15½	CH Inds	25	..	2.4	9.7	6.2
347¼	142¾	Cable & Wireless	385	+2	7.8	2.7	13.8
131	85	Cadbury Sch	107	+1	7.1	6.7	9.8
142	78	Caffyns	130	+2	6.4	4.9	..
147	100	C'bread R'by Ord	147	..	4.1	2.8	24.3
295	90	Cambridge Elec	250	+2	7.6	3.0	19.4
320	180	Can O'seas Pack	270	..	15.5	5.8	3.7
64	29	Cantors A NV	58	-1	2.1	3.7	5.2
37½	18	Caparo Ind	33½	-1	2.0	6.0	37.6
33	23	Caparo Props	32	..	..	..	..
64½	12½	Capper Neill	14	..	..	..	..
89	43	Carclo Eng	89	..	6.5	7.3	7.8
376	205	Carlton Com	373	..	5.7n	1.5	37.3
52	10	Carpets Int	54	..	e	..	..
194	59	Carr J. (Don)	146	..	3.0	2.0	18.6
64	28	Causton Sir J	64	+1	3.1	4.8	13.9
72	38½	Cement Rdstone	53½	+½	2.8	5.3	7.4
16	8	Cen & Sheer	11½	..	0.4	3.7	..
58	17¾	Centreway Ind	51	..	2.9b	5.6	12.0
57	37	Ch'mbn & Hill	45	-1	4.1	9.2	9.1
39	16	Chloride Grp	25	..	e	..	..
154	81	Do 7¼% Cnv Pf	117	+1	..	..	..
292	118	Christies Int	270	-2	10.7	4.0	42.7
154	99	Chubb & Sons	141	..	8.5	6.0	9.8
345	170	Church & Co	340	..	14.3	4.2	14.9
205	123	Cliffords Ord	123	..	7.7	6.3	6.6
133	92	Do A NV	93	..	8.0	8.6	5.0
169	106	Coalite Grp	159	+1	7.2	4.5	8.9
77½	54½	Coats Patons	72½	• ..	6.1	8.5	5.4
341	212	Collins W.	333	..	12.9	3.9	11.0
308	165¾	Do A	291	..	12.9	4.4	10.5
58	38	Comben Grp	49	..	3.6b	7.4	11.4
45	25	Comb Eng Strs	45	+3	2.6	5.8	..
73¾	15½	Comb Tech	26	+1½	..	..	..
360	102	Comet Grp	290	+2	7.9b	2.7	18.1
80	35	Conder Int	44	..	5.7	13.0	4.5
229	121	Cookson Grp	198	+9	13.8	7.0	28.4
73	35	Cope Allman	69	-1	3.6	5.2	15.8
27	19	Copson F.	25	..	2.1b	8.6	7.1
280	176	Costain Grp	220	+4	17.9b	8.1	7.3
105	67	Courtaulds	94	+2	4.6	4.9	8.4
37	18	C'wan de Groot	26	-1	2.9	11.0	..
44	26½	Cowie T	40	..	2.9	7.2	8.9
132	82	Crest Nicholson	86	+1	4.5	5.2	8.9
122	72	Croda Int	88	+2	10.0	11.4	13.0
79	39	Do Dfd	50	-1	n	..	7.4
241	100	Cropper J.	241	+5	5.0	2.1	10.1
153	55	Crouch D	56	-2	..	..	14.0
130	62	Crouch Grp	82	..	..	..	..
95	64	Crown House	89	+1	8.2	9.2	11.5
192	77	Crystalate Hldgs	155	..	4.7b	3.0	18.7
187	62½	Cum'ns En Cv	£187	+18	375	2.0	..
249	200	DPCE Hldgs	228	..	2.9	1.3	29.2
91	56	Dale Electric	76	-1	5.7	7.5	7.7
410	262	Dalgety	378	..	31.4	8.3	9.5
31⅛	13	Dana	£29⅝	-¼	74.5	2.5	32.7
253	178	Datastream	178	-2	3.9	2.2	29.0
231	51½	Davies & New	145	..	13.2	9.1	3.6
90⅛	53¾	Davis G. (Hldgs)	72	+2	4.6	6.3	11.6
172	41	Davy Corp	41	..	3.3n	12.8	6.2
144	67	Debenhams	131	+1	9.9	7.6	12.1
735	445	De La Rue	545	..	33.6	6.2	11.1
332	168	Dee Corp	316	+2	22.9	7.2	13.0
64	39	Delta Grp	60	+½	4.9	8.1	10.4
139	44½	Dewhirst I. J.	130	+1	1.5	1.2	26.2
246	157¼	Dixons Grp PLC	208	..	5.8b	2.8	8.9
93½	57	Dobson Park	57½	+½	7.4	12.9	8.5
90	57	Dom Hldgs	86	..	6.1	7.1	9.4
140	58½	Dom Int Grp	122	+3	5.7	4.7	8.1
86	56	Douglas R. M.	58	..	2.5	4.3	..
50½	26½	Dow'd & Mills	47½	..	3.1	6.5	10.3
172	101	Dowty Grp	101	..	5.6	5.5	7.7
128	41	Drake & Scull	111	h ..	4.6	4.2	12.2
78	40	Dunlop Hldgs	49	+2	e	..	..
57	15	Duple Int	34	h ..	0.1e	0.3	..
29½	14½	EBES	£26¼	-¾	291	11.1	..
78	38½	E Mid A Press 'A'	60	-2	2.9	4.8	12.2
120	60	Edbro (Hldgs)	84	..	7.1	8.5	5.1
105	69	Elco Hldgs	82	-1	5.0	6.1	8.6
138	111	EIS	148	..	7.4n	5.0	8.6
298	140	Electrocomps	243	+6	4.3	1.8	25.9
22⅛	7⅞	Electrolux 'B'	£19	..	80.0	4.2	17.0
99	47	Electr'nic Rent	48	-1	4.6	9.6	17.8
116	22	Elliott B.	39	..	..	..	..
196½	97½	Ellis & Everard	186	..	9.3	5.0	14.9
38¾	21½	Ellis & Gold	35½	..	3.1	8.6	11.2
58	18	Elson & Robbins	58	..	0.1e	0.2	..
119	48	Empire Stores	82	..	0.1	0.2	..
45	18½	Energy Serv	37½	..	1.5	4.0	45.2
225	137	Eng China Clay	200	..	12.1b	6.0	16.6
40⅛	12 9/32	Ericsson	£35⅝	+¼	62.5	1.8	63.6
85	34½	Erith & Co	68	• ..	3.5	5.1	16.4
86½	52½	Euro Ferries	78½	+1	4.9	6.3	9.4
370	124⅛	Eurotherm Int	235	..	4.6	2.0	21.3
120	17	Evered Hldgs	110	..	..	..	19.1
110	75	Erode Group	97	..	3.5b	3.6	9.6
381	235	Extel Grp	363	+8	14.3	3.9	20.5

F — H

1982/83 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
60	31	FMC	50	..	..	..	14.3
135	94	Fairview Est	131	• +1	7.8	6.0	7.8
164	110	Farmer S.W.	114	..	13.9	12.2	5.2
170	72	Fenner J. H.	86	..	7.1	8.2	7.1
136	76	Ferguson Ind	122	+2	8.1b	6.7	9.5
681	310	Ferranti	566	+9	7.9	1.4	18.7
52	25	Fine Art Dev	47	..	4.3b	9.1	30.5
139	82	Finlay J	125	-1	7.0b	5.6	11.9
122	48	First Castle	105	..	2.6	2.5	14.2
795	182½	Fisons	699	+8	17.9b	2.6	18.5
185	72	Fitch Lovell	162	..	11.4b	7.1	10.1
134	33	Fleet Hldgs	109½	+½	3.2	2.9	8.2
229	102⅛	Flight Refuel	212	+3	3.1	1.5	23.6
80	50	Fogarty PLC	58	..	5.7	9.9	..
230	44	Ford Mtr BDR	222	+3	6.0	2.7	..
174	107	Forminster	151	..	7.1	4.7	9.3
217	106	Foseco Min	149	+3	10.0	6.7	24.9
102	50	Foster Bros	98	• +2	5.0	5.1	18.1
140	95	Fothergill & H	97	+2	8.6	8.8	15.7
82	25	Francis Ind	62	..	2.9	4.6	..
142	60	Freemans PLC	78	• +2	3.9	7.6	12.6
146½	93	French Kier	104½	+1½	6.9	6.6	7.1
180	85	Friedland Doggt	161	..	8.3	5.1	10.2
71	49	Galliford	53	..	4.3	8.1	7.5
98	64	Garnar Booth	90	+1	10.4b	11.6	7.1
196	116	Geers Gross	150	..	5.7	3.8	18.5
283¼	156¼	GEC	202	-2	4.3	2.1	14.3
101⅛	99½	Do F Rate	£100⅛	..	1167	11.4	..
80	53	Gel Int	58	+1	6.6	11.4	12.0
264	92	Gen Mtr BDR	260	..	5.1	2.0	..
70	29	Gestetner 'A'	49	-5	..	..	..
103	28	Gieves Grp	103	+1	5.0b	4.9	8.7
188	110	Gill & Duffus	169	• ..	13.6	8.0	9.7
825	209¾	Glaxo Hldgs	740	..	12.9	1.7	34.2
81	54	Glossop PLC	64	..	4.9	7.6	32.8
123	79	Glynwed	106½	..	10.5	9.9	7.2
225	42½	Good Relations	175	..	4.1	2.4	35.8
161	91	Gordon & Gotch	121	..	10.7	8.9	11.5
252	146	Granada 'A'	146	..	8.0	5.5	11.3
366	175	Grand Met PLC	325	+5	12.5	3.8	12.5
122	32	Grattan PLC	52	..	e	..	19.5
641	433	Gt Univ Stores	586	• +1	20.0	3.4	13.9
636	428	Do 'A'	581	• +1	20.0	3.4	12.8
146	86	Gripperrods	130	..	6.6	5.1	5.9
168	83¾	Grosvenor Grp	156	..	7.5	4.8	10.8
186	115	GKN	164	+2	11.4b	7.0	19.8
138	79	H.A.T. Grp	112	..	4.6	4.1	15.1
178	108	HTV	178	..	15.7	8.8	6.3
302	105	Habitat	292	+2	7.6	2.6	20.2
293	173	Haden	205	..	12.3	6.0	6.7
168	116	Hall Eng	122	..	10.9	8.9	5.0
260	178	Hall M.	214	+2	8.8	4.1	10.4
242	180	Hallite	225	..	16.4	7.3	7.0
123	63¾	Halma	112	+2	1.9	1.7	24.3
14¼	8¼	Hampson Ind	13	..	1.1b	8.2	12.3
61	21	Hanimex Corp	31	+1	..	..	..
180	37	Hanover Inv	151	..	2.6	1.7	34.9
244	91⅛	Hanson Trust	216	+7	6.9b	3.2	17.1
97	44	Hargreaves Grp	82	..	5.7	7.0	9.3
344	143½	Harris Q'nsway	290	..	8.9	3.1	18.2
787	437	Harrison Cros	700	• ..	45.0	6.4	33.4
103	52	Hartwells Grp	92	+1	6.3	7.1	6.0
406	270	Hawker Sidd	316	+4	14.3	4.5	8.6
44	16	Hawkins & T'son	43½	h ..	1.4	3.3	..
94	30½	Hawley Grp	70	s ..	2.1	2.9	14.8
210	126	Haynes	205	-1	15.7	7.7	17.5
55	36	Headlam Sims	44	..	4.3b	9.8	9.2
27	13	Helene of Ldn	18	..	2.1	11.7	11.0
94	15	Helical Bar	68	h -2	..	..	..
119	72	Henly's	83	+6	0.1	0.2	..
151	93	Hepworth Cer	124	..	8.4	6.7	13.9
41	15	Herman Smith	40	..	0.7	1.8	15.5
76	31	Hestair	66	..	5.0	7.6	6.5
39	25	Hewden-Stuart	32	+1	1.8	5.7	24.4
104	45	Hewitt J.	96	..	3.6n	3.8	4.4
82	38	Hicking P'cost	47	..	..	..	..
340	121	Higgs & Hill	286	..	13.9	4.9	7.4
135	60	Hill C Bristol	83	-2	..	..	..
254	142	Hillards	234	..	5.7	2.4	14.7
353	233	Hinton A	245	..	11.4	4.7	7.9
455	230	Hoechst	445	-6	13.6	3.0	16.0
45	22	Hollas Grp	24	..	2.9	11.9	8.9
59	33	Holt Lloyd Int	58	+1	4.5	7.8	46.8
120	78	Hopkinsons	111	• +1	8.1	7.3	6.9
235	121	Horizon Travel	138	+10	5.3	3.8	6.0
246	148	Hse of Fraser	232	..	11.4	4.9	18.3
27	13	Howard Mach	14	..	e	..	1.8
89	66½	Howden Group	69	..	3.5	5.0	11.8
13⅛	6 7/32	Hudsons Bay	£12⅝	..	30.9	2.4	..
175	64	Hutch Whamp	110½	..	..	..	..

I — N

1982/83 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
82	42	ICL	61	-1	0.1	0.2	13.1
139	82	IDC Grp	121	-2	9.0	7.4	9.8
65½	39	IMI	57½	..	5.0	8.7	8.0
164	51	Ibstock Johnsen	160	• +1	7.5	4.7	18.6
596	272	Imp Chem Ind	584	+6	28.6	4.9	29.3
135	69	Imperial Grp	135	+1	10.4b	7.7	9.3
74	39½	Ingall Ind	71	..	4.3	6.1	10.8
337	11	Ingram H.	218	h -5	..	..	..
495	236	Initial PLC	471	-2	18.2	3.9	13.8
157	89	Intasun Leis	141	+2	5.7	4.0	5.8
243	158	Int Paint	158	..	7.1	4.5	9.2
189	98	ISC	182	+2	1.9	1.0	30.4
710	265	Int Thomson	665	..	22.8	3.4	18.0
50	12	Jacks W.	36	..	0.5	1.3	7.4
39	20	James M. Ind	33	..	1.9	5.8	18.8
180	63	Jardine M'son	100	+1	..	..	..
350	211	Jarvis J.	220	..	22.9	10.4	6.3
76	22	Jessups	68	..	4.3b	6.3	10.0
17	5½	Johnson & F B	6½	..	e	..	..
348	186	Johnson Grp	306	..	15.7	5.1	9.8
340	198	Johnson Matt	203	..	14.3	7.0	8.6
383	98	Johnston Grp	248	..	5.7	2.3	8.6
96	64	Jones (Ernest)	71	..	5.6	7.8	23.9
102	64	Jourdan T.	96	..	8.0	8.3	13.3
64	35	Kalamazoo	53	• +2	4.8	9.0	18.3
205	135	Kelsey Ind	179	..	11.4b	6.4	12.4
117	56	Kenning Mtr	108	..	9.3b	8.6	7.3
378	220	Kode Int	303	-7	12.1	4.0	18.6
60	33⅛	Kwik Fit Hldgs	50	-1	2.1	4.2	23.7
336	211	Kwik Save Disc	323	-2	9.0	2.8	18.1
100	44½	LCP Hldgs	92	+1	5.1	5.6	20.5
130⅞	35¾	LRC Int	112	+3	4.2	3.8	14.9
232	127	Ladbroke	203	..	12.0	5.9	15.4
179	48	Laing J. Ord	128	..	4.5	3.5	..
177	47	Do 'A'	128	..	4.5b	3.5	..
139	86	Laird Grp	88	..	6.1	7.0	5.1
185	40	Lambert H'wth	173	..	7.2	4.2	11.4
330	135½	Laporte Ind	305	..	13.2	4.3	20.9
272	130	Lawrence W.	210	..	13.6	6.5	5.2
46	24	Lawtex	41	..	e	..	19.1
18	10½	Lee A.	13	..	0.9	7.2	6.3
153	73	Lee Cooper	116	• +3	5.0	4.3	4.1
110	50	Leigh Int	90	+2	1.4	1.6	..
480	280	Lep Grp	455	..	25.0	5.5	..
355	108¾	Lex Services	320	r ..	23.7	7.4	13.5
122	71¾	Lilley F. J. C.	80	• ..	4.8	6.0	8.4
69	27	Linroft Kilg	55	..	4.3	7.8	18.4
476	226	Link House	416	..	19.8	4.8	16.4
127¼	69⅛	Ldn & M'land	107	..	10.1	9.4	13.2
110½	42½	Ldn & N'thern	63	..	6.0	9.5	10.9
104	34¾	Ldn Brick Co	104	+2	4.4	4.2	12.3
66	36	Longton Inds	55	..	1.4b	2.6	..
109	66	Lonrho	96	-1	11.4	11.9	..
85	42	Lookers	79	+1	5.5	7.0	8.3
196	118	Lovell Hldgs	137	..	6.6	4.8	8.9
196	58	Low & Bonar	108	..	8.6	7.9	46.4
236	122	Lucas Ind	147	-1	12.3	8.4	..
107	70	Lyles S.	98	..	9.6	9.8	8.7
159	65	MFI Furn	146	..	5.3	3.8	15.0
370	134	MK Electric	290	-1	11.4b	3.9	17.5
325	235	ML Hldgs	249	..	10.0	4.0	13.0
30⅛	14½	MY Dart	23	• -1	0.4	1.6	..
291	130	McCorquodale	251	..	13.6	5.4	10.2
246	103	Macarthys Phm	148	+2	10.0	6.8	7.0
149	56	Macfarlane	136	..	5.3	3.9	14.6
61	23	McInerney Prop	55	..	5.0	9.2	3.5
68	39	Mackay H.	56	..	5.7	10.2	14.1
135	92½	McKechnie Bros	121	+1	10.4	8.6	8.9
86	36	Macpherson D.	42	+1	6.0	14.3	25.5
197	92	Magnet & S'thns	158	+2	5.6	3.5	16.6
130	79	Man Agcy Music	112	..	12.5	11.2	10.3
220	108	Marchwiel	186	+6	11.1	6.0	11.9
236	125	Marks & Spencer	210	+3	7.6	3.6	20.8
77	35½	Marley PLC	77	+½	3.9	5.0	32.3
51	29	Marling Ind	41	..	1.5	3.8	18.4
50	30	Marshall T Lox	30	..	e	..	..
48	23	Do A	25	..	e	..	..
166	78	Marshalls Hfx	150	..	8.6	5.7	8.7
266	125	Martin News	166	..	8.6	5.2	7.4
288	213	Martonair	238	+2	12.1	5.1	12.4
172	90	Matthews B.	157	..	7.9	5.1	5.5
95	59	May & Hassell	89	..	5.4	6.1	6.7
73	53	Medminster	70	• -1	6.3	9.0	6.8
368	215	Menzies J.	298	..	7.7	2.6	10.4
286	140	Metal Box	264	..	16.5	6.3	10.5
58	33⅛	Metalrax	45	..	3.1b	7.0	10.9
168	56	Meyer Int	146	..	5.4	3.7	11.7
68	24	Midland Ind	37	..	..	..	..
167	82	Milletts Leis	148	..	9.9	6.7	..
137	31	Mining Supplies	37	..	0.1	0.4	..
55	31½	Mitchell Cotts	50	-½	5.2	10.3	11.1
56	17	Moben Grp	32	..	0.4	1.1	9.1
30	17	Modern Eng	28	..	..	..	..
183	96	Molins	102	+2	11.3	11.1	4.3
147	54	Monk A.	136	..	8.6	6.3	5.7
9	4	Montecatini	5	..	..	..	..
50	15	Montfort Knit	28	..	..	..	..
110⅛	66	More O'Ferrall	68	• ..	4.3	6.3	10.9
130	76	Morgan Cruc	127	..	10.2	8.0	26.3
245	132	Moss Bros	237	..	5.8	2.4	22.2
248	175½	Mowlem J.	188	..	15.1	8.1	7.9
195	110	Muirhead	140	..	5.7	4.1	12.5
145½	86	NSS News	98	..	4.1	4.2	8.8
29½	17¼	Nabisco	£29⅛	-⅛	148	5.0	11.7
41	17	Neill J.	41	+4	1.4	3.5	..
315	185	Newmark L.	192	..	17.1b	8.9	11.4
148	88	Norcros	130½	+1	10.0b	7.7	7.3
105½	77	NEI	86	..	7.0	8.1	7.4
204	136	Nthn Foods	168	..	8.6	5.1	10.8
250	124	Notts Mfg	202	• +2	7.5	3.7	9.8
188	130	Nurdin & P'cock	132	..	4.7	3.6	11.7
90⅛	29½	Nu-Swift Ind	65	-2	3.1b	4.7	38.7

O — S

1982/83 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
46	33	Ocean Wilsons	35	..	4.2	12.0	4.5
436	347	Octopus Publish	421	..	12.9	3.1	..
39	15½	Ogilvy & M	£31⅛	-⅛	108	3.4	14.3
226	131	Owen Owen	145	..	4.3	3.0	..
478	165	Pactrol Elect	473	..	8.0	1.7	28.2
231	115	Parker Knoll 'A'	186	..	12.1	6.5	7.3
190	123	Paterson Zoch	146	• ..	6.8	4.7	4.9
180	123	Do A NV	143	• ..	6.8	4.7	4.8
305	186	Pauls & Whites	275	+2	11.4	4.2	7.8
378	205	Pearson & Son	362	+3	16.0	4.4	8.9
304	176	Pegler-Hatt	240	+2	16.9	7.1	7.4
61	50	Pentland Ind	63	..	2.7	4.3	9.7
18	3	Pentos	16	..	..	..	..
104	78	Perry H. Mtrs	89	..	5.4b	6.0	7.5
41	16	Phicom	33	..	0.8	2.4	18.8
97½	43½	Philips Fin 5¾	£79¾	-½	575	7.2	..
12 13/16	4⅞	Philips Lamps	£9⅝	-⅛	44.9	4.7	16.6
235	145	Pifco Hldgs	158	..	7.5	4.8	9.7
233	145	Do A	150	..	7.5	5.0	9.2
301	148	Pilkington Bros	238	+3	15.0	6.3	8.2
340	79½	Pleasurama	338	+10	8.2b	2.4	19.9
254⅛	115	Plessey	206	• -4	4.7	2.3	18.2
25⅞	11⅞	Do ADR	£20⅛	-⅛	..	..	..
193	85½	Plysu	193	+2	3.3b	1.7	20.1
33¾	3⅛	Polly Peck	£24½	+½	25.7	1.0	20.6
620	495	Portals Hldgs	583	..	22.9	3.9	13.7
164	96	Portsmth News	150	-3	5.4	3.6	6.7
269	211¼	Powell Duffryn	236	..	20.4b	8.6	11.2
73	53	Preedy A.	66	..	5.0	7.6	20.9
230	124	Prestige Grp	221	+3	10.5	4.8	12.4
770	250	Pretoria P Cem	600	+15	26.2	4.4	5.6
125	48	Pnf Wales Hotels	125	• ..	3.6	2.9	12.0
162½	85½	Pritchard Serv	136	..	4.9b	3.6	17.1
33⅛	17⅜	Quaker Oats	£31⅝	..	147	4.7	17.8
40	28½	Queens Moat	33	-½	1.9b	5.8	11.0
51	30	Quick H & J	44	..	2.1	4.7	..
84½	39½	R.F.D. Grp	79	+1	4.4	5.6	7.8
307	174	Racal Elect	206	-3	3.8	1.9	15.5
204	104	Rank Org Ord	188	+4	11.4	6.1	17.6
74	48	RHM	69	+2	5.5	8.0	8.2
58	34	Ratners	41	+1	3.3	8.0	..
46	26	Raybeck	33	..	0.4	1.1	..
410	198	RMC	376	+5	15.1	4.0	15.1
468	248	Reckitt & Colmn	413	+8	15.9	3.9	12.7
153	83	Redfearn Nat	90	..	e	..	3.9
283	151	Rediand	254	+7	11.5	4.5	16.4
54	15½	Redman Heenan	15½	..	e	..	..
168	63	Reed A.	155	..	7.1	4.6	15.0
162	57	Do A NV	134	+3	7.1	5.3	13.0
45	19	Reed Exec	41	• ..	0.1	0.3	..
346	230	Reed Int	346	+2	21.4	6.2	9.4
10	1 13/32	Rennies Cons	£6 5/16	-⅛	..	..	..
48	20	Renold	25	..	..	..	..
140	72½	Rentokil Grp	115	+6	2.4	2.1	25.9
88	83	Renwick Grp	86	..	..	..	58.9
152	78	Restmor Grp	145	..	9.3	6.4	10.3
152¼	100	Ricardo Eng	100	s ..	3.6	3.6	12.4
162	50½	Roberts Adlard	143	s -10	8.6	6.0	16.0
80	18	Rockware Grp	20	..	..	..	..
74	38	Rotaflex	62	..	3.6	5.8	9.1
16	5	Rotaprint	14	..	0.1	0.7	6.7
300	95	Do 11½% Conv	265	-3	..	..	..
133	73	Rothmns Int 'B'	110	+1	7.6	6.9	5.5
78	43	Rotork PLC	67	..	5.0	7.5	6.1
290	135	Routledge & K	165	..	..	..	..
44	25	Rowlinson Sec	28	..	0.9	3.3	5.3
232	154	Rowntree Mac	212	..	13.0	6.1	8.7
198	130	Rowton Hotels	170	-1	10.0	5.9	44.0
335	125	Royal Worcs	308	h -2	12.3	4.0	25.6
123½	79	Rugby Cement	98	+1½	8.0	8.2	8.5
256	112	SGB Grp	124	-2	8.0	6.5	8.3
16⅛	8½	SKF 'B'	£13⅛	+¼	62.4	4.8	4.9
535	233½	Saatchi	535	..	9.8	1.7	29.4
450	250	Sainsbury J.	425	+5	7.7	1.8	19.9
253	153	Sale Tilney	250	-3	13.2	5.3	7.2
131	89	Samuel H. 'A'	121	-2	8.9	7.4	31.3
55	29	Sangers	48	..	..	..	..
304	131	Scapa Grp	264	-2	10.9	4.1	11.3
495	153¾	Scholes G H.	443	+3	24.3	5.5	11.4
86	54	S.E.E.T.	74	..	5.0	6.8	5.3
107	71	Scottish TV 'A'	106	+2	10.5	9.9	6.5
20 11/16	9 11/16	Seaco Inc	£16⅞	+⅛	26.7	1.6	5.9
84½	35⅛	Sears Hldgs	84½	+2	3.0	3.6	17.9
322	122	Securicor Grp	264	-2	1.9	0.7	42.9
319	113	Do NV	244	-2	1.9	0.8	39.7
334	139½	Security Serv	294	-3	3.6	1.2	27.3
332	137¾	Do A	264	-5	3.6	1.4	24.5
17½	8¾	Selincourt	13⅛	+⅛	0.0	0.3	..
39	13	Shaw Carpets	38½	..	2.1	5.6	27.3
381	186	Siebe Gorman	354	..	12.1	3.4	11.5
85	40	Silentnight	72	..	3.6	5.0	7.4
453	328	Simon Eng	355	+12	18.9	5.3	7.1
111	56½	Sirdar	111	s +5	3.6	3.3	12.3
76	41	600 Group	56½	-½	7.5	13.3	11.0
425	240	Sketchley	398	..	17.1	4.3	14.7
196	76¾	Smith & Neph	149	-1	5.6	3.7	17.2
147	74½	Smith W. H. 'A'	130	+4	4.3	3.3	16.7
25½	15½	Do 'B'	26	+1	0.9	3.3	16.8
435	318	Smiths Ind	398	..	15.7	3.9	11.2
124	44	Smurfit	112	..	5.3	4.7	15.0
53	24½	Snia Viscosa	50	..	..	..	..
44	14	Solicitors Law	40	+1	e	..	..
695	260	Sotheby P.B.	695	..	0.1n	..	43.9
216	139½	Spirax-Sarco	156	..	7.1	4.6	12.4
56	14	Staffs Potts	49	+2	0.0	..	..
119	86	Stag Furniture	90	..	7.1	7.9	24.3
82	49	Stakis PLC	75½	+½	2.6	3.4	13.0
326	143¾	Standard Tel	264	+2	9.6	3.7	20.4
74	32	Stanley A. G.	49	..	1.4	2.9	41.9
385	208	Steel Bros	380	• ..	17.1	4.5	8.9
229	127	Steetley Co	203	..	10.0b	4.9	31.6
142	42½	Steinberg	130	+2	2.9b	2.2	16.4
53	30	Streeters	38½	f ..	..	..	..
83	31	Strong & Fisher	68	..	..	..	18.7
265	91	Sunlight Serv	225	eh ..	10.0	4.4	12.7
305	228	Superdrug	250	+2	5.0b	2.0	29.6
45	17	Sutcliffe S'man	30	..	e	..	13.4
75	23	Suter Elec	73	+1	2.9b	3.9	..
158½	62	Swire Pacific 'A'	130½	..	..	..	..

T — Z

1982/83 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
17¼	13⅛	TDK	£13⅜	..	9.2	0.7	22.9
182	90	TI Group	144	+2	10.7	7.4	..
166	14	TACE	131	..	4.3	3.3	44.9
108	40	TSL Therm Synd	42	..	..	..	7.7
24	13	TSW	20	• ..	1.7	8.6	8.0
25⅛	16⅛	Takeda BDR	£21¼	..	17.6	0.8	33.9
7¼	3⅛	Talbex Grp	7¼	..	..	..	..
462	189	Tarmac PLC	416	..	16.3	3.9	14.6
363	187½	Tate & Lyle	354	..	22.1b	6.3	7.6
608	480	Taylor Woodrow	555	+5	27.9	5.0	11.3
85	43	Telefusion	57	-1	2.8	4.9	9.4
84	41½	Do 'A'	57	-1	2.8	4.9	9.4
240	126	Telephone Rent	185	• ..	7.1	3.9	19.9
175	51	Tesco	168	-1	5.0	3.0	15.2
94	44	Textured Jersey	73	..	5.7	7.9	12.4
627	380	Thorn EMI PLC	604	+3	22.5	3.7	17.0
111⅛	38⅛	Tilbury Grp	84	..	5.9	7.0	7.5
39¾	12	Time Products	17½	..	..	..	..
59	16½	Tomkins F. H.	58	..	2.1	3.7	13.1
43½	29	Tootal	32½	..	3.4	10.3	6.7
82	18	Tozer Kemsley	23	+1	..	..	..
190	96	Trafalgar Hse	176	+3	11.9	6.7	6.5
238	143	Transcont Serv	180	+2	13.7	8.5	10.8
108	64	Transport Dev	94	..	6.4	6.8	12.8
338	162	Travis & Arnold	323	..	8.2	2.5	12.3
75⅛	8⅛	Trent Hldgs	68	..	1.0	1.5	14.0
111	56	Trident TV 'A'	111	+1½	6.4	5.8	20.3
62	31	Triefus & Co	36	..	0.2	0.5	..
31½	12	Triplex Found	36	..	0.7	2.7	..
196	109	Trust Hse Forte	172	+1	10.7	6.2	19.5
109	20	Turner Newall	68	+7	0.4	0.5	..
303	118	Turriff	210	..	8.3	3.9	5.0
128	44	UBM	117	h -1	9.3b	7.9	11.5
345	172	UEI PLC	191	• ..	7.4	3.9	15.2
100	38	UKO Int	89	+1	..	..	31.0
115	80	Unigate	109	..	9.7	8.9	7.4
868	559	Unilever	840	+3	41.2	4.9	10.3
33⅛	18 5/16	Do NV	£31¼	+¼	159	5.1	8.3
238	104	Unitech	210	-1	6.7b	3.2	24.4
162	106	Utd Biscuit	137	..	8.9	6.5	9.3
249	171	Utd News	243	+5	18.6b	7.6	14.1
491	284	Utd Scientific	358	..	6.4	1.8	22.9
140	51	Valor	133	+1	5.0b	3.8	9.7
445	175	Vereeniging Ref	425	..	28.3	6.7	4.2
172	77	Vickers	110	+2	7.5	6.8	6.3
61	29¼	Volkswagen	£56½	-1	..	..	..
248	133	Vosper	220	..	7.1	3.2	9.5
113	33	Wadkin	88	..	0.7b	0.8	..
113	63	Wagon Ind	87	..	8.6	9.9	11.4
68	40	Walker J. Gold	66	..	2.1	3.1	..
62	30	Do NV	54	..	2.1	4.0	..
121	35	Ward & Gold	86	..	2.9	3.3	24.1
102¼	54¼	Ward White	94	r ..	6.6	7.0	11.0
98	78	Warrington T.	92	..	8.8	9.6	10.1
25	14	Waterford Glass	21	+½	1.7	8.1	7.3
233	130	Watmoughs	213	..	7.9	3.7	9.7
188	144	Watts Blake	170	..	5.5	3.2	15.7
106	40	Wearwell	80	..	4.1	5.1	10.7
106	37	Websters Grp	106	+2	4.0	3.8	14.9
64	24	Weir Grp	28	+1	1.8n	6.4	16.6
65	28	Do 10% Conv	32	+3	3.6	..	..
56	12	Wellman	13	..	0.1	1.1	..
156	92	Westland PLC	140	-1	11.1	7.9	5.3
130	70	Wests Grp Int	86	..	6.0	7.0	..
683	197	Whatman Reeve	625	..	9.3	1.5	23.3
65½	19½	Wh'lock Mar	20½	-½	..	..	..
12	5	Wheway Watson	8½	..	0.1e	0.8	..
139	57	Whitecroft	136	..	7.7	5.7	7.9
160	52	Whittingham	126	h ..	7.1	5.7	16.1
345	188	Wholesale Ftt	243	..	7.3	3.0	15.9
218	98	Wigfall H.	170	+2	..	..	..
113	72	Wiggins Grp	77	..	4.9	6.3	10.4
457	45	Wilkes J	250	+15	6.2	2.5	..
190	85	Wills G. & Sons	134	..	11.4	8.5	8.3
147⅛	84½	Wimpey G	136	+3	4.0	2.9	8.8
620	358	W'sley Hughes	534	+10	22.7	4.3	10.5
29	7	Wood S. W.	13	..	..	..	..
287	159	Woolworth Hldgs	271	+5	7.1	2.6	43.5
390	278	Yarrow & Co.	315	-5	12.9	4.1	26.7
92	69	Zetters	76	..	4.4	5.8	8.4

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

1982/83 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
468	160	Akroyd & Sm	468	+2	21.4	4.6	5.9
32⅝	14⅞	American Exp	£22⅝	+⅛	85.5	3.8	11.1
48	27	Argyle Trust	45	..	1.4	3.2	31.7
14	9½	Barrie Inv & Fin	9½	..	..	..	..
114	38	Boustead	80	+1	1.8	2.2	..
95	38½	Brit Arrow	73	+1	2.3	3.1	18.3
785	358	Daily Mail Tst	665	-10	45.7	6.9	13.9
785	352	Do A	665	-5	45.7	6.9	13.9
84	32	Electra Inv	81	..	4.7b	5.8	22.8
179½	99¾	Eng Assoc Grp	138	+2	3.8	2.8	12.0
710	218	Exco Int	523	-5	10.0b	1.9	36.0
79	32	Exploration	58	..	2.0	3.4	13.0
20	9½	First Charlotte	12	..	0.1	0.8	..
58	33	Goode D & M Grp	49	..	1.4	2.9	6.5
373	313	Henderson Ad	357	+9	8.6	2.4	26.4
356	238	Inchcape	280	-1	25.9	9.3	21.8
341	124	Independent Inv	276	+3	0.7	0.3	..
514	266	M & G Grp PLC	514	+1	24.3	4.7	19.6
80	27	Manson Fin	30	• ..	1.4	4.8	..
445	200	Martin R.P.	210	• ..	15.5	7.4	7.0
455	185	Mercantile Hse	349	..	14.3	4.1	9.4
436	238	Mills & Allen	315	..	18.6b	5.9	9.8
57	39	Smith Bros	55	..	4.3b	7.8	2.9
168	130	Utd Leasing	166	+6	2.1	1.3	20.0
56	38	Wagon Fin	43	+2	3.3	7.7	45.3
160	70	Yule Catto	138	..	5.0	3.2	13.4

INSURANCE

1982/83 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
17¼	11⅛	Alex & Alex	£13¾	-⅛	64.9	4.8	..
64½	42¾	Do 11% Cnv	£55½	..	722	13.0	..
16	13⅛	Am Gen Corp	£15⅛	-⅛	51.5	3.4	9.7
426	250	Britannic	416	+4	27.8	6.7	..
174	123	Com Union	174	..	16.9	9.7	..
592	300	Eagle Star	582	h +7	25.7	4.3	..
768	374	Equity & Law	681	+7	26.4	3.9	..
478	272	Gen Accident	428	-1	25.0	5.8	..
548	262	GRE	478	-3	28.9	6.1	..
434	233	Hambro Life	422	..	20.1	4.8	..
370	250	Heath C. E.	281	-2	21.1	7.5	7.7
131	79	Hogg Robinson	125	-1	8.6	6.9	11.4
508	201	Legal & Gen	468	-2	22.1	4.8	..
35½	8	Lib Life SA Rl	£30½	-4	109	3.6	..
428	218	London & Man	418	+6	19.5	4.7	..
301	168	Ldn Utd Inv	173	+2	15.7	9.1	7.4
30⅞	15¾	Marsh & McLen	£30	-⅛	125	4.2	13.9
153	88	Minet Hldgs	125	-1	6.9b	5.5	..
741	356	Pearl	684	+15	42.9b	6.3	..
373	216	Phoenix	373	+7	25.4	6.8	..
498	221	Prudential	426	..	22.1	5.2	..
416	220	Refuge	386	+6	10.5	2.7	..
566	323	Royal	495	-2	38.6	7.8	..
254	146	Sedgwick Grp	212	-8	10.4	4.9	12.1
125	89	Stenhouse	99	-1	7.9	7.9	9.0
283	198	Stewart W'son	251	-2	20.4b	8.1	9.2
14	7 11/16	Sun Alliance	£14	+⅛	72.1	5.2	..
590	309	Sun Life	565	• +7	20.7	3.7	..
177	150	Trade Indem'ty	163	..	10.2	6.3	..
580	363	Willis Faber	560	..	26.4	4.7	..

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

1982/83 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
75	43	Alliance Inv	68	..	2.2	3.3	..
478	268	Alliance Trust	436	+3	17.9b	4.1	..
98	57	Amer Trust Ord	93	+1	3.4	3.6	..
202	128	Ang-Amer Secs	196	+2	7.3	3.7	..
57	42	Anglo Int Inv	51	..	8.4	16.5	..
370	201	Do Ass	333	+3	..	..	..
114	50⅜	Anglo Scot	112	..	3.6	3.2	..
320	178	Ashdown Inv	303	..	9.9	3.3	..
142	65	Atlanta Balt	123	..	1.6	1.3	..
108	50½	Atlantic Assets	92	..	0.4	0.5	..
130	71	Bankers Inv	124	• ..	5.7	4.6	..
118	76	Border & Sthrn	110	• -1	4.5	4.1	..
100	51	Bremar Trst	96	..	3.3	3.4	..
87	47	Brit Am & Gen	79	..	3.7	4.7	..
161	91	Brit Assets Tst	144	+1	7.1	5.0	..
24	14	Brit Emp Sec	22½	• ..	1.3	5.7	..
261	180	Brit Invest	261	+3	15.1	5.8	..
64	37½	Brunner	58	..	2.6b	4.4	..
140	78	Cardinal 'Dfd'	124	..	5.2	4.2	..
63	35	Charter Trust	57	..	2.6	4.6	..
418	248	Cont & Ind	383	+8	18.6	4.8	..
652	228	Crescent Japan	603	+3	2.1	0.4	..
410	145	Delta Inv	360	-15	..	..	..
350	238	Derby Tst 'Inc'	324	..	32.3	10.0	..
405	310	Do Cap	384	..	..	..	..
225	151	Drayton Cons	216	+2	11.9	5.5	..
276	190	Do Premier	262	+4	15.7	6.0	..
304	140	Drayton Japan	302	..	4.3b	1.4	..
223	91	Edin Amer Ass	185	+2	1.2	0.7	..
98	56⅛	Edinburgh Inv	89	+1	3.6	4.0	..
63	45	Edith	47	• ..	3.3	7.0	..
215	104	Elec & Gen	205	..	4.1	2.0	..
190	103	Eng & Int	185	..	8.6	4.6	..
79	42¾	Eng & N York	73	+2	3.3	4.5	..
154	101	Family Inv	148	..	9.1	6.2	..
210	116	First Scot Am	193	..	7.4	3.8	..
245	83	First Union Gen	218	+5	9.4	4.3	..
410	196	Fleming Amer	364	+2	6.1b	1.7	..
162	103	Fleming Ent	160	..	..	..	..
228	98½	Fleming Far East	218	+1	2.1b	1.0	..
384	151	Fleming Japan	373	+1	2.5	0.7	..
380	144	Do B	370	+1	..	..	..
91½	53½	Fleming Merc	86	..	3.9	4.6	..
245	146	Fleming O'seas	236	-2	10.0	4.3	..
131	72½	Fleming Tech	118	..	3.1	2.6	..
211	138	Fleming Univ	203	-1	9.6	4.7	..
98½	57	Foreign & Colnl	95	+½	3.2	3.4	..
668	268	Gt Japan Inv	645	..	7.9	1.2	..
426	266	Gen Funds 'Ord'	410	..	12.1	3.0	..
420	245	Do Conv	400	..	..	..	..
129	81	Gen Inv & Tsts	118	..	5.4b	4.5	..
108	56	Gen Scottish	106	..	4.4	4.2	..
202	125½	Globe Trust	183	+1	11.5	6.3	..
398	168	Greenfriar	378	..	3.3	0.9	..
270	111	Gresham Hse	175	..	5.7	3.3	..
117	80	Hambros	109	+2	4.9	4.5	..
184	120	Hill P. Inv	173	• +2	10.7	6.2	..
395	240	Invest in Suc	380	..	7.5	2.0	..
182	99	Inv Cap Trst	173	..	4.8b	2.8	..
45½	16	Japan Assets	42½	..	0.1	0.2	..
230	128	Lake View Inv	208	• +2	6.1	2.9	..
132	71	Law Deb Corp	122	+1	6.4b	3.3	..
73	42	Ldn Merch Sec	71	..	2.2	3.1	..
58	39	Do Dfd	53	+1	..	..	..
182	102	Ldn Pru Invest	176	..	7.9	4.5	..
81	63	Ldn Trust Ord	68	+1	5.4	7.9	..
79	44¼	Merchants Trust	71	+1	3.4	4.8	..
116	65	Monks	113	+1	3.4	3.0	..
107	59	Moorside Trust	105	..	5.0	4.8	..
81	46½	Murray Cal	78	..	6.3b	8.1	..
79	43½	Do 'B'	76	..	..	..	..
72	40	Murray Clyde	67	+1	2.0	2.9	..
69	37¼	Do 'B'	63	..	..	..	..
230	128	Murray Glend	222	..	4.3	1.9	..
119	68	Murray N'thn	116	-1	2.8	2.5	..
116	65	Do 'B'	112	..	..	..	..
88⅛	50⅛	Murray West.	86	..	2.7b	3.3	..
85	45½	Do 'B'	79	..	..	..	..
50	40	New Darien Oil	46	+1	0.4n	0.6	..
[illegible]	18	N Throg Inc	32	..	3.1	9.5	..
27	20	Do Cap	20	..	..	..	..
243	91	New Tokyo	229	+1	..	..	..
235	135	North Atlantic	230	..	3.9	1.7	..
180	113	Nth Sea Assets	113	..	4.3	3.8	..
227	134	Northern Amer	213	..	7.7	3.7	..
131	71	Oil & Associated	114	..	4.3	3.3	..
293	151	Pentland	286	..	5.9	2.4	..
237	143	Raeburn	227	..	11.6b	5.1	..
742	410	Robeco	711	-½	33.5	4.8	..
715	400	Rolinco Subs	669	+4	16.7	2.4	..
47½	35⅛	Romento 'NV'	£44⅛	..	..	..	..
237	133	R.I.T. & Northern	227	..	9.4	4.0	..
194	128	Scot Amer	185	+1	6.7	3.6	..
118	77	Scot Eastern	109	..	4.8	4.4	..
183	124	Scot Invest	180	+1	6.7	3.6	..
[illegible]	149	Scot Mortgage	229	+1	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
166	94	Scot National	156	+1	5.2	3.4	..
110	68¾	Scot Northern	108	..	4.0	4.3	..
405	228	Sec Alliance	382	..	13.4	3.0	..
40	25	Stewart Ent	36	..	0.6	1.8	..
219	128	Stockholders	201	..	8.3	4.4	..
173	90	TR Australia	162	..	3.2	2.2	..
58	28½	TR C of Ldn Dfd	56	..	3.5	6.4	..
114	70½	TR Ind & Gen	113	..	4.5	4.0	..
219	143	TR Natural Res	202	+2	10.9	5.4	..
128	71¼	TR Nth America	126	..	4.3	3.1	..
151	92	TR Pacific Basin	138	..	2.9	1.9	..
108	71	TR Property	108	..	4.0	3.7	..
148	85½	TR Technology	141	+1	4.7b	3.3	..
98	63	TR Trustees	93	..	4.6	4.9	..
200	120	Throg Sec 'Cap'	194	-1	8.5b	4.4	..
165	107	Throgmtn Trust	135	-1	8.3	6.0	..
144	73	Trans Oceanic	134	..	3.6	2.7	..
159	91	Tribune Inv	152	..	5.0	3.3	..
77½	60½	Triplevest 'Inc'	69½	..	10.5b	15.8	..
443	310	Do Cap	405	+2	..	..	..
173	102	Utd States Deb	148	..	9.3b	6.3	..
94	59	Viking Res	72	..	1.3	1.6	..
60	38	Westpool Inv	56	..	1.8	1.2	..
113	64	Witan Inv	108	..	2.2	3.6	..

SHIPPING

1982/83 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
217	137	Ass Brit Ports	208	+4	10.0b	4.8	9.4
300	296¾	Brit & Com	348	..	79.7	2.3	21.1
808	284½	Caledonia Inv	748	-6	18.3	2.5	71.1
168	98	Fisher J	106	..	4.0	3.8	7.0
57½	33	Jacobs J. I.	46	..	3.7	8.1	24.0
130	61	Ocean Trans	97	..	9.5	9.8	68.3
238	106	P & O 'Dfd'	225	+1	14.3	6.1	15.8

MINES

1982/83 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
18½	10	Anglo Am Coal	£15½	-½	76.6	5.0	..
15⅜	3⅞	Anglo Am Corp	£10⅝	+¼	64.4	6.3	..
89⅛	24⅛	Ang Am Gold	£65	..	591	9.1	..
82⅞	20⅝	Anglo Am Inv	£62⅞	• -2¼	350	5.5	..
48	16	Anglovaal	£29½	..	115	4.9	..
48	18	Do 'A'	£29½	..	170	4.9	..
12⅞	3½	Blyvoors	£8⅞	+⅛	158	17.8	..
292	32	Bracken Mines	210	+13	38.2	18.2	..
44⅛	11⅞	Buffelsfontein	£29⅛	-⅛	344	11.9	..
373	141	CRA	348	+8	..	..	..
310	188	Charter Cons	228	-5	15.7	7.0	..
534	314	Cons Gold Fields	469	-5	35.0	7.5	..
702	165	De Beers 'Dfd'	493	+5	22.0	4.5	..
33	5⅜	Doornfontein	£11⅝	+⅛	117	10.1	..
35⅞	7⅝	Driefontein	£19	..	167	8.8	..
31⅞	5⅛	Durban Rood	£13	+¼	..	..	..
457	37	East Dagga	282	+6	..	..	..
17⅞	2⅝	E. Rand Prop	£9⅝	..	..	..	..
140	60	El Oro M & Ex	116	..	4.0	3.4	..
354	58	Elsburg Gold	204	+16	7.3	3.6	..
38⅞	9⅛	F S Geduld	£29⅝	+⅛	288	11.0	..
150	55	Geevor Tin	123	..	..	..	..
20⅛	5⅛	Gencor	£14⅛	+⅛	88.3	6.2	..
19 1/32	3⅜	Goldfields S.A.	£12⅞	s +⅛	81.4	4.5	..
13⅜	2⅝	Grootvlei	£8	+⅛	84.5	10.6	..
238	144	Hampton Gold	180	-1	3.4b	3.0	..
17⅞	3⅜	Harmony	£11	+¼	167	15.2	..
60⅛	16	Hartebeest	£40	+2	442	11.1	..
89¼	21⅛	Jo'burg Cons	£74⅛	+⅛	386	5.3	..
19	3⅜	Kinross	£11⅝	+⅛	112	9.8	..
35⅛	10	Kloof	£28⅝	+1⅛	185	6.6	..
347	82	Leslie	219	+7	33.3	15.2	..
30⅝	5¾	Libanon	£19⅝	+⅛	176	9.2	..
637	90	Lydenburg Plat	495	+25	19.9	4.0	..
281	142	MIM Hldgs	221	+3	3.2	1.5	..
31	13	MTD (Mangula)	13	..	..	..	..
98	43	Malaysia	64	• -1	1.3	2.1	..
492	60	Marievale Con	210	+20	36.4	13.6	..
57	15	Metals Explor	48	..	..	..	..
14	3⅞	Middle Wits	£8⅛	..	42.2	8.7	..
954	295	Minorco	605	-1	19.1	3.2	..
315	180	Nthgate Explor	280	..	..	..	..
474	213	Peko Wallsend	384	+8	..	..	..
38	10½	Pres Brand	£29½	-½	391	11.4	..
41	9⅛	Pres Steyn	£28⅛	+⅛	316	11.4	..
835	155	Rand Mine Prop	605	+40	26.6	4.4	..
111⅛	19	Randfontein	£74⅛	+1⅛	715	9.6	..
390	114	Renison	318	..	..	..	..
867	438	Rio Tinto Zinc	584	-10	23.6	4.2	..
858	114	Rustenburg	630	+7	33.3	5.1	..
34½	8⅛	St Helena	£22	+⅛	306	14.0	..
10⅞	2⅝	Sentrust	£6⅝	-½	60.8	9.0	..
625	95	SA Land	350	+12	58.6	16.8	..
47⅞	10⅛	Southvaal	£33⅝	+⅛	255	7.6	..
250	123	Sungei Besi	213	..	38.6	18.4	..
135	100	Tanjong Tin	125	..	..	..	..
39	14⅛	Transvaal Cons	£27½	..	186	7.7	..
16⅛	3⅞	UC Invest	£9⅛	+⅛	59.7	6.4	..
89	30⅛	Vaal Reefs	£62	+⅛	712	11.5	..
15⅛	1⅞	Venterspost	£7⅞	..	105	13.8	..
35	16	Wankie Colliery	16	..	..	..	..
10⅛	2⅝	Welkom	£8⅛	+⅛	95.8	11.8	..
735	60	W Rand Cons	416	+15	35.0	8.4	..
535	104	Western Areas	312	+8	11.9	3.8	..
43⅛	16⅛	Western Deep	£29⅝	+⅛	282	9.5	..
41⅛	12	Western Hldgs	£28⅛	+⅛	370	12.9	..
304	150	Western Mining	216	+2	1.2	0.5	..
35⅛	8⅛	Winkelhaak	£21⅝	+1	245	11.0	..
28	12	Zambia Copper	14	..	..	..	..

OIL

1982/83 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
122	65	Ampol Pet	114	-1	3.4	3.0	27.8
83½	38½	Anvil	53	..	..	..	..
71	10	Aran Energy	34	-2	..	..	..
770	34	Atlantic Res	635	-35	..	..	..
313	210	Brit Borneo	278	+3	18.3	6.6	14.2
452	258	B.P.	424	+8	30.0	7.1	12.0
258	178	Britoil	214	+6	14.1	6.6	9.8
185	106	Burmah Oil	153	• ..	12.9	8.4	8.5
240	117	Carless Capel	180	-5	3.9	2.2	41.1
97	60	Century Oils	72	-1	4.9	6.8	11.7
80	30	Charterhall	73	..	0.4	0.6	..
144	65	Charterhse Pet	113	+2	1.1	0.9	23.4
16⅛	7 11/16	CF Petroles	£12⅛	+⅛	202	16.2	0.7
120	14	Collins K.	33	-2	..	..	..
831¼	350	Global Nat Res	435	+15	..	..	..
107	44	Goal Petroleum	92	-2	..	..	49.7
308	148	Imp Cont Gas	240	..	15.1	6.3	12.9
155	30	KCA Int	42	..	..	..	..
390	223	Lasmo	276	+10	15.7	5.7	8.1
960	510	Do Ops	550	+10	204	37.1	..
169	65	Petrocon Grp	108	+2	5.4	5.0	7.1
54	22⅛	Premier Cons	45½	-½	..	..	34.2
845	244	Ranger Oil	715	+50	..	..	..
32⅝	15⅜	Royal Dutch	£29⅞	+⅛	189	6.2	6.3
640	332	Shell Trans	552	+6	32.7	5.9	8.0
24	19	Texas (L) Pet	22	+1	..	..	..
240	146	Tricentrol	184	+2	12.0b	6.5	11.6
79	41	TR Energy	44	..	..	..	49.4
704	344	Ultramar	602	+5	22.1	3.7	6.5

PROPERTY

1982/83 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
132	80	Allied Ldn	132	+3	2.9	2.2	14.3
230	152	Allnatt Ldn	228	+2	8.9	3.9	17.0
132	93	Apex	103	+3	2.9	2.8	21.8
39	25½	Aquis	35½	-½	1.9	5.4	20.6
126	80	Atlantic Met Cp	92	+8	5.1	5.5	..
272	174	Bradford Prop	262	+2	7.9	3.0	16.8
95	71⅛	British Land	93	..	1.8	1.9	13.9
116	91	Brixton Estate	115	+1	6.0	5.2	19.1
160	109	Cap & Counties	157	+1	6.0	3.8	20.7
370	285	Chesterfield	345	-5	12.1	3.5	26.2
665	450	Churchbury	575	+6	20.7	3.6	41.3
48	36½	Control Secs	40½	+1	4.5	11.1	6.9
69	39½	Country & New T	65	+1	1.4	2.2	..
218	128	Daejan Hldgs	188	+2	8.2	4.8	6.4
100	61	Espley-Tyas	82	..	6.2	7.6	6.4
79	51	Estates & Gen	79	+1	2.7	3.4	..
71	35	Evans of Leeds	63	+1	3.8	6.0	10.7
161⅞	120	Gt Portland	138	..	7.1b	5.2	24.2
158	96	Greycoat City	140	..	1.6	1.2	31.1
160	103	Guildhall	142	..	8.6	6.0	13.0
775	520	Hammerson 'A'	765	• ..	18.6	2.4	39.8
444	338	Haslemere Ests	438	+2	11.3	2.6	27.0
75	34	Kent M. P.	40	+1	1.8	4.5	14.0
226	155	Laing Props	226	+4	7.5	3.3	33.2
333	246	Land Securities	333	+3	13.2	4.0	25.7
343	258	Ldn & Prov Sh	288	..	4.3b	1.5	68.7
150	112	Ldn Shop	150	+1	8.2b	5.5	16.7
251	160	Lynton Hldgs	251	..	6.8	2.7	26.5
240	163	MEPC	238	..	10.4	4.4	23.3
147	96	McKay Secs	115	..	4.9	4.2	26.6
143⅛	76	Markheath	128	• ..	13.9	10.9	..
46	27½	Marlborough	46	..	0.6b	1.4	28.4
102	56	Marler Estates	94	..	e	..	..
200	60¾	Mountleigh	200	+5	6.6	3.3	19.9
975	835	Municipal	975	..	13.0	1.3	32.8
181	87	North British	181	+1	4.4	2.4	80.8
177	119	Peachey Prop	177	• +1	8.6	4.8	14.4
170	130	Prop & Rever	164	..	5.0	3.0	22.5
168	118	Prop Hldgs	168	+2	5.7	3.4	28.8
115⅛	74½	Prop Sec	109	+1	2.6	2.4	23.0
11½	7	Raglan Prop	8	..	0.1	1.4	21.1
285	160	Rosehaugh	264	• +2	4.1	1.6	9.1
238	154	Rush & Tomkins	196	+2	8.6	4.4	12.5
90	70	Scot Met Props	81	• +1	5.0	6.2	18.0
115⅛	82	Slough Ests	115	+1	5.1	4.5	17.1
151	103	Standard Secs	128	..	4.1	3.2	26.4
45	26¾	Sterling Guar	41½	+½	1.0b	2.4	22.1
343	245	Stock Conv	290	+5	6.6	2.3	22.2
110	30	Trust Secs	41	+1	2.8	6.9	11.5
39½	15	Webb J.	18½	..	0.7	3.9	88.1

PLANTATIONS

1982/83 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
85	48	Barlow Hldgs	79	..	5.7	7.2	..
670	413	Camellia Inv	670	+10	10.0	1.5	..
660	340	Castlefield	600	-10	20.0	3.3	..
98	35	Cons Plant	91	+½	2.8	3.1	..
134	100	Doranakande	130	..	4.3	3.0	..
107	42	Hghlds & Low	96	-1	6.2	6.4	..
675	150	Hongkong	175	..	..	..	..
285⅛	140	McLeod Russel	199	-1	9.5	4.8	..
133	99	Do 8 4% Cnv Pf	131	..	12.9	9.9	..
90	58	Majedie	86	-2	4.7	5.5	..
305	278	Moran	300	..	1.4	0.5	..
65	27	Rowe Evans Inv	56	..	1.1	2.0	32.2

MISCELLANEOUS

1982/83 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
40⅛	31	Essex Wtr 3.5%	£38½	..	500	13.0	..
67	17½	Gt Nthn Tele	£67	..	150	2.2	30.3
72	39	Milford Docks	65	..	0.1	0.2	..
120	76½	Nesco Inv	83	-2	10.0	12.0	..
40⅛	31	Sunderlnd Wtr	£38½	..	500	13.0	..

UNLISTED SECURITIES

1982/83 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
443	180	Air Call	400	..	8.0	2.0	19.0
250½	53	Berkeley Exp	58	..	e	..	..
265	110	Cornell Hldgs	236	..	..	..	..
125	80	Ecobric Ord	80	..	..	..	..
121	114	Gee (Cecil)	121	+2	3.0	2.5	24.0
84	66	Godwin Warren	81	• ..	2.0b	2.5	11.7
430	74½	Merrydown Wine	350	..	7.1	2.0	14.7
147	100	Metal Bulletin	118	..	8.6	7.3	11.2
670	265	Micro Focus	550	-10	b	..	..
190	140	Microlease	158	-2	1.9b	1.3	..
231	106	Miles 33	205	..	2.9	1.4	21.9
43	26	New Court Nat	38	..	1.7	6.1	11.0
28⅛	13	Owners Abroad	27¼	+1¼	0.7	2.6	12.2
43	8½	Parkfield Fndry	42	..	..	..	..
197	141	Resource Tech	182	..	b	..	25.3
155	130	Securiguard	133	..	2.5	1.9	28.7
88	48	S.W Resources	58	-2	2.6	4.5	..

• Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) November 3	Market rates (close) November 3	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.4855-1.4910	$1.4890-1.4900	0.03-0.08c disc	0.23-0.28c disc
Montreal	$1.8320-1.8385	$1.8355-1.8365	0.05c prem-0.05c disc	par-0.10c disc
Amsterdam	4.40½-4.44¼fl	4.42½-4.43¼fl	1½-1c prem	3½-3c prem
Brussels	79.90-80.35f	80.20-80.30f	6c prem-4c disc	3-13c disc
Copenhagen	14.17-14.23½k	14.22-14.23k	318-423ore disc	708-823ore disc
Dublin	1.2640-1.2720p	1.2700-1.2710p	32-41p disc	104-117p disc
Frankfurt	3.93-3.96m	3.95-3.96m	1½-1pf prem	3½-3pf prem
Lisbon	186.75-188.25e	187.45-187.95e	165-415c disc	560-1150c disc
Madrid	227.75-229.00p	228.55-228.75p	210-265c disc	710-795c disc
Milan	2389-2396lr	2393½-2395½lr	14-16lr disc	47-49lr disc
Oslo	11.00-11.04k	11.02½-11.03½k	520-580ore disc	1257-1334ore disc
Paris	11.97-12.03f	12.02-12.03f	2½-3½c disc	11½-12½c disc
Stockholm	11.67-11.71k	11.69-11.70k	410-465ore disc	903-982ore disc
Tokyo	347-350y	348½-349½y	0.93-0.78y prem	2.47-2.28y prem
Vienna	27.65-27.85sch	27.75-27.80sch	8-6gro prem	22-17gro prem
Zurich	3.19½-3.22½f	3.21¼-3.22¼f	1½-1¼c prem	4¾-3¾c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was unchanged at 83.7.

Money Market Rates

Clearing Banks Base Rate 9%

Discount Mkt Loans %
Overnight: High 9½ Low 6
Week Fixed: 9½-9

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	8 29/32	2 months	8 13/16
3 months	8⅞	3 months	8 13/16

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

1 month	9 1/32-9	1 month	9 9/32
2 months	8 31/32-8 15/16	2 months	9 5/16
3 months	8 29/32-8⅞	3 months	9 7/32
6 months	8 27/32-8 13/16	6 months	9 3/32

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	9¾-9½	7 months	9¾-9⅝
2 months	9⅝-9½	8 months	9¾-9⅝
3 months	9½-9⅜	9 months	9⅞-9¾
4 months	9½-9⅜	10 months	9⅞-9¾
5 months	9½-9⅜	11 months	9⅞-9¾
6 months	9½-9⅜	12 months	9⅞-9¾

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	9¼-9 3/16	6 months	9¼-9 7/32
3 months	9¼-9 3/16	12 months	9 7/16-9 13/32

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	9¼	3 months	9¼
7 days	9	6 months	9⅜
1 month	9¼	1 year	9½

Interbank Market (%)

Overnight: Open 9¼ Close 1

1 week	9 5/16-9¼	6 months	9 7/16-9¼
1 month	9¼-9 3/16	9 months	9 11/16-9 9/16
3 months	9 5/16-9 3/16	12 months	9 13/16-9 11/16

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate %)
3 months 9⅝ 6 months 9 9/16

Finance House Base Rate 10%

Other Markets

Australia	1.6205-1.6355
Bahrein	0.5590-0.5620
Finland	8.4550-8.4950
Greece	139.75-141.75
Hongkong	11.5855-11.6355
Iran	n.a.
Kuwait	0.4320-0.4350
Malaysia	3.4735-3.5035
Mexico	230.00-255.00
New Zealand	2.2420-2.2620
Saudi Arabia	5.1615-5.1915
Singpore	3.1800-3.1900
South Africa	1.7065-1.7215

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.1725-1.1732
+ Canada	1.2327-1.2330
Netherlands	2.9700-2.9710
Belgium	53.85-53.90
Denmark	9.5475-9.5575
West Germany	2.6500-2.6510
Portugal	126.25-126.35
Spain	153.40-153.50
Italy	1606.50-1607.50
Norway	7.4050-7.4100
France	8.0600-8.0630
Sweden	7.8483-7.8535
Japan	233.90-234.00
Austria	18.64-18.65
Switzerland	2.1515-2.1530

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
+ Canada $1: US $0.8110-0.8113

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 9-10; seven days, 9 5/16-9 3/16; one month, 9 11/16-9 9/16; three months, 9⅝-9½; six months, 9⅞-10.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $381.75 (an ounce); pm, $377.75 close, $377.50 (£253.50). Krugerrand* (per coin): $388.50-390 (£261-262). Sovereigns* (new): $88.5-89.50 (£59.50-60.25).
* Excludes VAT

هكذا من الأصل

THE TIMES

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Guinnlessness not good for merchant banks

The merging of RITN and Charterhouse will bring Mr Jacob Rothschild back into the charmed circle of merchant bankers whose seal is membership of the Accepting Houses Committee. The circle is normally closed and the only way in is through acquisition coupled with Bank of England approval.

Committee status is one reason why Guinness Mahon will not wither away from neglect. Guinness Mahon is part of Guinness Peat Group which yet again is caught up in controversy, as its aggressive single-minded chief executive, Mr Alstair Morton, goes about whipping up the support he needs to acquire the Moorside Trust.

Since his appointment in January last year, Mr Mort has worked as if he were Hercules in the Augean stables. He now offers himself, with some justification, as Mr Clean. Buying Moorside, and investment trust, would tidy up Guinness Peat's balance sheet which, in turn, would become the pad for the new, dynamically directed Guinness Peat of his imagination.

The picture, however, is not as clear as it may appear at first sight. Among Mr Morton's signal achievements was the disposal of Guinness Peat's substantial interest in Telerate for some $30m (£20.2m), a deal which admittedly he delegated to Mr Peter Dix, then a Guinness Peat director. As history records, within months Telerate was floated on the New York Stock Exchange with a billion dollar price tag.

The second abscure area is the valuation of Guinness Peat in relation to the underwriting price (40p a Guinness Peat share) in the Moorside deal.

Alastair Morton: aggressive

Guinness Peat's net tangible assets, according to the offer document, are £43m, rising to £62m if the takeover is completed. This figure may be acceptable as it stands, but it surely understates the net worth of Guinness Peat shareholders' interest in their company.

Fenchurch Insurance, Guinness Peat's insurance-broking subsidiary which makes £4m pretax, seems hardly to enter the calculation at all. A net asset value of 55p, a Guinness Peat share is reasonable and, therefore, a 40p underwriting price is unreasonable.

The third area of Mr Morton's picture where shareholders deserve enlightenment before they back his latest scheme is senior management. Mr Mark Hoffman, brought from Canada as a key executive alongside Mr Morton, has given up all his executive duties. He remains on the board.

Mr Graham Hill, chairman of Guinness Magon, is widely rumoured to be determined to leave the bank when a suitable successor can be found. The bank's chief executive, Mr Richard Fenhalls, like Mr Hoffman appointed by Mr Morton, has demanded, and has reached a concordat with Mr Morton which allows him to carry out his job with the freedom from unnecessary interference that it needs. Only the ever-faithful Mr Geoffrey Knight (Fenchurch) seems to rest content.

There is thus plenty of material for questions to be put to Mr Morton and the extraordinarily tame Lord Croham, former Treasury mandarin and now Guinness Peat chairman, at, or indeed before, the November 15 shareholders' meeting.

One thing, however, is beyond dispute: the consummate skill of Mr Morton's public relations.

This has even affected the heart of Barclays Bank. In what has some claim to be the most extraordinary letter written by a senior bank general manager, Mr P. J. Borrett tells Lord Croham of his dismay that the board's bid for Moorside has not commanded universal support. Barclays has no doubt that the Moorside acquisition is essential for Guiness Peat's financial soundness.

For good measure, Mr Borrett adds: "The Board and shareholders' first duty must be to the creditors of the Group, which implies a continuation of its present policies and Management Team."

Perhaps Mr Borrett, too, ought to ask a few supplementary questions before pledging Barclays' honour (as well as its depositors' cash)?

Tax cuts need enterprise

Lord Forte and Mr Walter Goldsmith of the Institute of Directors aptly chose the presentation of the Business Enterprise Award yesterday to make a double call for meaty cuts in income tax.

They are certainly wanted.

The question is where big cuts are going to come from.

Britain's heavy unemployment has pushed us above West Germany in the tax league for industrial countries, making us ninth out of 23 OECD countries and the second most heavily taxed among the summit seven. Cutting unemployment to 1½ million might allow a 10 pence cut in the standard rate provided it was not simply bought through higher public spending.

Otherwise, if income tax is to be cut rapidly, we are back to the expedient of juggling with the structure of tax so as to cut marginal tax rates within the same overall tax burden.

The potential here is great as in reducing the dole queues. If the major income reliefs apart from personal allowances were phased out (allowing for the new Inland Revenue calculations on the cost of pension reliefs) then again the standard rate of income tax could be cut to 20 per cent.

The changes would have to be phased over several years. But if we want lower taxes, we must plan for them. Neither ringing declarations, nor control of public spending will fo the trick.

Rothschild's RITN in £399m merger with Charterhouse

By Peter Wilson-Smith
Banking Correspondent

A £399m merger between Mr Jacob Rothschild's fast-growing financial services group, RIT and Northern, and the investment and banking company, Charterhouse Group, was unveiled yesterday.

The deal is one of the most significant in the changing financial industry. It will be the first link between a merchant bank and a stockbroker: RITN has a 29.9 per cent stake in brokers Kitcat & Aitken and Charterhouse owns the accepting house, Charterhouse Japhet.

Charterhouse's other main financial activity is its development capital interest which spawned Spring Grove among others. RITN has a range of interests, including leasing, life assurance, fund management and a half share in the American investment bank, L. F. Rothschild, Unterberg, Towbin.

RITN shareholders will have 56 per cent of the new holding company, Charterhouse J. Rothschild.

Mr Rothschild has made no secret of the need for size to compete effectively on an international basis in investment banking and financial services. Mr John Hyde, chief executive of Charterhouse, yesterday characterized the deal as a marriage between Charterhouse's steady conservative management and RITN's flair and deal-making capability.

Jacob Rothschild: will bring in RITN's flair

Shareholders are being offered shares in Charterhouse J. Rothschild on the basis of 227 shares for each 100 in RITN and a straight one-for-one exchange for Charterhouse shareholders.

Although Charterhouse makes higher profits than RITN – £22.9m pretax in 1982 compared with RITN's £13.4m in the year to end-March – RITN has been rated more highly by the stock market, and the share-exchange split broadly reflects market values a the time of the announcement.

Shares in both companies rose sharply on the news. RITN gained 33p to 237p where it is valued at £221m, and Charterhouse 13p to 107p, valuing it at £178m.

Both sides insisted that the deal was a genuine merger. However, one stockbroker said yesterday: "One should not underestimate who is going to be running the show. It'll be the new company's chairman (Mr Rothschild)."

Mr Hyde will be chief executive and each company will also provide a deputy-chairman and ten board members.

The Bank of England, which takes a keen interest in developments in the financial markets and the ownership of merchant banks, has been kept in touch throughout the discussions, which lasted for more than two months.

The new grouping will have a firm base in both the London and New York financial markets. But the Far East is a gap in the coverage of each company and is likely to figure prominently in expansion plans.

Mr Hyde said that there would be further sales of Charterhouse's industrial interests and probably some cash-raising from RITN's £200m investment portfolio to provide funds for expasion in financial services.

RITN is expecting to pay a 4.95p interim dividend for the nine months to December 31. Charterhouse will pay a second interim of 3.375p, together with a special dividend of 1p.

The new company is forecasting dividends of 4.5p for 1984.

SE Bill reading

The Commons gave a formal first reading to the Restrictive Trade Practices (Stock Exchange) Bill yesterday. The Bill formalizes the Government's intention of exempting the Stock Exchange from appearing before the Restrictive Trade Practices Court and the terms agreed between the two sides.

The Bill is expected to become law by next spring.

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index: 714.7 up 6.9
FT Gilts: 82.24 up 0.02
FT All Share: 442.42 up 3.60
Bargains: 20,160
Datastream USM Leaders Index: 94.1 up 0.2
New York: Dow Jones Average: (latest) 1231.71 down 6.59
Tokyo: Closed

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling
$1.4895 up 20pts
Index 83.7 unchanged
DM 3.9550 up 0.02
FrF 12.0250 up 0.0650
Yen 349.25 up 0.25
Dollar
Index 127.2 down 0.2
DM 2.6585
NEW YORK LATEST
Sterling $1.4885
Dollar DM 2.6555
INTERNATIONAL
ECU£0.574025
SDR£0.711082

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates 9
Finance houses base rate 10
Discount market loans week fixed 9⅛-9
3 month interbank 9⅝-9$\frac{9}{16}$
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 9¾-9⅝
3 month DM 5$\frac{11}{16}$-5$\frac{9}{16}$
3 month Fr F13$\frac{5}{16}$-12$\frac{15}{16}$
US rates
Bank prime rate 11.00
Fed funds 9½

Grand Met goes for 'theme' pubs

By Derek Harris
Commercial Editor

Grand Metropolitan's Host Group – the former Chef and Brewer chain of 1,500 managed pubs – is to spend well over £100m over the next three years on converting its outlets to a wide range of theme pubs.

It is the most ambitious scheme yet from the big brewers to widen the appeal of pubs, especially to women and children, many of the outlets being open all day for the sale of food and non-alcoholic drinks.

Some of the refurbished pubs will aim for a traditional English ale house atmosphere, while "beer factories" will concentrate on offering the lowest priced beer in the area. Others will have a transatlantic or other ethnic flavour.

Allied Breweries' Ind Coope southern region is planning a chain of 30 theme pubs and the first is already open. Imperial Group's Courage subsidiary also has several theme pubs open and another half dozen are expected to open within 12 months.

The Host Group is also claiming a new deal for managers at the new-style pubs.

The 4,000 managers and partners in the Host Group were told at a Royal Albert Hall presentation yesterday of the group's plans to give managers shares that will frow in value according to performance.

What could be opening up for the brewers is a new leisure market. The Host House formula for exploiting it is a wide range of outlets from bar cafes and drive-ins for motorists to wholefood health centres and entertainment centres with video and other machines.

Intervision delays results

By Philip Robinson

Intervision Video (Holdings), which came to the Unlisted Securities Market eight months ago, yesterday delayed reporting its results for the 12 months to the end of last June.

The company says its auditors, Stoy Hayward, have yet to complete Intervision's tax provision. The company's results are now due early next week. Intervision shares, which touched 60p in first dealings last March, eased 1p to 29p yesterday.

Mr Laurence Phillipson, the company secretary and finance director, said last night: "The problem is a number of complications arising from our past tax position. We cannot agree on a figure for capital allowances against previous years' losses. I do not really want to say any more because it might sound critical of Stoys."

This is the second time in three years that Intervision has experienced problems involving its auditors.

In November 1981, Thornton Baker resigned as Intervision's auditors after a dispute with the company over accounting principles.

For the six months to the end of last December, Intervision's pretax profits dropped from £437,000 to £420,000 on turnover £500,000 higher at £3.3m. Profit retained slumped from £143,000 to £40,000 after tax, dividends and a £75,000 payment for loss of office made to a former director.

Last year, the group bought Alpha Films for £1.8m in shares

NEWS IN BRIEF

Allianz to reply next week

● **Allianz Versicherungs** will not respond to the rival £796m takeover bid for Eagle Star Holdings by BAT Industries until next week. The Allianz board has to decide whether to match the BAT offer terms of 575p for each Eagle share, or sell its 30 per cent holding in Eagle to BAT at a profit of £110m.

● **The world's** only legal-tender platinum bullion coin, the Noble, minted by the Isle of Man Government, was launched yesterday. The coin contains one ounce of pure platinum, and has a face value of £10. The first coins were sold yesterday for £270 ($400) each including a 6 per cent premium but excluding VAT.

● **Fitch Lovell**, the food group, yesterday re-invested £5.5m of the proceeds of the £44.8m sale of its Keymarkets supermarkets chain to Linfood Holdings, by buying the Turners meat products group in Tunbridge Wells, Kent.

● **The Government** is to publish monthly estimates of the public-sector borrowing requirement, now released quarterly, Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, announced in the House of Commons yesterday. The new arrangements will apply from November 16, when the October PSBR will be published.

● **Clothing manufacturing** S. R. Gent, which is a supplier to Marks & Spencer, has won this year's Business Enterprize Award, whose principal sponsor is the Institute of Directors. Gent, is based in Barnsley and went public in June. It increased profits and jobs by a fifth this year.

● **House and flat** starts slipped to 17,700 in September, compared with 19,000 in September 1982. Completions totalled 16,200, against 15,500 in 1982.

Pineapple seeks £1.5m

By Wayne Lintott

Mr Michael Ashcroft's Hawley Group is taking a 17.5 per cent stake in Pineapple Dance Studios as a result of Hawley's Procroft financial services subsidiary arranging and underwriting a 5-for-6 Pineapple rights issue.

Pineapple Dance Studios
Year to 31.7.83
Pretax profit £156,000 (£104,000)
Stated earnings 8.85p (6.76p)
Turnover £1.410m (£789,000)
Net final dividend 1.5p (nil)
Share price 115p Yield 1.2%

Pineapple announced the rights issue, at 95p a share, with its full-year profit figures and confirmed the July announcement that it is acquiring a site in New York for a dance hall and keep-fit centre.

Then Pineapple said that it would be investing £650,000 in the project which would cost £2m.

The remaining amount was to be raised from American show business personalities. That has not proved possible and the company will be financing the project from its own resources.

The rights issue will raise £1.5m and a further £750,000 from a mortgage facility on the New York property.

Pineapple is also spending £156,000 on a new dance centre in the South Kensington area of London. This new company will raise £468,000 by placing 75 per cent of its equity to investors under the Government's Business Expansion Scheme.

As a result of the rights issue the principal shareholders in Pineapple, Niss Debbie Moore and her husband, Mr N. D. Masters, will see their stake fall from 60 to 34 per cent.

WALL STREET

Dow lower in mixed trading

New York (AP – Dow Jones) – Stocks continued their mixed pattern in moderate trading early yesterday.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average was down about four points at 1,233. But the transportation index was up 1½ points and advancing issues held a 701-to 680 lead over declines.

International Business Machines was down 1¼ at 125½; **Texas Instruments** down 1 at 127¾; **Teledyne** up ½ to 163 ¾; **Helene Curtis** up 3¼ to 54¾; **Amgat** up 1½ to 38 ¾; **General Motors** up ½ to 78; **General Electric** down ⅜ at 52 **Sanders Associates** down 1¼ to 56; **Union Pacific** down ⅝ and **Honeywell** up ⅝ at 127¼.

Coleco was 21⅛, up 1; **Digital Equipment** 68⅝, up ¾; **Aydin** 38⅞, up ⅛.

Treasury lists 45 applications

Scramble for freeport status

By John Lawless

The Treasury yesterday announced a list of 45 possible freeports, but made it plain that only a limited number will be sanctioned on an experimental basis early next year.

Although a Treasury minister, Mr Barney Hayhoe, declared himself "delighted" at the response, the Government is known to have doubts about whether the tax-advantageous manufacturing and assembly zones will work in Britain. The Government has never said how many will be allowed to go ahead, but made it plain that probably only be two or three.

Given the large number of consortiums bidding, the Treasury will be able to apply the strictest tests of possible financial viability before making its choice. A clause on freeports will be inserted in the 1984 Finance Bill.

South Humberside is the most hotly-contested site, with three bids. There is another application at Hull.

The full list of proposed freeports follow (applicant and location): – Associated British Ports Holding, Southampton; Barratt Scottish Properties, Aberdeen; Belfast Harbour Commissioner, Belfast; Blue Circle Industries, Dartford, Kent; Bournemouth Borough and Dorset County Councils, Hurn Airport, Bournemouth; British Waterways Board, Sharpness Docks, Gloucestershire; Bryant Samuel Properties, Birmingham Airport, West Midlands; BWC Partnership (London), Thurrock Park, Essex; Central Regional Council, Grangemouth; Childale, Lympne industrial estate, Ashford, Kent; City of Edinburgh Council, Edinburgh; Hull City Council, Hull Docks; Swansea Council, Swansea; Dundee Port Authority, Dundee; East Midlands Airports Joint Committee, East Midlands Airport, Leicestershire; Falmouth Docks & Engineering Co, Falmouth; Foyle Development Organization, Londonderry; Freeport Operators (South Humberside), North Killingholme, South Humberside; Hellberg & Harris International, Solihull, West Midlands; Inverclyde District Council, Clyde estuary; Kyle & Carrick District Council, Prestwick, Ayrshire; Croydon borough, Croydon; Manchester International Airport Authority, Manchester Airport; Medway Ports Authority, Sheerness Docks & Chatham Dockyard; Mersey Docks & Harbour Company, Liverpool port; North East Regional Airport Committee, Newcastle Airport; Northern Ireland Airports, Belfast Airport; Pearce (Wales), South Glamorgan; Port of Bristol Authority, Bristol; Port of Felixstowe, Felixstowe; Renfrew Council, Clyde & Glasgow Airport; RTZ Estates, Avon Mouth & Thameside; Sally Viking Line, Manston, NE Kent; Sealink (UK), Fishguard, Harwich and Newhaven; Sumburgh Airport, Shetland; Simon Storage Group, North Killingholme, Southampton Airport, Southampton Airport; Southend Council, Southend; Teignmouth Quarry Co, Teignmouth, Devon; Wallace Field, Liverpool Speke; West Midlands Freeport, Birmingham International Airport.

Recovery in profits continues at Hoover

By Jeremy Warner

Hoover
Nine months to 30.9.83
Pretax profit £3.6m (loss £6.8m)
Turnover £153.3m (£140m)
Share price 225p unchanged

The recovery in the trading fortunes of Hoover, the domestic appliance manufacturer, is continuing.

In the third quarter of this year, the group made pre-tax profits of £2.6m, taking the total for the first nine months of this year to £3.6m. In the corresponding period last year, Hoover lost £6.8m, before tax.

A forecast of profits for the year as a whole will be included in a document detailing the scheme of arrangment to help Hoover's American parent buy the minority shareholding in the British company.

The America group has said it will pay 235p for the "A" non-voting shares and 240p for the voters, putting a value on the entire company of about £47m.

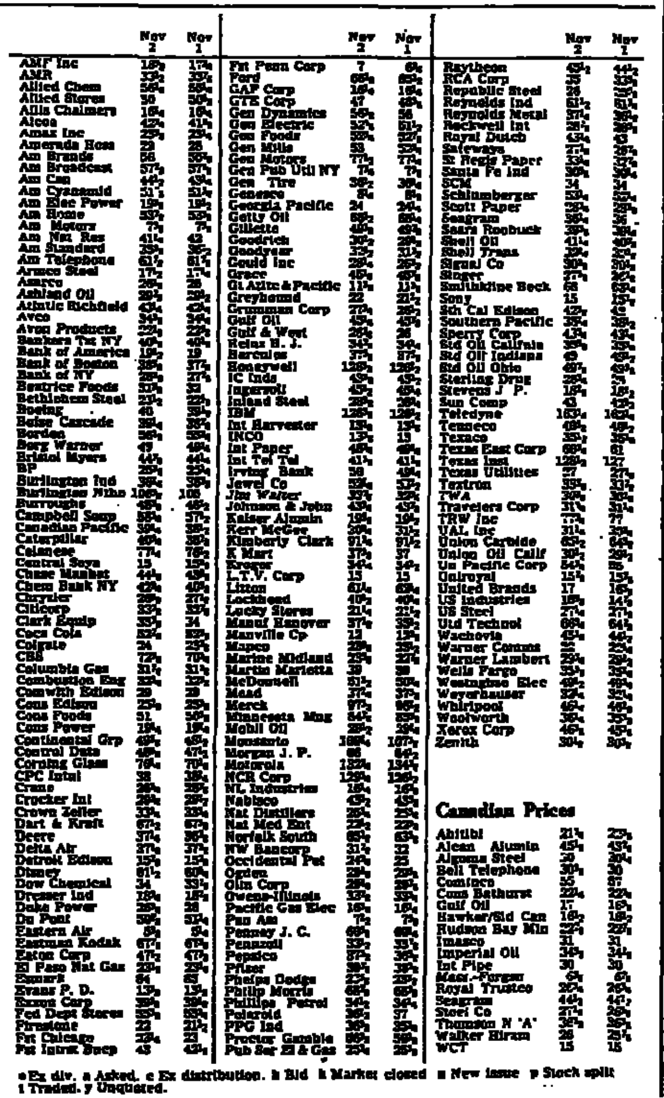
Hoover's recovery this year follows three years of losses in which the accumulated deficit, before tax, reached nearly £21m.

Provided there are no unexpected developments, the product-level is expected to continue.

Sales in Britain are rising, while good results are being reported by the offshoot in Australia.

Hoover has overhauled its range and in a rationalization of facilities has nearly halved its workforce to 5,900 since 1979. During this period, output at the Perivale headquarters in London ceased entirely and the group concentrated vacuum-cleaner making at Cambuslang, Strathclyde, and washing-machine production at Merthyr Tydfil, Mid-Glamorgan.

WALL STREET



	Nov 2	Nov 1
AMF Inc	18¾	17¾
AMR	33½	33½
Allied Chem	56¾	55¾
Allied Stores	50	50¾
Allis Chalmers	16¾	16¾
Alcoa	42¾	41½
Amax Inc	23¾	23¼
Amerada Hess	29	28
Am Brands	58	59¾
Am Broadcast	57½	57¾
Am Can	44½	45¾
Am Cyanamid	51⅞	51¾
Am Elec Power	19⅝	19½
Am Home	53¾	53¾
Am Motors	7¾	7¾
Am Nat Res	41¼	42
Am Standard	35¾	36½
Am Telephone	61¾	61¾
Armco Steel	17½	17¼
Asarco	28¾	28
Ashland Oil	29⅝	29½
Atlntic Richfield	43¾	42¾
Avco	34¾	34¾
Avon Products	22¾	22⅞
Bankers Tst NY	40⅝	40⅝
Bank of America	19½	19
Bank of Boston	38¾	37¾
Bank of NY	28⅝	27⅝
Beatrice Foods	31¾	32
Bethlehem Steel	23½	22⅞
Boeing	40	39⅞
Boise Cascade	38¼	38¾
Borden	56⅛	55¾
Borg Warner	47	49¾
Bristol Myers	44¾	44¼
BP	25¾	25¾
Burlington Ind	38¼	38⅝
Burlington Nthn	106½	105
Burroughs	48⅝	48½
Campbell Soup	58¾	57½
Canadian Pacific	39¼	39½
Caterpillar	40⅝	39⅞
Celanese	77¼	76½
Central Soya	15	15⅝
Chase Manhat	44⅝	45¾
Chem Bank NY	42¾	40⅝
Chrysler	28⅝	27⅞
Citicorp	33¾	33⅞
Clark Equip	33⅞	34
Coca Cola	52¾	52¾
Colgate	24	23⅞
CBS	72⅞	70¼
Columbia Gas	31½	31⅞
Combustion Eng	32¾	32½
Comwlth Edison	29	29
Cons Edison	25⅛	25¾
Cons Foods	51	50⅝
Cons Power	19¼	19¼
Continental Grp	49⅞	48½
Control Data	48⅝	47⅞
Corning Glass	76¼	70¾
CPC Intnl	38	38⅞
Crane	28⅝	28⅝
Crocker Int	28¾	29½
Crown Zeller	33⅛	33¾
Dart & Kraft	67½	67⅞
Deere	37¼	36⅞
Delta Air	37⅛	37⅞
Detroit Edison	15⅞	15⅞
Disney	61½	60¾
Dow Chemical	34	33½
Dresser Ind	18¼	18⅞
Duke Power	28⅞	28
Du Pont	50⅞	51¼
Eastern Air	5⅞	5¼
Eastman Kodak	67½	67⅞
Eaton Corp	47½	47⅞
El Paso Nat Gas	23⅝	23⅝
Esmark	64	63
Evans P. D.	13⅞	13⅞
Exxon Corp	39⅝	39¼
Fed Dept Stores	55⅞	55¾
Firestone	22	21½
Fst Chicago	23¼	23
Fst Intnt Bncp	43	42¼

	Nov 2	Nov 1
Fst Penn Corp	7	6¾
Ford	66⅞	65½
GAF Corp	16¼	16¾
GTE Corp	47	48⅝
Gen Dynamics	56⅞	56
Gen Electric	52⅞	51½
Gen Foods	53⅝	52⅞
Gen Mills	53	53⅝
Gen Motors	77½	77¼
Gen Pub Util NY	7⅛	7⅞
Gen Tire	38½	38¾
Genesco	8¾	8⅛
Georgia Pacific	24	24¼
Getty Oil	69½	69⅛
Gillette	48⅝	49⅝
Goodrich	30½	29⅝
Goodyear	32½	31½
Gould Inc	29¾	29⅞
Grace	45⅝	45⅞
Gt Atltc & Pacific	11⅞	11⅞
Greyhound	22	21½
Grumman Corp	27¾	28⅞
Gulf Oil	45⅝	45⅝
Gulf & West	28⅝	28
Heinz H. J.	34¾	34¼
Hercules	37⅝	37⅞
Honeywell	128⅞	128½
IC Inds	45⅝	45½
Ingersoll	45½	45¾
Inland Steel	28⅝	28¼
IBM	128⅝	126½
Int Harvester	13⅝	13⅞
INCO	13⅞	13
Int Paper	48⅝	49¾
Int Tel Tel	41½	41⅞
Irving Bank	38	49¼
Jewel Co	52¾	57½
Jim Walter	33⅞	32⅝
Johnson & John	43⅝	43⅞
Kaiser Alumin	19⅝	19½
Kerr McGee	30⅝	31½
Kimberly Clark	91¼	91½
K Mart	37⅞	37
Kroger	34¼	34½
L.T.V. Corp	15	15
Litton	61¼	63¼
Lockheed	40⅞	40¾
Lucky Stores	21¼	21½
Manuf Hanover	37⅛	35½
Manville Cp	12	13¾
Mapco	28⅝	28⅞
Marine Midland	25⅞	27¾
Martin Marietta	39	39
McDonnell	51½	50⅝
Mead	37¼	37⅞
Merck	97⅞	96½
Minnesota Mng	84¾	85⅝
Mobil Oil	28½	29¼
Monsanto	108¾	107½
Morgan J. P.	65	64½
Motorola	132¾	134¾
NCR Corp	129¾	130½
NL Industries	18¾	16¾
Nabisco	45½	45¾
Nat Distillers	25¾	25⅞
Nat Med Ent	22½	22⅞
Norfolk South	65⅞	63⅞
NW Bancorp	31½	32
Occidental Pet	24⅝	25
Ogden	28⅝	28⅝
Olin Corp	28⅝	28⅝
Owens-Illinois	32⅝	33⅞
Pacific Gas Elec	16¼	16¼
Pan Am	7½	7⅝
Penney J. C.	48⅞	49⅝
Pennzoil	33½	33⅞
Pepsico	37⅝	36⅞
Pfizer	38⅝	38⅝
Phelps Dodge	23⅞	23⅞
Philip Morris	68⅝	68⅞
Phillips Petrol	34½	34¼
Polaroid	36⅝	37
PPG Ind	36⅞	35¾
Proctor Gamble	56⅝	56⅝
Pub Ser El & Gas	25¼	25⅞

	Nov 2	Nov 1
Raytheon	43½	44½
RCA Corp	35	33⅞
Republic Steel	26	25⅞
Reynolds Ind	51½	51¾
Reynolds Metal	37¼	36⅞
Rockwell Int	28¾	30⅞
Royal Dutch	43¾	43
Safeways	27¾	28⅞
St Regis Paper	33¾	33⅝
Santa Fe Ind	30⅝	30¼
SCM	34	34
Schlumberger	53¾	53¾
Scott Paper	28⅝	28⅞
Seagram	36¾	36
Sears Roebuck	39⅝	39¼
Shell Oil	41¼	40⅝
Shell Trans	33⅝	32⅞
Signal Co	30⅞	30¼
Singer	27⅛	26⅞
Smithkline Beck	68	69¼
Sony	15	15⅞
Sth Cal Edison	42⅞	42
Southern Pacific	38¼	38½
Sperry Corp	43⅝	43¾
Std Oil Califnia	35⅝	35⅝
Std Oil Indiana	49	49½
Std Oil Ohio	49⅞	49¾
Sterling Drug	28⅝	28
Stevens J. P.	18⅝	18½
Sun Comp	43	42⅝
Teledyne	163¼	162¾
Tenneco	40⅝	40½
Texaco	35½	35¾
Texas East Corp	68⅝	61
Texas Inst	128¼	127
Texas Utilities	27	27½
Textron	35¾	33½
TWA	30⅝	30⅞
Travelers Corp	31⅞	31¼
TRW Inc	77⅛	77
UAL Inc	31¼	29¾
Union Carbide	65½	64⅝
Union Oil Calif	30½	29½
Un Pacific Corp	54⅝	55
Uniroyal	15⅛	15⅝
United Brands	17	16⅞
US Industries	18⅝	14⅞
US Steel	27¼	27⅛
Utd Technol	68⅝	64⅝
Wachovia	45¼	44½
Warner Commns	22	22¾
Warner Lambert	29¾	29⅝
Wells Fargo	33½	33⅝
Westinghse Elec	49½	49⅝
Weyerhauser	32¾	32¼
Whirlpool	46¼	46⅞
Woolworth	36¼	35⅞
Xerox Corp	46⅞	45⅝
Zenith	30¼	30⅝

Canadian Prices

	Nov 2	Nov 1
Abitibi	21¼	23⅞
Alcan Alumin	45⅛	43¾
Algoma Steel	30	30¼
Bell Telephone	30⅝	30
Cominco	55	57
Cons Bathurst	22¼	22⅝
Gulf Oil	17	16⅞
Hawker/Sid Can	18½	18½
Hudson Bay Mln	22⅝	22⅞
Imasco	31	31
Imperial Oil	34⅞	34¼
Int Pipe	30	30
Mass.-Ferguson	6⅞	6⅞
Royal Trustco	26⅝	26⅝
Seagram	44½	44½
Steel Co	27⅛	26⅞
Thomson N 'A'	36⅞	36⅞
Walker Hiram	26	25⅞
WCT	15	15

• Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK ● edited by Michael Prest

Boot goes abroad to stop the gloom

Henry Boots & Sons
Half-year to 30.6.83
Pre-tax profit £225,000 (£221,000)
Turnover £52.5m (£46m)
Net interim dividend 3 (3p)
Share price 305p. Yield 7.1%
Dividend payable 17.11.83

HENRY BOOT
Share price
pence 360 340 320 300 280 260 240 220
RELATIVE TO FTA ALL-SHARE INDEX
Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov
DATASTREAM

Tight margins on British operations deteriorating to vanishing point have driven the civil engineers Henry Boot & Sons overseas in a determined attempt to balance the sharp decline of profits from its predominant domestic business.

Mr Hamer Boot, the chairman, is still reluctant to disclose how much of the present turnover is overseas work. But if the experience of other British engineers working overseas is a guide, these contracts can be reckoned as successful only when the last cheque is in the bank.

The present interim report is almost identical to the one issued a year ago, and the company admits that the full-year profits will not be better than 1982's £1.7m. Moreover, the chances of a real improvement in 1984 are slim, at least on the civil engineering side, until the Government stimulates capital expenditure on both the local and national level.

As a result, the 1979 rationalization programme looks likely to be repeated next year in an attempt to improve profitability; and the report makes depressing reading. Nevertheless, the share price is underpinned by the company's decision to spend large sums keeping shareholders sweet with good dividend payments.

The 3p interim accounts for most of the £225,000 net profits, and last year's 14.5p total, exppected to be held this year, accounted for a fifth of net profits. The asset backing works out at around £5 a share.

The problem for a company such as Henry Boot is that although big overseas contracts, announced today, look encouraging, it is at least several years before they work through to declared profits. So the company does not disagree with analysts' projections that a good turnround cannot be expected until the second-half of 1985 at the earliest.

Case

Computer and Systems Engineering
Half-year to 30.9.83
Pretax profit £1.4m (£228,000 loss)
Stated earnings 14.8p (1p)
Turnover £16.6m (£14.7m)
Net interim dividend 1.36p (1.575p)
Share price 412p up 15p
Dividend payable 5.1.84

Doubts about the future of Computer and Systems Engineering have been firmly dispelled after a strong recovery from the £1m loss on its distribution deal with the US supplier NBI. Continuing the recovery shown in the second half of last year, Case has produced impressive interim pretax profits of £1.4m, against losses of £228,000 at the same stage last year.

And although investors should be wary of such mishaps again in this and other high technology stocks, an undeterred Case is now looking for year-on-year growth of 30 per cent from its datacommunications business over the next 10 years. In part, this optimism stems from a realization that there is still tremendous growth potential from the existing business which concentrates onn supplying low-cost and easily changes options for linking computers to telecommuncations systems.

A year ago, the Case board thought that a diversification into other high technology areas might be necessary. Today the feeling is that the market for datacommunications has potential for many years.

The group's DCX range of multiplexers has helped to give Case 25 per cent of the British market including important contracts to install systems for Abbey National Building Society in its branches and also a datacommunications network for Citibank's worldwide operations.

The US market is the next target and should more than double in size to $800m (£536 within two years.

An electronic mail exchange system called Beeline has been introduced to enhance the possibilities of installing message switching systems.

Investment in new equipment such as computer-aided design facilities continues apace. Case spent £1.6m in the first half of the year and is already planning to expand its Watford premises. And after last years problems, the shares have more than doubled to 412p this year making them one of the stockmarket's raciest performers.

But the market is fiercely competitive and as Case fill the available niches it is bound to come head on against giants of the industry.

Senetek

Even by the elastic standards of the mushrooming over-the-counter markets, Sentek represents a remarkable – and easily resistible – investment opportunity.

Licensed dealers Afcor intend to make the market in this little offering which holds out the prospect of some distant commercial spin-off from medical research.

At the moment, Sentek is almost as empty as a GP's waiting room on Christmas Day. It has the bank of certain research by Professor Brian Clark and Dr Daniel Grafstein. It will get the benefit of further research, has a distinguished scientific and technical committee and will have the proceeds of the share sale.

But whether Senetek should try to make a market in its shares is debatable. After all, the issue is assured of success since the share sale is already underwritten.

Portsmouth and Sunderland

Portsmouth and Sunderland Newspapers
Half-year to 1.10.83
Pretax profit £1.3m (£1.5m)
Stated earnings 8.1p (10p)
Turnover £15.8m (£14.5m)
Net interim dividend 1p (same)
Share price 153p unchanged. Yield 3.5%

The profits of Portsmouth and Sunderalnd Newspapers showed such resilience during the bad times for the regional press that any downturn now that things seem to be getting a little better, is bound to be disappointing.

But the fall in the group's pretax profits from £1.5m to £1.3m for the half year to the end of September should not be seen in that context. It occurred largely because of a decline in investment income which in turn was caused by heavy expenditure on new technology.

The Portsmouth operation, which makes most of the group's profits and prints all of its newspapers, committed itself to an £11m investment programme two years ago.

Benefits from this programme will have little impact on this year's results which will be hit in the second half by rationalization costs

Interim loss of £172,000 at Millets

By Vivien Goldsmith

Milletts Leisure Shops
Half-year to 1.8.1983
Pretax loss £172,000 (profit £399,000)
Turnover £8.7m (£8.3m)
Net interim dividend 2.95p (2.95p)
Share price 148p Yield 2.85%

Milletts Leisure Shops, which owns a chain of 101 sports and leisurewear stores, traditionally produces dismal figures at the end of the summer because most of its trade depends on bad weather and Christmas, but this year the half time results appear particularly depressing.

This is because last year's interim trading losses of £366,000 were bolstered into pretax profits of £399,000 by the sale of four shops. This year the interim losses stand at £172,000 (after a smaller property surplus) on turnover up 4 per cent at £8.7m.

Mr. Alan Millett, chairman, said a few more shops which are only marginally profitable will be sold early next year. They are mainly in the North and have small turnovers.

An interim dividend of 2.95p – the same as last year – is being paid. But Mr Millett is waiving £27,862 of his entitlement. "The bulk of it goes in tax anyway, so I would rather the company had it," he said.

Last year the company made full time trading profits of £206,000 and Mr Millett is confident that this year's full results will be an improvement. The shares remained unchanged at 148p.

The company is taking a closer look at its concessions. It now has 12 record shops, 12 ski wear shops and three restaurants in its shops. "We intend to utilize any spare space in our shops over and above our requirements," said Mr Millett.

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

Uniroyal
Half-year to 3.7.83
Attributable profit £1.3m (£2.3m)
Stated earnings 17.2p (30.7p)
Turnover £31.5m (£32.5m)

J Smart and Co (Contractors)
Year to 31.7.83
Pretax profit £829,000 (£1.5m)
Stated earnings 6.47p (8.06p)
Turnover £13.6m £12.6m)
Net dividend 3.95p (same)

Airflow Streamlines
Half-year to 31.8.83
Pretax profit £180,000 (£169,000)
Stated earnings 0.95p (0.74p)
Turnover £13.4m (£10.7m)
Net interim dividend 0.25p

COMMODITIES

LONDON COMMODITY PRICES
Rubber in £s per tonne;
Coffee, cocoa, sugar in pounds per metric ton;
Gas-oil in US $ per metric ton.

COFFEE	
Nov	1847-45
Jan	1849-48
Mch	1806-04
May	1763-61
Jly	1740-37
Sep	1717-15
Nov	1700-1687
Vol:	4209
Tone: Easier.	
COCOA	
Dec	1450-49
Mch	1459-57
May	1470-67
May	1470-69
Jly	1481-78
Sep	1491-90
Dec	1504-03
Mch	1517-16
Vol:	4353.
Tone: Steady	
RUBBER	
J/M	792-93
A/J	809-10
J/S	823-24
O/D	837-39
J/N	852-55
A/J	866-70
J/S	882-86
Vol:	90
Tone: Dull.	
SUGAR	
Dec	146.00-144.50
Mch	153.10-Seller
May	158.00-Bid
Vol:	6382.
Tone: Steadier.	
SUGAR (No. 6)	
Dec	215.80-216.80
May	237.40-238.00
Aug	247.00-248.00
Oct	256.00-257.00
Dec	265.00-267.00
Mar	278.00-278.60
GAS OIL	
Nov	264.75-0.50
Dec	257.75-0.50
Jan	258.00-0.75
Feb	257.00-0.75
Mch	252.75-0.25
Apl	248.00-247
May	246-243.00
Jne	246.00-243.00
Vol:2475	
Tone: Steady.	

LONDON METAL EXCHANGE
Unofficial prices:
Official turnover figures.
Prices in pounds per metric ton
Silver in pence per troy ounce
Rudolf Wolff & Co. Ltd. report

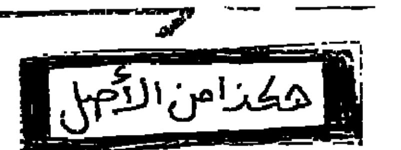
COPPER HIGH GRADE	
Cash	913.50-914.50
Three months	936.50-937.00
T/O	18150
Tone: Easy.	
STANDARD CATHODES	
Cash	894.00-894.50
Three months	917.00-918.00
T/O	50
Tone: Quiet.	
TIN STANDARD	
Cash	8580-8590
Three months	8680-8681
T/O:	555
Tone: Steady.	
TIN HIGH-GRADE	
Cash	8740-8780
Three months	8720-8725
T/O:	40.
Tone: Quiet.	
LEAD	
Cash	270-270.50
Three months	280.00-280.50
T/O:	2400.
Tone: Slightly easier.	
ZINC	
Cash	570.50-571.50
Three months	584.00-585.00
T/O:	6300.
Tone: Easier.	
SILVER LARGE	
Cash	572.5-573.5
Three months	585-585.5
T/O:	121.
Tone: Easy	
SILVER SMALL	
Three months	586.0-573.5
T/O:	Nil.
Tone: Idle.	
ALUMINIUM	
Cash	1022.50-1023.50
Three months	1049.90-1049.60
T/O:	9,450
Tone: Steady at lower levels.	
NICKEL	
Cash	3120-3122
Three months	3196-3197
T/O:	234
Tone: Steady.	

LONDON GOLD FUTURES MARKET

In US $ per oz.	
Nov	372.00-378.00
Dec	379.70-379.80
Feb	385.50-385.70
Jun	375.50-399.50
Aug	401.00-404.00
Vol: 681.	
Tone: Easy.	

LONDON INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL FUTURES
Rudolf Wolff Financial Services Ltd.

Month	Volume	Settlement
YEN		
Dec	85	4259
Mar'84	–	4324
Jun'84	–	4359
Comment: Weakening.		
STERLING		
Dec	257	14905
Mar'84	160	14926
Jun'84	160	14951
Comment: Steady.		
D-MARK		
Dec	204	3786
Mar'84	–	3825
Jun'84	–	3859
Comment: Weakening.		
SWISS FRANC		
Dec	2	4673
Mar'84	–	4745
Jun'84	–	4810
Comment: Quiet.		
EURODOLLARS		
Dec	1164	9021
Mar'84	364	8981
June'84	138	8949
Sep'84	5	8923
Dec'84	–	8959
Comment: Weaker.		
SHORT STERLING		
Dec	332	9082
Mar'84	778	9055
June'84	173	9026
Sep'84	10	8995
Dec'84	–	8959
Comment: Quiet.		
GILTS		
Dec	2168	10815
Mar'84	5	10600
June'94	–	10718
Sept'84	–	10707
Dec'84	–	10628
Comment: Steady.		



Tax relief in two new funds

The Tweedledum and Tweedledee of business expansion funds were launched this week. Both funds operate under the Business Expansion Scheme designed to give tax relief to high rate tax payers when they invest in certain unquoted companies, but the differences rather than the similarities are more striking, writes Vivien Goldsmith.

The 1983/4 Baronsmead Expansion Scheme is run by Baronsmead Associates which began life a year ago backed by Newmarket Venture a director of County Bank.

The County fund plans to invest the £2.5 m fund in 10 companies with an average investment of £250,000. Then they will practice a "hands-off" approach and will not take a seat on the board. They are looking for well established companies. The Bank is proud to say that it has done well investing in manufacturing and distributive industries – businesses which others found "were not sexy enough". The fund will not be seeking out high technology investments.

BRIEFING

In contrast the Baronsmead fund which raised £1.5m privately without advertising and closed oversubscribed, is committed to investing in technology companies. Of the six companies they are already negotiating with, two market and distribute technology products and four are technology manufacturers. "They are state of the art rather than leading edge," said Dr Richard Hargreaves, Baronsmead's managing director and instigator of the fund. "We want high growth companies so we can get people's money back. At the end of five years you don't want your money in 20 private companies. We also our responsibility to give people money back – not shares unless they are quoted."

Baronsmead insists on a "hands-on" approach with one of their men on the board. Typically they would charge £5,000 for the directors' time but there are no "front-end" fees. "I don't think you should get paid for doing nothing," said Dr Hargreaves. Baronsmead charges a fee based on a sliding percentage of the capital raised – typically 3 per cent. The fund will be invested in syndication with institutions who will be expected to put up secondary money when the scheme ends in five years time.

"That's all I need – the former boss of British Steel taking an interest in me"

Small engineering companies are failing to achieve a level output and profits possible within existing resources, according to studies by Dr Alan Hankinson, head of the business research unit at Dorset Institute of Higher Education, writes Derek Harris.

The Institute of Cost and Management Accountants has awarded a research grant to Dr Hankinson so that he can investigate in greater detail small engineering companies in Wessex. The Institute regards the research as important for a wide variety of small businesses throughout Britain.

Companies investigated have not made the right pricing decisions on tenders and contracts and have failed to construct efficient programmes to deal with subsequent orders, Dr Hankinson found. The effect of market forces was not anticipated.

In Bristol, where there is an oversupply of offices, the newly-opened Bristol Business Centre has launched a flexible system of office rental to meet the needs of small business. Office space can be rented by the hour if needed.

A screened desk with telephone can be had for £3.50 and hour or for as little as £20 a week. A licensing deal can run from a week to six months. At extra cost a full range of office services are available including secretarial, telex, facsimile and word-processing. These can be used only when needed and are charged on a time basis.

The Centre, a private venture in which £500,000 has been spent in converting a former department store in Clifton, offers a modern office environment and a good business address so it could appeal particularly to professionals in a service industry.

Contact: Bristol Business Centre, Maggs House, 78 Queens Road, Clifton, Bristol BS8 1QX: Telephone (0272) 25964.

How help came just in time for the librarian's wine bar

by Patricia Tisdall

Proof that the enterprise agency can be of practical help even though it offers advice rather than cash lies in the wine-bar partnership started by Mrs Elizabeth Philip, a former librarian.

The partnership, which was one of the very first small businesses aided by the London Enterprise Agency (LENTA), is not only alive but thriving. Four years after starting up it is turning over more than £500,000 and employs more than 50 people of whom 30 are full-time.

A second wine-bar restaurant opened recently in the crypt of St John's Church in Westminster and capacity in the original premises in railway arches near the Royal Festival Hall has doubled.

The agency's help was crucial on two seperate occasions during the start-up period. Without it the venture could well have sunk, even through Mrs Philip and the two other partners – her husband Anthony who has just left IBM to look after themselves and Miss Tamara Aird, a jounalist – are familiar with the ways of bureaucracy.

The first crisis occurred over finance. The combined talents of the partnership produced a well-researched, well-presented business case. Although this received a sympathetic hearing from the managers of five clearing bank branches, none was prepared (or able) to fund a £40,000 gap between the initial estimate of renovation and the final reality.

By raising a second mortgage on their own home and by persuading a brother to buy out a half-share of a parent's house, the Philips raised £20,000.

A property company was found which was prepared to contribute a further £30,000 – all of which seemed sufficient to acquire the lease on the arches and to pay for building work which included basics like sewage and plumbing. When more detailed estimates showed costs rising to more than £60,000, Miss Aird stepped in with £10,000.

When the final survey, in April 1979, indicated an ultimate figure of £100,000, the partnership was at its wits end. "We spent a nightmare weekend", recalls Mrs Philip, who by then had been living with the idea for two years. "I felt I just wanted to run away and hide."

At this point she spotted an advertisment from Lenta and immediatly diverted her morning commuter journey to arrive on the doorstep of Brian Wright at the agency director's new offices.

Mr Wright and his colleagues promply introduced the partnership to the Midland Bank – a founder partner of Leta. There its business case not only had a sympathetic hearing but also the necessary loan facility as well. "P reciously we had dealt only at branch level" explains Mrs Philip.

"The managers there said they were unable to help withour collateral or a track record" in business. There was a lot of talk about aiding small firms at the time, but little action".

The second crisis occured about three months later when the final copy of the lease arrived from the GLC which had previously used the arches to store sand and shovels. It contained restrictive clauses which, in the partnership's view, would have made the change of use to a restaurant quite unworkable.

By now a great deal of money had been spent on basic building work and materials. The opening was scheduled for the autumn. Mrs Philip had given up her career as a librarian and was doing odd jobs in other people's wine bars to learn the trade.

She doubts whether they could have had the lease changed without the help of the property expert loaned by LEnTA who not only advised but also tackled the GLC directly on behalf of the partnership.

Once it started trading, the partnership has proved well able to stand on its own feet. Its success is due to a combination of sound judgment, hard work and courage. The initial choice of a site which would serve South Bank concert, cinema and theatre patrons in the evening and office workers at lunch-time attracted customers from the first day.

Revenue generated from six days a week trading (Sundays are used for maintenance) has been sufficient to fund expansion initially to a second arch and, in the last three months to another concert venue at St John's, Smith Square.

A personal liking for concerts as well as the proven success with patrons on the South Bank provided a sympathetic background to negotiations with the church.

These resulted in a rent agreement (inclusive of rates) which is linked to turnover and is a reflection of the overall management style which Mrs Philip's has developed with staff.

She has tried to make this relaxed and generous – "without allowing things to get sloppy" – and also to inject glamour and excitement. Concern for customers is the prime criterion for recruitment rather than vast experience.

Picture by Pete Addis

Elizabeth Philip at the entrance to the St John's restaurant.

If you like your Christmas tree pink

By Derek Harris

A South Wales company, Trees Unlimited, which this week received a £250,000 Government grant to help its development in manufacturing artificial Christmas trees, believes it has found a way to sidestep two problems: cheap Far East imports and a low-technology market.

Imports account for half the market for artificial trees which is estimated to have been worth £25m last Christmas and likely to rise to £30m this year with £36m in sales in prospect for 1986.

But Trees Unlimited, which is based in Gwent and entered the market barely two years ago, found that the importers concentrated on the lower-price end of the market with slim trees that fold completely ino a tube. This makes for the most efficient use of cargo space.

Market leader in the artificial tree market by a big margin is Porth Textiles in the Rhonda Valley, which manufacturers a wide variety of trees.

This led Trees Unlimited to go more up-market with trees made largely from heavy, soft plastic bristles like those used for domestic brushes.

Roger Freebody, finance director at Trees Unlimited who set up the company with Geoff Bowden, the chairman and managing director, said: "The importers will not go into this product; it is far too bulky when packed and would bring heavy penalties in transport charges from the Far East where most of the imports are sourced."

The company is also attempting to meet a fashionable taste in trees which the partners believe is emerging. There are 11 colours on offer, including pink, although several shades of green are still the most popular buy.

Mr Freebody said: "There is a growing demand especially for more luxurious trees." a 54-inch tree untrimmed sells at between £11 and £16; a six-feet model can cost up to £30. Trees are also sold fully trimmed, including a festooning with lights, and can cost up to £250.

On average, artificial trees are replaced by households once every six years.

The company has also developed on the technology front. Aneurin Jones, the technical director, who has had a career manufacturing Christmas products, has designed some advanced tree-making machinery.

The trees can now be manufactured entirely in one piece, cutting production and assembly time by a quarter.

Trees Unlimited, which poduced 60,000 trees for last Christmas, expects to sell three times as many this season. It has a £1m order book for this Christmas, three quarters of that representing tree orders and the rest various decorations. Around two million artificial trees are being sold in Britain each year. Trees Unlimited has already moved to a bigger factory.

Trees Unlimited took off with help from the Welsh Development Agency (factories with two years rent free) and two loans, totalling £65,000, from British Steel Industry, the corporation arm for aiding small businesses in steel closure areas. The latest grant came from the Welsh Office.

New advice in Hull

Hull Business Centre, a local enterprise agency offering free advice and a counselling service, has been officially opened after a run-up of several months during which it has already dealt with 1,250 inquiries from small businesses in the area.

Funding is from local authorities including Hull City Council, but some 30 local companies are helping provide specialist advice for the counselling service. As well as dealing with start-up situations the centre is offering help to existing small businesses.

From nearly 180 consultations over three months 37 new businesses have sprung up. The centre is being run by Action Resource Centre, the national charity backed by blue-chip companies which is aimed at helping small companies. Contact: Mr Tony Spice, director, Hull Business Centre, 24 Anlaby Road, Hull; telephone (0482) 27266.

also on page 24

Why the present Great Depression could turn out to be worse than the Thirties

Economic notebook

Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, likes to take digs at the 364 economists who, in 1981, were moved to tell his predecessor, Sir Geoffrey Howe, that his tough tax-raising Budget would "deepen the depression". On the contrary, Mr Lawson told the City recently, the beginnings of recovery dated from just that time.

Academics, however, never take kindly to having their *theories slighted*. Now two of those 364 critics have taken the Government to task in an exhaustive critique of the ecomomic policies pursued in Mrs Thatcher's first term of office.

Professors Willem Buiter of the London School of Economics and Marcus Miller of Warwick Univeristy, who are rated among the best and brightest of the new generation of eclectic ecomomists, do not even believe that Britain has yet experienced what could be called an economic recovery. We are apparently in a "growth-recession", with the growth of output remaining below the growth of productive potential.

Assuming a modest long-run growth trend of 1½ per cent, broadly in line with the experience of the 1970s after the oil crisis, the gap between potential and actual output has widened to 8.5 percentage points this year, they estimate.

"Prospects for sustained recovery, that is, a significant and lasting reduction in the gap between actual and poten-*tial output*, remain poor, given current and announced future policy and the likely development of world economic activity," Buiter and Miller say.

This would mean that the Great Depression of the 1980s could turn out to be worse than the Great Depression of the 1930s. In the five years following 1932, national output grew by 4.3 per cent a year and unemployment fell from 15.6 per cent in 1932 to 7.8 per cent in 1937. Growth of this order in the next five years is not expected even by the Treasury.

One by one Buiter and Miller dissect the Government's claims to success.

Inflation has been substantially reduced – but only at great cost in lost output and jobs; a price which, at the time, monetarists said Britain would not have to pay. They argued that once people accepted the government's determination to bring inflation down they would quickly adjust their own wage and price behaviour accordingly, minimising adverse *effects on the economy.* Instead, behaviour changed only slowly as the recession deepened.

In addition, the chief cause of falling inflation was not so much adherence to strict targets for money growth, which repeatedly overshot them, but a continuing fiscal squeeze which deflated demand, the professors argue.

They also have discomforting things to say about the "productivity phoenix" – the claim that the recession, by weeding out the weak and inefficient, has speeded the transition to new, higher productivity uses

Buiter and Miller suggest that the rapid increase in productivity since 1980 can be almost completely explained by two factors: in contrast to previous recessions, companies have not taken on labour in the upswing because they do not believe it will be strong or sustained; and widespread scrapping of least efficient plant and equipment has raised the average productivity of what is left.

"The current productivity record of much of British manufacturing industry is like the cricket team that improves *its batting average by only* playing its better batsmen! As long as the tail-enders score some runs, however, it would surely be better to play them even if it does lower the side's batting average."

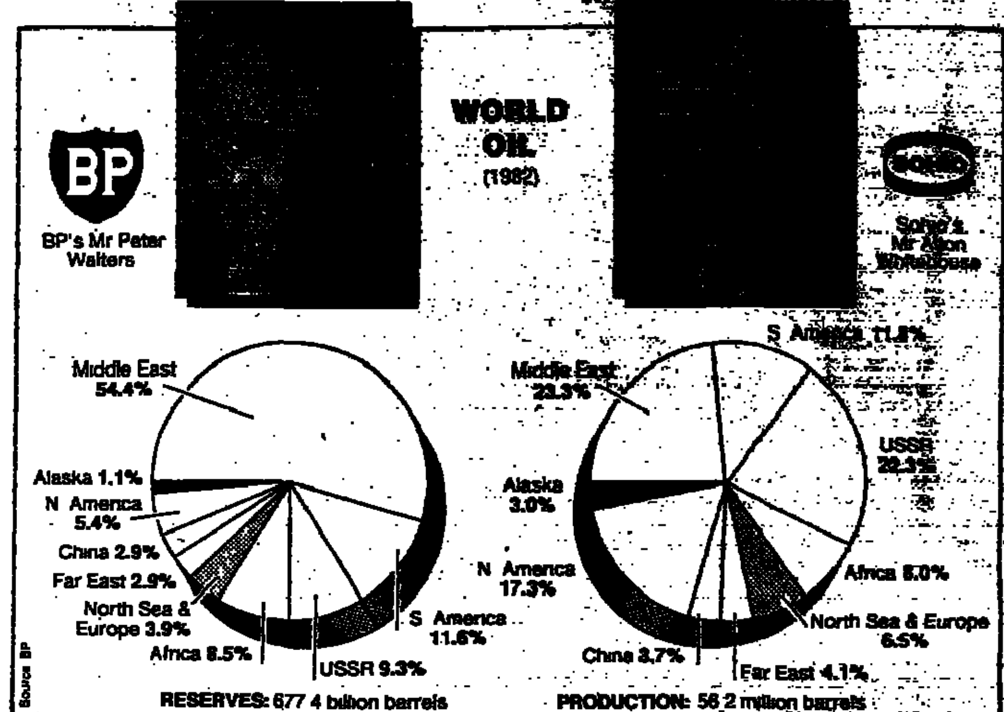
If productivity growth were indeed set upon a higher trend, continued contractionary policies would give rise to even higher unimployment, the professors warn.

**The Macroeconomic Consequences of a Change in Regime: The UK under Mrs Thatcher* by Willem Buiter and Marcus Miller, Revision of paper presented to the Brookings Panel on Economic Activity on September 15/16 1983.

Frances Williams

BP's dual American policy: heads we win, tails we win

Bids close today for the tender offer for part of BP's Forties Field from which the company is expected to raise a substantial sum. Much of BP 's funding, however, now comes from North America where, as David Young, Energy Correspondent, shows, its double-headed attack on the market has provoked critisism.



By this evening there will be some new names in the oil industry and BP will be better off by at least £260m possibly even double that.

The newcomers will have a stake in the North Sea's largest and most productive field as well as considerable tax advantages. BP will have cash to go out and do what it does best: search for oil.

The sale of 12 per cent of the Forties Field by BP is being made by tender with the bids closing today. BP set a minimum price of £5.25m for each of the 40 per cent units on sale. *The* remaining *shares* will be sold as 1 per cent units.

Brokers estimate that BP could raise more than double the £260m from companies which are able to eliminate tax payments fully through offsetting exploration and development spending in future years. The Government acted to prevent the tax advantages being restrospective but, it seems, that has done little to diminish interest in the sale.

BP's chairman, Mr Peter Walters, says: "We will get more than the minimum sum but we will not know how much until we examine the bids and assess the striking price."

The sale has attracted most of the companies already operating in the North Sea, but what has surprised BP is the interest from companies with no previous oil industry interests. "There are some very surprising bids," said a BP spokesman.

Even for a cash-rich company such as BP – dollars flow through the transalaskan pipeline into coffers of BP North America and Sohio, BP's US associate – the cash from the Forties sell-off comes at a convenient time.

The development of the South East Forties field will be given the go-ahead by the end of this year and BP will have to place orders for the necessary hardware. The cost of the South East Forties will be higher because of the Government's insistence that techniques originally planned by BP should be backed by more conventional recovery systems so that more of the oil in the field can be brought ashore.

And in China BP has five exploration concessions in the South China Sea. Drilling is due to start on the first of these, with costs likely to be similar to those in the North Sea.

Elsewhere, BP is in the position of being able to use BP North America as its source of funds. The decision to finance BP's exploration on the North West shelf of Australia from New York points to the way BP will develop and utilise its assets in North America.

How effectively this can be done depends on how the BP set-up in North America is viewed. Is it inefficien in allowing BP North America (BPNA) and Sohio to develop and compete in broadly similar areas, or is it sensible to adopt a policy described by some as "heads we win, tails we win"?

The first view has its supporters. BPNA is involved in minerals through its stake in Amselco and Sohio owns the Kennecott copper mines. BP has coal interests in the US, Sohio owns the Big Ben Coal Company. Both have holdings in the transalaskan pipeline, and while BP has transferred its Alaskan oil fields to Sohio, both companies are exploring for oil in other areas of Alaska.

Sohio is actively looking for exploration opportunities outside the US to absorb its cash surplus from Alaska and BP is determined to *maintain its role* as a world leader in oil exploration.

However, on closer examination, the view favoured by the BP main board of separate development in the US by the two companies is understandable.

BP would find it difficult, because of US anti-trust regulations, to increase its share of Sohio from its present 53 per cent, and although it is entitled to a majority on the board BP is content to have only three directors.

Mr Alastair Manson, president of BPNA, says: "Sohio is an extremely well-run oil company and all its proposals are discussed by the BP board in London.

"As the major shareholder, we have the power of veto, but Sohio has never done anything, or suggested anything which we haven't approved of.

"There are areas which Sohio doesn't want to get involved in while BP takes the view that as a major oil company we should. Therefore, we can become involved in these areas through BPNA."

Sohio's new-found wealth is what has led it into potential competition with BPNA. Ironically, the Sohio profits come from the Alaskan assets which BP swopped for 53 per cent of the company in 1969.

Mr David Atton, vice president of corporate strategy for Sohio, says:

"On general technical matters we have an exchange of information with BP in London and BPNA in New York, but BP does not interfere with our strategy.

"Our planning is done for the benefit of all our stockholders – it just happens that 53 per cent of the stock is held by BP. We compete with BP and we cooperate with BP."

> 'We compete with BP and we cooperate with BP'
>
> – SOHIO (53% OWNED BY BP)

Mr Atton's own appointment illustrates the help that BP has given to Sohio, which at the time of the takeover was an ultra-conservative petrol marketing company with steady if unspectacular earnings from its two refineries and a strong marketing position in Ohio.

He was among a group of BP people transferred from London to help break into new areas of exploration and production. After returning to London, he left BP, for two years in other industries before returning to the US to become an employee of Sohio, which *is* now first in the US in terms of oil reserves and second behind Exxon in terms of production.

Sohio remains a comparatively conservative company, which has used Alaska profits since 1977 to clear its debts. But last week it announced a $36 billion ten-year investment programme, exploration.

BPNA has diversified more *adventurously into a wide range* of non-oil areas.

However, the jewel in BPNA's crown remains BP Alaska, with its holding in the transalaskan pipeline and oil field leases in Alaska, including the Kuparuk field beside Prudhoe Bay.

It is in this area that any clash with Sohio would arise if those who take the view that there is too much duplication between the two operations were correct.

APPOINTMENTS

Cornhill Insurace: Mr Owen Green, managing director of BTR, and Mr Norman Ireland, the financial director of BTR, have joined the board. Mr Ireland takes over as chairman.

Brengreen (Holdings): Mr F. R. Agar has been promoted to deputy chairman. He will relinquish his position as chairman and managing director of Executive Cleaning Group. Mr R. Pope has been appointed managing director of Exclusive.

Shell UK: Sir Francis Tombs has joined the board as a non-executive direcor.

Trident Television: Sir Gordon Booth has been made a director.

Scottish Offshore Investors: Mr I. T. H. Logie has become a director.

Hogg Robinson (London): Mr P. E. Paulson becomes chairman and Mr B. J. Butlin managing director. Messrs C. W. M. Berkeley, R. Carbery, T. J. Carden, R. E. Galbraith, N. M. Greenwood, J. A. M. Harrod, M. Howe, M. W. O'Brart, J. Seager and R. J. Webster have been made directors.

Vosper Hovermarine: Mr Eaon Furnell has been made managing director.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	9%
Barclays	9%
BCCI	9%
Citibank Savings	†10¾%
Consolidated Crds	9%
Continental Trust	9%
C. Hoare & Co	*9%
Lloyds Bank	9%
Midland Bank	9%
Nat Westminster	9%
TSB	9%
Williams & Glyn's	9%

† Mortgage Base Rate.

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000, 5¾%: £10,000 up to £50,000, 6¼%: £50,000 and over, 7¼%.

RUGBY UNION: NEW ZEALANDERS BIG SHUFFLE FOR TWICKENHAM

Green paired with Pokere in new All-Blacks combination

By David Hands
Rugby Correspondent

Craig Green the Canterbury centre, has been paired with Steven Pokere for the New Zealanders' *fourth* tour game, *against* the London Division at Twickenham tomorrow. It is a partnership of considerable potential on what will be the last occasion for experiment before the tour management decide on their likely international combination against Scotland on November 12, and consequently which players to *omit in next* Tuesday's game against the Midland Division at Leicester.

Green, aged 22, has been one of the leading try scorers for the Ranfurly Shield holders, but on the left wing. His preferred position, however, is centre and twice against the Northern Division on Wednesday he tore holes in the opposing midfield which, on any other day, would have led to tries. Pokere too has the gift of the gap and the confidence in this young touring party is such that they will surely work room for him on Twickenham's pastures.

The New Zealanders have made *11 changes from Wednesday's side*, retaining only Green, Robinson at lock, Mexted at No 8 and Wilson, the captain, who plays his fourth successive game and who might conceivably find himself playing in all eight fixtures. The inclusion tomorrow of Shelford and Old in the back row gives the All Blacks a considerable physical presence but both men, and Mexted, are players who will cover the field well.

Kirk, the bouncy Otago scrum half, will have to play very well to oust Donald from the international place, for Donald was outstanding against the North. *He took a knock on the head late in the game at* Gateshead and recieved prolonged treatment on the field but Paul Mitchell, the manager, said he had recovered well.

Green: prolific scorer

Pokere: finds gaps

The *incident* involving David Robinson, coach to the North, had lost by yesterday some of the heat which it *initially* engendered. Robinson, on what was his major match as a coach, spent much of the first half on Wednesday on the replacements' bench a few yards away from the playing area and Bryce Rope, his opposite number, *believed that he saw Robinson passing messages to the divisional* team.

Robinson, who confessed to being much caught up in the emotion of the occasion, said he was concerned with the fitness of Syddall, the Waterloo lock who recieved a gashed knee in the first minute of the game. Rope, who was undoubtedly most upset, suggested that since there appeared to be no International Board regulations covering the activities of coaches, a written code of conduct might be instituted.

It may be, however, that laws one and seven cover the situation, the one relating to the description of the playing enclosure, the other to those who are allowed within that enclosure "by the permission of referee". In which case one suspects that neither coaches, doctors, physiotherapists nor baggagemen should be on a bench within speaking distance of the field of play.

There was praise from Rope, and from the captains of both sides, for the Scottish referee, Jim Fleming from Boroughmuir, on what was his first major occasion.

Fleming, aged 32 and with eight years as a referee behind him, may find himself in competition with the referee at Twickenham tomorrow, Eric Allan of Melrose, for a place on Scotland's international panel, which will be decided in a month's time.

NEW ZEALANDERS (v London Division): K Crowley; S Wilson (captain), S Pokere, C Green, B Smith; I Dunn, D Kirk; K Borowich, B Wilson, S Crichton, G Old, G Braid, A Robinson, F Shelford, M Mexted. Replacements: R Dearn, W Taylor, A Donald, H Reid, M Davie, M Shaw.

The quandary over Bishop

By Gerald Davies

A fortnight ago Pontypool stumbled at home and lost to Cardiff, more by default than any expression of superior skill by the visitors. After it was over someone attempted to sweeten the pill for Ray Prosser, their coach, by suggesting that he ought not to be too upset by the defeat since it is, after all, only a game.

"If it is only a game", came back the uncompromising reply, "why on earth" – perhaps this was said in more emphatic terms – "why on earth do we bother having anybody keep their score then?" His is a starkly practical approach to the game and he makes no high claims for it. In their fashion Pontypool are in a formidable mood and in a season when the colour of Welsh club rugby is settling down into a uniform grey there is no likelihood of them loosening their grip.

Just as two of their players, Squire and Price, suddenly, though understandably after such distinguished service, announced their retirement from international rugby, two others emerge afresh from their club to make their bids for inclusion in the Welsh team to play Romania. Staff Jones, John Perkins and Eddie Butler are already established. With Squire's withdrawal, Mark Brown's position on the flank has now been advanced so that Pontypool's quota of four players in the pack, a regular feature of the Welsh team for a decade, could well be maintained.

Some more interestingly and surprisingly a player from Pontypool's back division is at long last contesting the monopoly on Welsh jerseys which hitherto has been the exclusive province of the forwards.

David Bishop has put in some outstanding individual performances and is within reach of a Welsh cap. He scored 33 tries last season and so far this season has scored 100 points, including 14 tries. At his club he is well served by a powerful pack and by an attitude which is fundamental to Bishop's own way of thinking.

It is he who orchestrates the tempo which he does largely to his own liking and the fly-half is considered secondary to his needs. Quite often he can show a complete disregard for his three-quarter line *colleagues which seems to fit in with* Pontypool's needs. His instinctive response is a selfish one.

Thus the Welsh selectors are in a quandary. They cannot ignore the statistical evidence of his effectiveness but on the other hand his inclusion might cut across the grain of what they were trying to achieve with the national team. Last season they were determined to base their play on running attack and to move as far away as possible from the humdrum percentage game.

To this end they sacrificed Gareth Davies, whom they saw primarily as a kicker. Malcolm Dacey, they felt, would run at the opposition and would be more in tune with their thinking.

What, then, are the selectors to do with Bishop? Along with the pack it was he who shouldered the burden of both criticism and praise for Pontypool's success in the cup final. While that success pleased the supporters, it forced many others, less partisan to leave the terraces long before the final whistle blew.

His persistant kicking effectively destroyed it as a game and a spectacle. Not that that would worry Prosser or the club but, now that the course is set, we should expect something different from the national team.

First American

An American will represent Harlequins for the first time in the club's history on Saturday. Willie Jefferson, A winger from Santa Monica, California, plays for one of the A teams against Old Haileyburians.

Faldo's award

Nick Faldo has been named the White Horse Whisky golf personality of the month for October, just ahead of Europe's Ryder Cup captain, Tony Jacklin.

Watson's points are only reward

Schools rugby
by Michael Stevenson

Tours still proliferate. Having just defeated Bromsgrove in the Isle of Man, 16-9, King William's, celebrating their 150th anniversary, visited Yorkshire, losing both matches by the small margin of 8-3.

The King William pack gave a good account of themselves in both matches, without being able to translate authority into points; Alston the tight head prop, was consistently impressive, and their points scorer in both matches was Watson their full back, who kicked a penalty against Giggleswick and Ashville. Giggleswick's points came from tries by Mason and Hopkinson, their excellent number eight. Anay and Allan scored tried for Ashville.

Comparative from is notoriously suspect, but Durham's victory in midweek by 52-3 over Ashville (their fine wing Alexander scored seven tries) *prompts the question:* Just how good are Sherborne, who themselves recently defeated Durham 28-12? A feast can be expected tomorrow, when Millfield visit Sherborne.

Sale County Grammar School, having lost a supberb contest against the young but powerful Cowley side by a single point, travelled to the Netherlands during their half-term break and beat a North West Netherlands under-18 side 31-0, and the Hague under 18s 33-0.

Downside greatly enjoyed a relatively undemanding tour of Jersey, where they beat a combined Jersey RFC and De La Salle College side (39-0, *De La Salle Old Boys* under 19 (43-0 and a Jersey youth side (44-0). They meet Sherborne a week tomorrow. Downside's young side have lost one match this winter and won four.

Loughborough Grammar School found Foyle, their visitors from Londonderry, formidable opposition and lost 15-23, but Nottingham High School beat them comfortably (28-3 in midweek; Foyle did not cope too well with Nottingham's strong forwards, despite a magnificent performance from Kilgore, their scrum half, who contended bravely behind his well beaten pack. Prest, Kidd, Portwood, *Gardiner and Jackman scored tries* and Bailey kicked two penalties and a conversion for Nottingham; Foyle's penalty was kicked by Smythe.

Sevenoaks' brief visit to the north-east resulted in defeat by RGS Newcastle, by a penalty to a goal and a try. Leeds Grammar School, previously unbeaten were entertaining Ampleforth and must have been delighted to be leading 20-8 with only 20 minutes to go. Ampleforth, however, snatched a spectacular victory winning 21-20.

Bailey gets best of both worlds

Mark Bailey, captain of Cambridge University, who plays for London against New Zealand at Twickenham tomorrow, will be training with the All Blacks two days later. The All Blacks have taken the unusual step of inviting the Cambridge team to train with them at Leicester, on the eve of the All Blacks' match against the Midlands. The match is a sell-out.

The session was arranged by Tony Bevan, a Cambridgeshire businessman who trained under Bryce Rope, the All Blacks coach, while at university in New Zealand

● PERPIGNAN (Reuter) – Brendan Moon, the Queensland winger, is expected to put his injured thigh to the test in the Australian Rugby Union touring team's match against the French provincial selection here tomorrow. This should decide whether he can play in the first international against France in Clermont-Ferrand on Sunday, November 13.

Moon, the most capped player in the Australian party with 24 international appearances, has not played since straining a muscle on the inside of his right thigh against Italy on October 22.

AUSTRALIA: G Ella; D Campese, A Slack, M Hawker, B Moon; M Ella (captain), T Parker; D Hall, S Poidevin, S Williams, S Cutler, C Roche, M Harding, M McBrain, J Coolican.

BOXING

Quarless, the koala bear behind him, is gunning for big game

By Srikumar Sen, Boxing Correspondent

One of the advantages of being a heathen, like myself, is that if you miss out on the Christian goodies in this life you can make up for it in your next. I had thought in an *earlier article of returning as a* heavyweight boxer to cash in on the big money. But after seeing the clout Jumbo Cummings landed on Bruno I have second thoughts; then on Wednesday night the whack from Noel Quarless that sent John L. Gardner into next year and retirement settled it for me. Better *to come back as a tennis player.*

That blow in the second round of their contest at the Bloomsbury Crest Hotel, London, was a stunner. No wonder Gardner, in only his third comeback contest, said enough is enough. The former British and Eropean champion has lost all his hitting ability. The blow was not a beautiful one but it landed perfectly on Gardner's chin as he came forward like a short-sighted professor reading book titles on a library shelf. The Hackney man has a pretty solid chin but he was sent staggering across the ring.

If Quarless can keep on producing punches like that he should not miss out in this life. He should pack them *in at the Bloomsbury Crest. He is a* cheeky, entertaining boxer with fast hands, light feet and a crushing punch; and that is what the crowds want. He does have a suspect chin but that, too, increases public interest in a boxer.

In a curious way the Liverpool youngster, who will be 21 next week, *seems to have been reborn himself,* for here he was not the man who had been knocked out four times once by Manny Gabriel, a hulk who makes a koala bear look hyperactive. Anyone silly wnough to be caught by Gabriel should not be allowed to cross a street let alone go into a ring with juggernauts. But Gabriel and those knockouts notwithstanding, *the Liverpudlian* is back full of himself and quite unfearful of life.

Quarless is thinking of taking on David Pearce, of Wales, the British champion. He should forget it for a good year on account of that chin. He would be much better off punching holes in doughnuts and *making a nice income for himself. If* Nat Basso, Quarless's manager, makes the right moves he could end up meeting Bruno for the British or European title. What a sell-out that would be.

I would not know on whom to put my two bits. Quarless is lively enough to make Bruno miss and *even to knock him out;* but on the other hand it would just need one biff from the Lawless boxer to prop up the Basso boy for felling with the next punch. This is the bout the punters want to see now.

One man who was not at ringside to see Quarless at work was Ray Clarke, the British Boxing Board of Control's secretary. He was waiting by his television set to see if the bout would be televised the same evening against the board's ruling. It was shown on Thames Television's sports programme. Frank Warren, *the promoter, may have to face the* board for his televise-and-be-damned attitude.

Mr Clarke said yesterday that the board would be meeting on Wednesday to consider whether, in view of the writ issued against them by Warren seeking a declaration that the board's television ban was outside their scope, they could do anything about it before a court decision. Mr Clarke clamis that the board have a number of punishments at their disposal, including suspension, fine and withdrawal of Warren's licence.

● Greg Steen will promote the British light heavyweight title boxing contest between Tom Collins, of Leeds, the holder, and Dennis Andries, of Hackney, the Southern Area champion. The contest takes place at the Lyceum, London, on January 26. Collins won the vacant title by beating Andries on points last year.

England pleased with 9-3 defeat

England's amateur boxers went down 9–3 to East Germany at the Bletchley Leisure Centre at Milton Keynes on Wednesday, the result including two bouts conceded on walkovers. Kevin Hickey, the coach, was pleased with the English performance. "We faced one of the most powerful boxing nations in the world without even a squad training weekend. We lost only one contest on a stoppage and that was because of a cut eye caused by a clash of heads, and we ere facing a side vastly more experienced". England's hero was a London light-middleweight, Rod Douglas, aged 19, who stopped a former European silver medalist, Ralf Hunger, in the second round.

MOTOR RACING

Sponsors help to keep Mansell at Lotus

By John Blunsden

Nigel Mansell has signed a new contract with John Player Team *Lotus and will continue to be Elio De* Angelis's team partner next season. This will be his fifth year with the team which, under the late Colin Chapman's leadership, gave him his start in grand prix racing in 1980.

It is estimated that a formula one team's total operating costs have risen by a quarter in the last two years, *lastly as a result of* the change from normally aspirated to turbo-charged engines. Lotus had also stated that their ability to retain Mansell's services next year would be dependent upon securing additional sponsorship.

Although, so far, this has not been forthcoming, John Player have now stepped in with additional support from their existing promotional budget, which also has to cover next year's British Grand Prix at Brands Hatch.

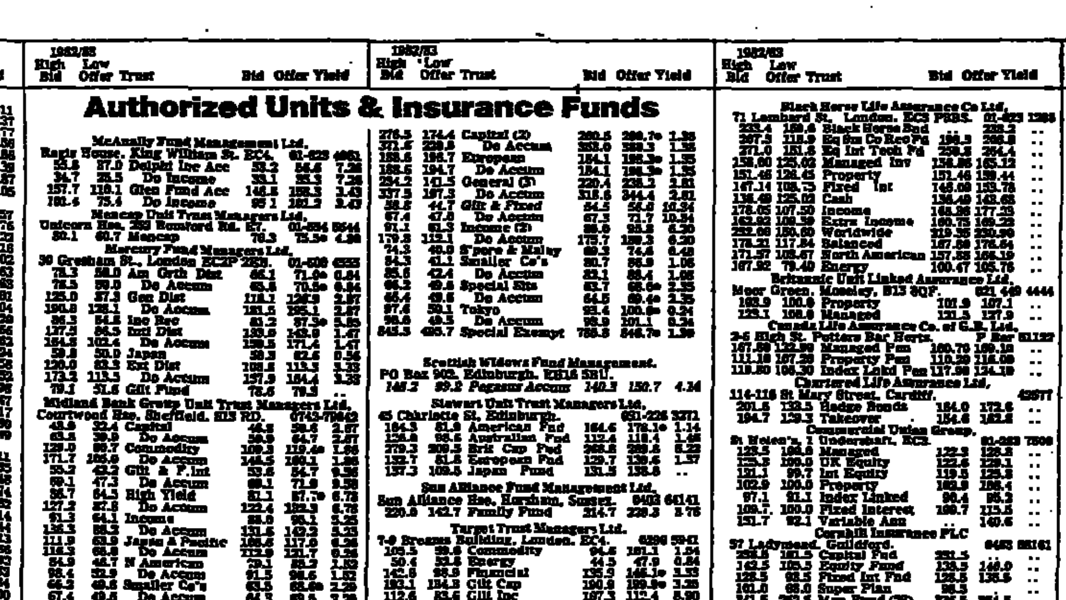
Yesterday Mansell was jubilant at the outcome of what have been protracted negotiations. He said: "I *am back where I want to be. I have* been with the JPS Lotus team through all the ups and downs, now I want to share the success which is just around the corner." A new Renault-powered car, designed by Gerard Doucarouge, is under contraction and the first example should be ready for testing some time in December.

Mansell, who lives in the Isle of Man, scored his best formula one results to date when he took third place in the European Grand Prix at Brands Hatch in September. He ended the season by sharing twelfth place in the world championships with Michelle Alboreto, who has recently moved from the Tyrrell team to Ferrari.

● (AFP) – France's most experienced formula one driver, Jean-Pierre Jarier, may have ended his grand prix career. He is not wanted by the Ligier team, for whom he drove this year, and has had no firm contacts with any other stable. "I am giving it until mid-November to find something," Jarier said. He added that he would refuse to join any small team with little chance of winning a grand prix.

Mansell: jubilant

Authorized Units & Insurance Funds



Authorized Unit Trusts

1982/83 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

NO LONGER DO BRITISH CLUBS LOOK TO THE CONTINENT FOR A LEAD IN HOW TO PLAY THE GAME

Singing the praises of Liverpool in San Mames

By Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent

Athletic Bilbao's supporters went on Wednesday to sing songs of praises in their cathedral, the unofficial title of the San Mames stadium. By nightfall the place had become in the words of Athletic's manager, Javier Clemente, a cemetery after Spain's European Cup ambitions had been laid gently to rest in the second round.

Some local observers felt that Bilbao, beaten on aggregate by the only goal of the second leg, committed suicide. The view was supported by neither their own players nor the few English spectators present. Liverpool, when they choose to be as composed and as deliberate as they were, have a deadly purpose.

It helped that their victim not only reveres them, but also the English defensive system. Bilbao, unlike most continental sides, patrol zones rather than mark men, and do not use a sweeper. So successfully have they adopted such tactics that for more than two and a half hours, they held Liverpool at arm's length.

Yet Goikoetxea, the more infamous of their two central defenders, conceded that "Liverpool are so difficult to handle because they never let you rest, not even for a second." That is all the time that the dangerous Rush required to head home Kennedy's cross after 66 minutes to complete Bilbao's demise.

Clemente added that the main strength of the English champions was that they had no weakness. There is little need to question that opinion, although he was embarrassed to discover that Johnston, the player he had picked out for special mention beforehand, had been dropped in favour of Nicol.

The progress of another left sided representative, Whelan, gives Liverpool's domestic rivals even more cause for concern. Protected during his recuperation from a pelvic operation in the reserves, he is now on the verge returning to lend his undoubted talent to an already formidable midfield.

Now that they can put away European thoughts for four months, Liverpool will turn to the first division in search of more victims on Sunday they entertain their neighbours, Everton, who will hope their appetite has been satiated for the time being. Otherwise, they might as well prepare for their own burial at Anfield.

Goikoetxea, a hard man, paid his compliments

Watford's earn as you play schedule

By David Miller

There is much talk about whether or not Watford, with their supposedly dated long ball emphasis and their wing play, have the answer to soccer's general decline in public appeal – though guerrilla warfare on the streets and terraces has made standing space a no-go area for the elderly and the middle-classes without an expense account for the better seats.

However, what is perhaps even more important than Watford's tactics is their antidote off the field to the financial ruin which has galloped up on improvident Manchester City, Swansea and the rest. Improbable though the 3-1 victory may have been which Graham Taylor's young, makeshift team achieved in the last five minutes of extra time over the superior Levski Spartak in the UEFA Cup second leg in Sofia, the club can be sure that unlike Manchester United, Liverpool and other high-fliers, they do not risk losing money from the payment of inflated bonuses if they reach the later rounds. The Watford players' contracts for European competition gives them a half-share of any profit made from each round.

That should be studied by Mariner and Wark, of Ipswich, and all the other players who are bleeding the game to death. You have only to look at the attendance figures for Wednesday's European ties to know that unless football comes to its senses, it will have relinquished almost all its unrivalled appeal in western European countries by the end of this decade.

Taylor is right when he says that if the game could put the clock back to the time of he abolition of the maximum wage. All clubs should have remuneration scales which relate to income instead of the chairman's or manager's ambitions. In the long run, you can only pay what you earn, and there are now distant noises of alarm coming from that former fortress of sound business. Arsenal.

WANTED

PROFESSIONAL FOOTBALLERS

Many vacancies now available at First Division Football Club for men (or women) aged between 18 and 80 and prepared to work on Saturday. Some playing experience desirable but preference will be given to those with two arms and two legs in good working order. Apply in writing in the first instance to G. Taylor, Vicarage Road Stadium, Watford

There is no argument with the figures so far to hand from Wednesday, the top attendances all being at the clubs of eastern European or Catholic countries: that it where football is still the major focal point of the masses, of collective identity, the way it used to be in Britain before alternative leisure, boring tactics, and flick knives. Now we are united only by the Falklands or the supermarket.

There were 60,000 at Porto (v Rangers), 55,000 in Sofia, 50,000 at Bilbao (v Liverpool). By comparison, Celtic and Manchester United, former champions, had under 40,000, Aberdeen and Aston Villa under 30,000, Dundee and Nottingham Forest only 17,000: all but Manchester had attractive opponents.

Television cameras will never be an alternative to the throb of real people eager with expectation, and even television is becoming doubtful about the game's appeal. The best match ever played has none of the impact without a live audience. The idea of John Toshack, Swansea's former manager, allegedly being paid £50,000 on their attendances, is clearly a nonsense, and chairman Malcolm Struel should have known he was sponsoring a oneway ticket to the precipice.

Watford should be safer, providing they can overcome the suspense of misfortune which persuaded Taylor, a man who can still look at the game as a sport and keep his sense of humour, to place the ironic advertisement in these columns this morning.

What was outstanding about Watford's rearguard performance was the way they three times adapted their tactics: switching from their normal 4-2-4 to 4-3-3 in the first half, then 4-4-2 in the second half, pulling back Barnes to counteract Levski's midfield dominance, then switching Barnes back to attack in place of Callaghan in extra time. These two players are undoubtedly international material if, as Taylor stresses, Callaghan can find more consistency. It is admirable that, at 21, Callaghan has just committed himself to Watford on a new three season contract.

Just like his father

Damon Hill, 23 year-old son of Graham Hill, the former formula one world champion, makes his motor racing debut on Sunday at Brands Hatch, Kent, where his father first raced. He competes in the first of the five round £2,500 winter Formula Ford 2000 series for the BBC Grandstand Trophy.

GOLF: Bob Gilder led by one stroke with a five-under-par 66 on the first day of the Kapalua tournament

The balance of power shifts back

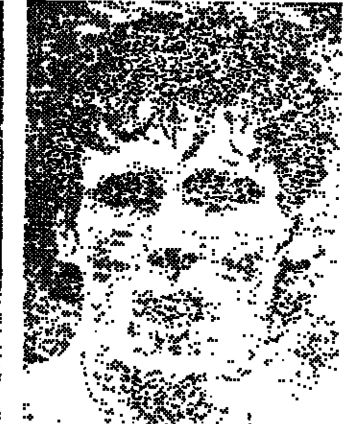
By Peter Ball

The days of English football men taking flights to West Germany to seek knowledge from the masters of the European game may be drawing to a close. The organization of the Teutonic game had offered a compelling model to those dismayed by our own inadequacies, but now with only one German representative left in the European competitions, it is tempting to wonder whether the flow is about to move in the opposite direction.

As Hamburg, the European Cup holders, and Cologne made their exits, some of Wednesday night's other events left England strongly represented. The temptation to draw over dramatic conclusions from the exceptional performance of Watford in particular, Liverpool and Tottenham, was however put firmly in perspective at Villa Park, where Aston Villa came close to being outclassed by Moscow Spartak. But to tip the Russian team as likely winners of the UEFA Cup as Villa's manager Tony Barton did is hazardous. Although Russian teams have frequently been disrupted in later stages by the effects of their winter break, they may yet be a formidable test for anybody. The prospect of a final involving them and Tottenham or Watford would be a mouth-watering one.

Although Barton was disappointed to lose at the last to a deflection when Spink had the original shot covered, he admitted Spartak deserved their win. "They were tremendous, probably the best side we have played in Europe," he said, a point confirmed by Peter Withe, one of Villa's few successes on the night. He compared Spartak favourably with Juventus.

Withe: a rare success



Stapleton: goal of the night

The result was a bitter blow for Villa, whose financial difficulties made a European run imperative. Should they fail in next week's Milk Cup third round tie against Manchester City, speculation about Barton's future is likely to begin again. In the meantime Barton is contemplating a change in style, which is likely to mean no place for Morley, whose failure to put in effective crosses after promising runs is frustrating his manager.

Villa, however, were the only English failure. Manchester United, with Stapleton scoring one of the goals of the night, and Nottingham Forest, having done the hard work in the first leg, put together competent performances to dismiss Sparta Varna and PSV Eindhoven, to complete a night of English successes. United may not have so easy a ride next time as Juventus, Barcelona and Aberdeen are all among the last eight.

West German clubs experienced their worst night in Europe for ten years, only Bayern in the UEFA Cup surviving the second round. Bayern scraped through unimpressively against PAOK Salonika thanks to a goal by their goalkeeper, Pfaff, in the penalty shoot out. Hamburg feel more gloriously, wiping out their three-goal deficit, only to succumb to two late replies by Dynamo Bucharest as the effects of their injuries began to show.

Economies in their playing staff had forced the European Cup holders to begin the tie with two players carrying injuries and the additional loss of Kaltz early in the game proved too great a burden. Cologne, who beat Upest Dosza 4-2 to lose on away goals, and Werder Bremen, who failed to recover a 1-0 deficit against Lokomitz Leipzig, completed West Germany's tale of woe.

BADMINTON: Prize-money for next year's All-England championships at Wembley has been more than doubled from £10,525 to £21,800. Yonex, the sports goods company, are to sponsor the event until 1986 at least.

BOXING: Funso Banjo, the undefeated African heavyweight from West Ham, will meet Stewart Lithgow, the Northern Area champion from Hartlepool, at York Hall,

MOTOR RACING: Keke Rosberg, the 1982 world champion, and Jacques Laffite will drive the 1984 Williams-Honda grand prix cars now being tested and developed after their encouraging debut at the South African Grand Prix.

Spurs fear Rotterdam rebound

By Clive White

After the riot of Rotterdam on Wednesday night, everyone as usual was desperately searching for reasons, for culprits. Calls for action always come too late. The trouble will continue as long as clubs like Feyenoord failed to take proper precautions or until these aggressive young people find another vehicle other than football for their destructive urge.

The disturbances which led to more than 30 people entering hospital with stab wounds and other injuries, were confirmation of the fact that violence on the terraces have little or nothing to do with violence on the field. It was quite incongruous the way trouble flared on the terraces in the second half, while on the pitch this UEFA Cup match went through its least emotional period. It was a game that was always cleanly and fairly fought.

Yesterday morning a Tottenham Hotspur Club were furious at the thought that this trouble could rebound on them. Tottenham were fined and banned from playing at home in European competition after their last visit there in 1974. Peter Day, the Tottenham secretary was angry that the tickets they returned to Feyenoord should be sold to Dutch supporters, thereby placing them in the same sector as the English. The result was a situation as potentially explosive as the bomb one Dutch supporter intended to take to the ground until apprehended by police. This would have brought a new, even uglier, dimension to spectator violence.

But if the Dutch were the instigators now, it was only a reaction to the appalling reputation of English supporters abroad. Their name is now their worst enemy. The Dutch police said that they only have this size of problem with English supporters. Chief inspector Japp Karel, described it as the worst night of his career. It all detracted unfairly from the footballing performance of Tottenham Hotspur. Their 6-2 aggregate defeat of the best side in the Netherlands was as comprehensive as anything achieved by an English club in European competition these recent years.

● The Drybroughs Charity Cup, a new competition for non-League clubs in the north-est, will be held for the first time next season, not this season as originally planned.

TENNIS

HONG KONG: Grand Prix Tournament: Second round: S Glammalva (US) bt B Drewitt (Australia) 6-2, 6-3; R Frawley (Australia) bt L Stefanki (US) 1-6, 6-1, 6-4; M Davis (US) bt Z Kuharszky (Switz) 6-4, 6-2; B Gilbert (US) bt T Gullikson (US) 4-6, 6-2, 6-3.

STOCKHOLM: Open tournament: Second round: H Leconte (Fr) bt C Roger-Vasselin (Fr) 6-2, 6-2; V Gerulaitis (US) bt M Hocevar (Br) 4-6, 6-4, 6-4; H Sundstrom (Swe) bt M Dickson (US) 6-4, 3-6, 7-5; S Glickstein (Is) bt J Carlsson (Swe) 6-1, 3-6, 6-3; J Kriek (US) bt D Perez (Uru) 6-3, 6-3, A Jarryd (Swe) bt J Gunnarsson (Swe) 6-3, 6-1; B Gottfried (US) bt S Simonsson (Swe) 6-4, 6-7, 6-1.

HOUSTON: World mixed doubles championship: First round: R Tanner/A Jaeger (US) bt A Panatta (It)/B Gadusek 7-6, 3-6, 6-2; I Nastase (Rom)/H Mandlikova (Cz) bt V Pecci (Par)/I Nozs (SA) 6-2, 6-4; S Stewart/J Russel (US) bt K Horvath 6-4, 6-4; B Borg (Swe)/B Bunge (WG) bt M Riessen (US)/Hu Na (China) 6-4, 6-7, 7-6.

Tunes of glory from Scots trio

By Hugh Taylor

The smile on the face of Jim McLean said it all. "It was a near perfect display," he said of Dundee United's 4-0 win at Tannadice over Standard Liège, a display which enabled the Scottish champions to carry the country's banner proudly into the quarter-finals of the European Cup.

This lavish praise, coming from a manager who has raised a struggling team from the status of country cousins to a club which must now be reckoned to be among the elite of Europe, but who is still the most carping of critics, known to fine his players for winning if he considers their performance sub-standard, is testimony to the excellence of United's football.

They swept aside almost contemptuously one of the most redoubtable of continental clubs, with a display which began with commendable patience and ended with exhilarating attacks. All that marred an almost flawless performance was the fact, that McLean was not slow to point out, that several chances were missed.

Aberdeen and Celtic also progressed in Europe with displays equalling that of United for spirit, goal hunger and audacious attack.

Aberdeen's 4-1 win over Beveren in the Cup winners' Cup and Celtic's incredible 5-0 victory over Sporting Lisbon in the UEFA tournament ensured that Scotland retained an interest in all three European competitions. More significantly, the quality never mind the quantity, of the wins demonstrated that the leading Scottish clubs may have found the right formula.

It is a blend of the continental – all three clubs played away from home with the cat-mouse adroitness so beloved of the Italians – and traditional Scottish aggression at home, with emphasis on speed and individuality. For instance, Miller, who darts past opponents like a startled gazelle, was a match-winner for Dundee United, dazing defenders and scoring two goals.

At Pittodrie, Weir, a winger with the touches of a Smith or a Henderson, created havoc among the Beveren rearguard. Strachen, the magical midfield master, was among the goal scorers and also designed moves which confounded his markers.

At Parkhead, the return to form of Burns, at his graceful best, inspired Celtic to turn on a display of such exuberant skill that Sporting, two up from the first leg left the field humiliated and chastened.

However there was no song of praise, only a requiem, for Rangers. Considering their troubles, it was almost inevitable that they should say fare well to Europe, and so it proved. Rangers lost 1-0 to Porto, and as their opponents had scored at Ibrox, the 2-2 aggregate was enough to put the Scots out ot the Cup Winners Cup.

Yet Rangers, still keeping their supporters in the dark as to the identity of the man they want as successor to John Greig, found the parting not nearly as painful as expected. The team played professionally and were perhaps unlucky to lose the only goal of the match in one second when discipline slackened.

The new manager of Rangers will have a Herculean task on his hands however before he can declare that the team have anything like the composure, assurance and confidence of Dundee United, Aberdeen and Celtic.

Northwich need more time to beat the taxman

By Paul Newman

Northwich Victoria, one of England's oldest and most successful non-League clubs, could go out of existence next week. A High Court hearing in London on Monday will be asked to wind up the 109-year-old club because of debts of nearly £40,000 owed to the Inland Revenue and Customs and Excise.

Northwich, currently third in the Alliance Premier League, owe about £6,000 in VAT on gate money, but most of their debts are in income tax. Derek Nuttall, the chairman, said: "This has been building up for a long time. We have generally been able to pay the players every week, but the tax debt has mounted because we haven't had to pay the money so regularly."

Several fund-raising events have been launched in recent weeks and a final appeal is being made to supporters on Sunday. From 10am until 2pm Mr Nuttall, his fellow directors, the manager John King and all the players will stand in the centre circle of the club's pitch to accept any donations. Mr Nuttall said: "We can raise this money, but we will have to ask for more time to pay".

● Corinthian-Casuals will play their FA Cup first round tie against Bristol City in two weeks' time on Dulwich Hamlet's ground. Casuals, who do not have a permanent home, share a ground with Molesey, but the capacity there is only about 1,000.

Casuals have a £6,000 overdraft and launch a fund-raising appeal later this month but have resisted the temptation to switch the tie to City's Ashton Gate ground. They estimate the decision may cost them up to £10,000. Alan Jenkins, the press officer, said: "One of the reasons we want to play at Dulwich is that we feel we have a very good chance of winning and would be giving Bristol City an advantage if we let them stage the game."

● The pressures of football management are not only felt within the Canon League. Droylesden, of the North West Counties League, have appointed a new manager for the eleventh time in three years. He is John Cooke, who played for several non-League clubs in the Manchester area.

● Kevin Kirby, the chairman of Leyland Motors, can hardly be criticized for lack of contact with his players. With all three of the North West Counties League club's regular goalkeepers unavailable through injury, Kirby has come out of his seven-year retirement to play for the side.

● Grantham, of the Northern Premier League, have signed Steve Richards, the former Hull City centre half, who has returned to Britain after a spell playing in Belgium.

● Colin Barnes, the former manager of Hillingdon Borough, has been appointed manager of the club's local Southern League rivals, Hounslow Town. Barnes, who has taken his assistant Dai Jones with him, succeeds Bob Simmonds, the former Hounslow chairman, who has been acting as manager since the departure last season of Eddie Reeve. Alan Humphrics, who has been coaching Woking, has been appointed manager of Hillingdon for the second time.

Luton move confirmed by directors

Luton Town formally confirmed yesterday that they are to move to a new stadium in Milton Keynes. In an open letter the club's directors informed supporters that they are abandoning their fight to stay at Kenilworth Road because of the prohibitive cost of opposing a new road scheme which will take away part of the ground, Peter Ball writes.

The letter, signed by the chairman, board of directors and management of the club, claims that the club's existence is threatened by the new road. It says: "We have been negotiating with the borough and county councils since 1980 and time is no longer on our side. By the end of the 1984-5 season we will be required to allow access to a considerable part of our ground for work on the new A505

"To decimate the ground in this way would be contrary to our ambition of fostering a top class club with first class facilities. In our opinion it would be a prelude to Luton Town going out of existence."

The move had provoked considerable opposition in the town when it was first mooted several months ago, and in spite of the seeming finality of the statement it is unlikely that that will be quelled.

Yesterday the local MP, John Carlisle, deplored the club's decision and announced that he was appealing to the Environment Secretary, Patrick Jenkin, for government money to help keep the club in Luton, as the proposed "super stadium" in Milton Keynes, with its artificial pitch and sliding roof would also be partly government funded.

Wednesday's results

EUROPEAN CUP: Second round, second leg: Athletic Bilbao 0, Liverpool 1 (Liverpool win 1–0 on aggregate); Dundee United 4, Standard Liege 0 (agg 4–0); Hamburg 3, Dynamo Bucharest 2 (agg 3–5); Rapid Vienna 1, Bohemians Prague 0 (agg 2–2; Rapid win on away goals); Dynamo Minsk 3, Raba Vasas 1 (agg 9–4); Roma 1, CSKA Sofia 0 (agg 2–0); Partizan Belgrade 1, Dynamo Berlin 0 (agg 1–2); Benfica 3, Olympiakos 1 (agg 1–2).

EUROPEAN CUP WINNERS' CUP: Second round, second leg: Aberdeen 4, Beveren 1 (Aberdeen win 4–1 on aggregate); Manchester United 2, Sparta Varna 0 (agg 4–1); Porto 1, Rangers0 (agg 2–2; Porto win on away goals); Cologne 4, Upest Dozsa 2 (agg 5–5; Upest win on away goals); Valeka Haka 2, Hammarby Stockholm 1 (aet; score after 90min 1–1; agg 3–2); Servette Geneva 1, Donetsk 2 (agg 1–3); Juventus 0, Paris Saint-Germain 0 (agg 2–2; Juventus win on away goals); Barcelona 2, Nimegen 0 (agg 5–2).

UEFA CUP: Second round, second leg: Aston Villa 1, Spartak Moscow 2 (Spartak win 4-3 on aggregate); Nottingham Forest 1, PSV Eindhoven 0 (agg: 3-1); Celtic 5, Sporting Lisbon 0 (agg: 5-2); Feyenoord 0, Tottenham Hotspur 2 (agg: 6-2); Levski Spartak 1, Watford 3 (aet: score after 90 min 1-1; agg: 2-4); Antwerp 2, Lens 3 (agg 4-6); Carl Zeiss Jena 1, Sparta Rotterdam 1 (agg 3-4); Sparta Prague 3, Widzew Lodz 0 (agg 3-4); Banik Ostrava 2, Anderlecht 2 (agg 2-4); Laval 3, Austria Vienna 3 (agg 2-4); Sturm Graz 0, Verona 0 (agg 2-2; Sturm Graz win on away goals); Hadjuk Split 3, Honved 0 (agg 5-3); Werder Bremen 1, Lokomotiv Leipzig 1 (agg 1-2); Inter Bratislava 3, Radnicki Nis 2 (agg 3-6); Bayern Munich 0, Thessalonika 0 (aet; agg 0-0; Bayern win 9-8 on penalties) Inter Milan 5, Groningen 1 (agg 5-3).

THIRD DIVISION: Exeter 1, Burnley 1; Lincoln City 0, Bolton Wanderers 0.

FOURTH DIVISION: Chester 1, Halifax Town 1; Peterborough 3, Reading 3; Torquay 1, Chesterfield 1.

FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Bristol Rovers 2, Ipswich 1; Brighton 3, Millwall 0; Chelsea 1, Leicester 2; Oxford United 2, Southampton 1; Reading 2, Crystal Palace 3; West Ham 1, Norwich 0.

FA CUP: Fourth qualifying round replays: Burton Albion 3, Walthamstow Avenue 1; Farnborough 3, Weymouth 2; Mossley 1, Workington 0; Minehead 2, Yeovil 4 (aet).

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: First division: Feltham 1, Chesham 2.

ATHENIAN LEAGUE: Edgware 1, Flackwell Heath 0.

REPRESENTATIVE MATCHES: Cambridge University 1, Tottenham Hotspur XI 2; London University 1, Arthurian League XI 3; Old Boys League 2, London Legal League 2.

OLYMPIC GAMES

Setting alight a worthy appeal in an express and novel manner

By Pat Butcher

There are only 268 shopping days to the Olympic Games, and with the accent firmly on "self-financing" for the twenty-third summer Games, to be held in Los Angeles next year, the British Olympic Appeal had a novel send-off yesterday. And since the accent is also American, the launch had all the showmanship that is traditionally associated with our transatlantic cousins.

American Express, the credit card company, paid for a satellite link-up with Los Angeles yesterday morning as part of their fund-raising appeal in aid of the British Olympic Association. It was 11.42 on an exceptionally mild Autumn morning in London, but the bleary eyes of John Frampton, the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee official detailed to stand in front of the Coliseum, the Olympic stadium to answer questions from the Britsh media, betrayed the time of 3.42 am in Los Angeles. And just in case it wasn't so mild there, at that time in the morning, someone had lit the Olympic flame for him.

In fact, it was a most impressive way to launch the Olympic Appeal, which is hoped to raise over £2m for both the Winter Games in Sarajevo in February, and subsequently Los Angeles. Charles Palmer, the new chairman of the BOA explained that the sum, which is twice the 1980 figure, was so high because "These are meant to be the self-supporting Games".

This will be the first summer Olympics, which will not be underwritten by the government of the host country, which means that courtesy services like free transport will not be available.

American Express has pledged a minimum direct contribution of £150,000 to the appeal, with further sums dependent on use of their credit cards and travellers' cheques. Their first contribution to the BOA yesterday was in fact made in travellers' cheques to a grateful Charles Palmer.

John Frampton, the LAOOC official, explained that, since most of next year's venues already existed, there would be nothing like the capital outlay on construction that has often beleaguered previous Games. He also said that his committee had every belief that the Soviet Union would compete in Los Angeles.

Stenmark dilemma

Val. Senales, Italy (AP) – Ermanno Nogler, the coach of Ingemar Stenmark, of Sweden said the Olympic champion is willing to defend his titles in the 1984 winter games at Sarajevo in February. But Stenmark will not give his funds to the Swedish Ski Fedration if such a condition is required for his eligibility. Stenmark, a double gold medalist, might be banned unless he opens his records and transfers the money earned from commercial contracts to a Swedish Ski Federation account.

EQUESTRIANISM

NEW YORK: National Horse Show: Prize of Nations International Jumping competition: 1, US 4 faults; 2, Canada 8 faults; 3 W. Germany.

GOLF

Singing in the rain from joint leaders

From Mitchell Platts Troia, Portugal

Chris Moody and Hugh Baiocchi returned scores of 70, two under par, to share the lead before heavy rain led to play being suspended in the first round of the £45,000 Portuguese Open here yesterday. The scores, however, will stand, as those players who were on the course when the greens flooded and made further play impossible, will return to complete their rounds at first light this morning. George O'Grady, the tournament director, explained: "We have rescheduled the starting times for the second round, and we are hopeful that, with fair weather conditions, we will be able to complete all 36 holes by Friday evening".

It has been an eventful 12 months for Moody. Last year, struggling outside the leading 100 money winners, he was concerned about his future. Then, in a Pro-am event in Manchester he was partnered by the managing director of a car paint company called Glasurit Beck. Within a month Moody had secured a sponsorship with that company which guaranteed him a wage and a car. That security would appear to have galvanized him into wanting to prove himself after 10 years as a professional.

He emphasized his ability to react under pressure in the Open championship. In the third round he partnered Jack Nicklaus and he scored 70 in comparison to Nicklaus's 72.

Since then he has produced a number of sound performances and he came into this tournament in sixtieth place in the official money list. Now he is poised to secure exemption from pre-qualifying on the circuit for the first time in his career.

With the help of six birdies, Moody has given himself every chance. He played well within himself treating the course with the respect it both deserves and requires, but at the same time he played several outstanding shots. His four iron to nine inches at the 11th (195 yards) was a fine example.

Since his best performance was fourth in the Jersey Open three years ago he is treading unfamiliar territory, but in his present mood he could challenge for the first prize of £7,500.

Baiocchi returned to Europe for two weeks in order to make certain that he finished among the leading 20 money winners for which the reward is exemption from pre-qualifying for the Open championship next season. The South African reached his goal by finishing runner-up in the Barcelona Open last Sunday. He is enjoying his best season in Europe since 1977, having already won the State Express classic.

LEADING SCORES (British unless stated): 70: C Moody, H Baiocchi (SA); 71: B Longmuir; 72: S Torrance, M Johnson; 73: G Broadbent; 74: D Cooper, B Mitchell, J O'Leary (Ire), K Waters, P Teravainen (US); 75: P Curry, N Job, M Bembridge; 76:M Lanner (Swe), M King, J Sonnevi (Swe), P Barber, D Williams, D Blakeman; 77: J Hoskison, P Harrison; 78: C Rocca (It), D Feherty, D Ray, E Polland; 79: A Forsbrand (Swe); 82: K Kinell (Swe).

TENNIS

Americans put on the style

From a Special Correspondent, Williamsburg

A 44-piece orchestra not only heralded the opening of the Wightman Cup in Williamsburg, Virginia, last night but also, it is hoped, began a tradition the Americans have been seeking to attach to the event for the past 60 years.

On the past three occasions that the event has been staged in England, the wonderfully atmospheric Royal Albert Hall has been the venue, and will continue to be for the foreseeable future, it seems. The spectacle so impressed the United States Tennis Association on a fact-finding mission last year that they were determined to find an equal.

At the historic College of William and Mary the Americans believe that they have found it, and to that end – they do not mind admitting it – they have done as much as they can to reproduce that atmosphere, in typical American fashion.

The first step was to order officials to arrive in formal evening attire, an order that was taken seriously. "It is a little unusual for people to turn up in tuxedos, to say the least," pointed out the promoter, Dick Anzolut, "but we had a tremendous response. I went to the Royal Albert Hall last year, and the whole affair was very impressive, so I was determined to mimic it. Hopefully, we will be successful, and people will get used to the event. All being well, it will become a regular feature."

The arena, which has a capacity of 10,000 will never match the atmosphere of the Royal Albert Hall, but the determination to succeed, and stop the competition forever being played at different venues, comes from all quarters. Any suggestion that the event should be confined to England, or turned into a Europe versus United States event, is met with scorn, particularly from the USTA president, Hunter Delatour, jnr.

ICE SKATING

Fall that led to collapse of Miss Wood's world

By John Hennessy

Both British men's and women's figure skating champions suffered setbacks at Solihull on Wednesday night but whereas Mark Pepperday might still have hoped to survive, with one element to skate, Karen Wood's world seems to have fallen apart. She had a calamitous short programme that reduced her to eight place in that section and to fourth place overall.

The leading positions in the women's events, against all expectations, were taken by Maria Geier-Haylock, with 2.2 points, Diana Rankin (2.6), Susan Jackson (2.8) and Miss Wood (4.4). Since each position in the free skating is worth one whole point Miss Wood correctly interpreted the situation afterwards with her melancholy assessment: "It looks as if I've blown it, because no matter how well I skate in the free I now need other people to make mistakes".

All known form pointed then to Miss Jackson as the final winner. Only Miss Wood had a better free skating reputation and the points show that Miss Wood would have to beat Miss Jackson by two places, and even then presupposing that neither Miss Geier-Haylock and Miss Rankin provided the cushion between.

To watch the champion was akin to an intrusion into private grief. After a splendid performance by Miss Jackson, highlighted by a scintillating triple toe loop in combination and lowlighted, so to speak, by an innocent fall at the end of the step sequence, Miss Wood opened her programme with an unnerving fall on that same triple toe loop.

Miss Wood therefore missed the obligatory double loop in combination and stumbled from one disaster to another. The double axel was reduced to a single, the double flip was shakily landed and her spins suggested too liberal hospitality on the part of the sponsors, Tuborg Lager. Her marks plumetted as low as 3.4 for technical merit when a skater of her renown might have looked for 5.4.

Miss Wood: melancholy

Pepperday, first in the figures, was surprisingly relegated to third in the short and thus yielded first place to Paul Robinson.

WOMEN: (after compulsory figures and short programme): 1, M Geier-Haylock (Southampton), 2.2 place marks; 2, D Rankin (London), 2.6; 3, S Jackson (Nottingham), 2.8; 4, K Wood (Billingham), 4.4; 5, A Southwood (Sunderland), 5.8; 6, E McGoldrick (Altrincham) 7.2.

MEN: 1, P Robinson 1.6; 2, M Pepperday 1.8; 3, S Pickavance 3.2; 4, S Morris 4.6; 5, N Cushley 5.4; 6, M Nicholson 5.6.

PAIRS: 1, Jenkins and Miss S Garland (Bristol), 0.4 place marks; 2, N Cushley and Miss L Cushley (Billingham), 0.8; 3, B Naylor and Miss M Hague (Notts), 1.2; 4, M Burley and Miss C Burley (Kenton) 1.6.

IN BRIEF

Sunderland, the national basketball champions, went out of the European Cup, beaten 84-82 in the second leg of the second round against Bosna Sarajevo in Yugoslavia last night, a Special Correspondent reports. Bosna go through to the final pool 177-171 on aggregate. When Sunderland took a 14-2 lead after five minutes, giving them an eights-point overall advantage, they looked capable of causing a surprise but the Slavs soon found their range.

SARAJEVO 84 (Vucevic 17, Varajic 14, Hrelzic 12). Sunderland 82 (Warren 35, Brandor 22, Macauley 10).

TENNIS: Guillermo Vilas's appeal against a year's suspension and a $20,000 fine for allegedly accepting appearance money is expected to be considered by a three-man panel in New York next month.

● Jimmy Connors faces a $10,000 fine for failing to turn up at this week;s Stockholm Grand Prix, a spokesman for the men's International Professional Tennis Council (MIPTC) said in New York.

RUGBY LEAGUE: The BBC have abandoned plans to televise the John Player Special Trophy first-round tie between Castleford and Hull. The game, scheduled for tomorrow, has been rearranged for Sunday in the belief that about 50 per cent more people will find it easier to attend it that day.

SWIMMING: Stephen Poulter, Wigan Wasps, had another setback in a year ruined by illness when he was ommitted from the Yorkshire Bank-sponsored England squad for 1984.

SQUAD: Men: G Binfield, K Boyd, R Burrell, I Collins, M Fenner, N Harper, S Harris, N Hodgson, K Lee, D Lowe, A Moorhouse, P Musgrave, R Williams, S Wilmott.

WOMEN: S Brownsdon, L Burt, C Cooper, A Cripps, J Croft, S Hardcastle, A James, A Osgerby, S Purvis, F Ross, M Scott, G Stanley, C White, J. Willmott.

RUGBY UNION: The Wales anti-apartheid movement yesterday sent an urgent message to Neil Macfarlane, Minister for Sport, and Nicholas Edwards, Secretary of State for Wales, to stop a proposed tour of Wales by a South African youth team next month.

SQUASH RACKETS

England meet Australia in final

Perth, Australia (Reuter) – England and Australia reached the final of the women's team world championship for the third successive time here yesterday.

England beat Ireland comfortably 3-0 in the semi-finals, but Australia had a tougher time overcoming New Zealand 2-1.

SEMI-FINALS: Australia bt New Zealand 2-1 (R Thorne lost to S De Voy 10-9, 6-9, 5-9, 7-9, C Clonda bt R Blackwood 9-4, 0-9, 9-7, 0-9, 10-9, J Miller bt J Williams 9-0, 9-3, 9-4). England bt Ireland 3-0 (L Opie bt M Byrne 9-4, 9-2, 9-1, A Smith bt R Best 9-3, 9-5, 9-6, B Diggins bt M Burke 9-5, 4-9, 9-0, 9-4).

PLAY-OFF FOR FIFTH PLACE: Scotland bt United States 2-1 (H Wallace bt A McConnell 9-5, 9-0, 9-4, A Smith bt Gengler 9-2, 9-4, 9-7, A Cruickshank lost to M Hulbert 0-9, 9-6, 2-9, 8-10).

PLAY-OFF FOR SEVENTH PLACE: Wales bt Canada 2-1 (D Murray bt E Hinnegan 9-10, 9-2, 9-1, 9-2, S Washer lost to D Edge 9-5, 1-9, 3-9, 9-7, 9-5).

FOR THE RECORD

BADMINTON

OTTAWA: Canadian Open: First round: Men: S Baddeley (GB) bt J Marks (Can) 15-6, 15-0; N Yates (GB) bt M Reszatnik (Can) 15-5, 15-9; P Sutton (GB) bt D Adamson (Can) 15-1, 15-0. Second round: Yates bt T Quinn (Can) 15-6, 15-6; Sutton bt M Bitten (Can) 15-11, 15-6. Women: First round: S Podger (GB) bt G Bouchard 11-0, 11-2; K Beckman (GB) bt C Allison (Can) 11-3, 11-3.

BASKETBALL

KORAC CUP: Second round, second leg: Juventus Caserta (It) 108, Hapoel Ramat-Gan (Israel) 88, (agg: 180-169); PLB Trieste (It) 83, Spartak Pleven (Bul) 65 (agg: 157-138); Olympique Antibes (Fr) 76, Assubel Marienbourg (Bel) 69 (agg: 159-151); Carrera Venice 105, Keravnos Nicosia 61 (agg 214-109); Paok Salonica 113, Aarshot (Bel) 97 (agg 187-184)

RONCHETTI CUP: Racing Club (Fr) 50, TFSE Budapest 60, (agg: 117-114); Bosna Sarajevo (Yug) 89, Minsur Pernik (Bul) 93 (agg 144-183); CIF Lisbon 39, Villeurbanne 86 (agg 71-171); Vozdovac Belgrade 76, Porz Cologne 64 (agg 144-116); SG Munich 79, Fordeklub Vienna71 (agg 155-147).

WOMEN'S CHAMPIONS CUP: Agon Düsseldorf 88, Commans; Barcelona 59 (agg 165-138).

NATIONAL CUP: Second round: Bracknell Pirates 82, Kingcraft Kingston 89.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: Cleveland Cavillers 103, Houston Rockets 94; Boston Celtics 119, Milwaukee Bucks 105; Dallas Mavericks 123, Portland Trail Blazers 117; Seattle Supersonics 125, New York Knicks 113; San Diego Clippers 110, Los Angeles Lakers 108.

GOLF

MELBOURNE: First round: Australian PGA Championship: (Australian unless stated): 70: M Harwood, 72: S Ginn, J Clifford, P Headland, R Shearer, 73: I Stanley, M Colandro (U.S.), M Cahill, 74: M Clayton, B Green, F Nobilo (NZ), B Shettler (Can), B Officer, 75: W Grady, V Somers, T Gale, R Davis, D Purchase, J Godwin (U.S.), D Clark (NZ), 76: G Marsh, A Russell (U.S.), L Stephen, W Meikle, 77: O Moore, B Murray (U.S.), B Johnson, E Ball, D Good, N Ratcliffe, D Armstrong, I De Leon (Mex), D Moodie, B Vivian (NZ), K Nagle, V Singh, (Fiji), P Brostedt (Swe), P Senior, C Tickner, W Riley, G White.

KAPALUA, Hawaii: International championship: First round: (US unless stated): 66: R Gilder, 67: G Norman (Australia), 68: H Irwin, L Wadkins, C Peete, J Cook, 69: J Mahaffey, N Faldo (GB), S Lange, D Ishii, I Urasuka.

BOXING

BLETCHLEY: Amateur International: East Germany 9, England 3. (English names first): Light flyweight: J Lyon (St Helens) lost to D Gelich, pts; Feather: C Lynch (Triumph) lost to F Rauhning, pts; Bantam: J Hyland (St Ambrose) lost to K D Kirchstein, 2nd; Light: K Willis (Rotunda) lost to T Lange, pts; Light welterweight: D Jennings (Birkenhead) lost to T Schultz, pts; Welter: B McKenley (Cavendish) lost to T Schmitz, pts; Light middle: B Schumacher (Royal Navy) bt H Maske, pts; Light Heavy: C Edwards (Lango) lost to J Demmler, pts; Super heavy: K Ferdinand (Royal Navy) bt U Kaden, pts.

ICE HOCKEY

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Hartford Whalers 5, New Jersey Devils 4; New York Rangers 3, Buffalo Sabres 3 (in overtime); Minnesota North Stars 8, Toronto Maple Leafs 5; Pittsburgh Penguins 6, Winnipeg Jets 3; Edmonton Oilers 11, Washington Capitals 3.

● *The following results were received too late to include in yesterday's editions.*

RUGBY UNION

UAU CHAMPIONSHIP: Qualifying Round: South East: Sussex 3, Surrey 22.

MATCHES: Adams GS 22, O Swinford Hosp 19; Bishop Wand 41, Spelthorne 0; Bloxham 10, Hurstpierpoint 21; Exeter 32, Shebbear 8; Forest 3, John Lyon 0; Glenalmond 22, Felsted 3; Gresham's 21, Wymondham 4; High Wycombe RGS 17, Richard Hale 3; King Edward's, Nuneaton 3, King Henry VIII, Coventry 28; KCS, Wimbledon 6, Guildford RGS 16; Leighton Park 6, Bearwood 0; Loughborough GS 7, Lawrence Sheriff 4; Marling 6, Culverhay 3; Nottingham HS 28, Foyle 3; Reed's 14, Shiplake 6; St Columba's 38, Cheshunt 0; St Dunstan's, Catford 0, Colfe's 7; Verulam 6, Owen's 7; Woodhouse Grove 43, Nunthorpe GS 0; Wrekin 19, Hereford CS 9.

SQUASH RACKETS

CUMBERLAND CUP: First Division: Hargs SC 0, Beckenham CC 5; Wanstead SC 4, Coolhurst LTC 1; Woodford Wells SC 4, Grafton SC 5; Wimbledon SC 3, Cumberland LTC 2; Lambton SC 5, Ealing SC 0.

Racing: The champion jockey talks to Michael Seely after yesterday's inquiry

Carson admits depression after he escapes ban

Willie Carson left Portman Square a relieved man yesterday after being cleared of careless riding at Nottingham. "I thought I'd be going hunting on Saturday", the champion jockey said, "but now I could well be riding Forward in the November Handicap for John Dunlop."

Carson had obviously been feeling the pressure with the possibility of a fourth suspension this season hanging over him. A muscle in the jockey's cheeck was twitching continually as he said after the hearing: "Of course I've been depressed. You always are on this occasion. But it's been particularly bad this time. It was beginning to look as though someone had got it in for me."

The disciplinary committee of the Jockey Club were inquiring into an incident in the second division of the Woodborough Stakes on October 24. Carson rode My Aisling, who finished first in front of May Be This Time and Favourite Nephew. The local stewards held an inquiry and decided rightly that My Aisling had interfered with Favourite Nephew just over four furlongs from home. They disqualified My Aisling, awarded the race to May Be This Time and referred Carson to London.

The disciplinary committee found that though interference had been caused, they considered it to have been accidental and took no action against the jockey. Presumably because they considered that the result might have been affected, they allowed the revised placings to stand.

A close study of the video recording of the race, both head-on and sideways on, and also in slow motion, revealed how difficult it is to judge these matters. Soon after the runners turned into the straight My Aisling swerved violently to her right, thereby administering a hefty bump to Favourite Nephew. After Carson had straightened the filly out, she kept as straight as a gun barrel.

And yet the trouble had been caused by My Aisling herself. "I moved out to avoid a tiring horse," Carson said, "and then she suddenly dived." Tony Quinn, who had been disqualified from first place after winning on My Aisling at Sandown in August, confirmed the two-year-old's idiosyncrasy.

He said: "Soon after we straightened out for home My Aisling suddenly swerved to the left. She interfered with a horse who subsequently finished at the rear of the field." The European champion apprentice was talking at a lunch where Carson was given his award as Amoco Jockey of the Year.

The general feeling it that cases where the horses themselves may be considered guilty of causing trouble are completely different from those in which jockeys take deliberate action to extricate themselves from undesirable situations but at present they are all taken into account when the "totting-up" system of penalties is in operation.

Carson went on: "I'm supposed to know what a horse is thinking and be ready to take necessary action. I'm always watching a horse's ears to give me an indication of what might happen." There is no doubt that Carson must have antagonized authority with his outburst at York where he was sent on to London for his careless riding of Shuteye at Beverley.

"I suppose I upset a lot of people but it is difficult to keep quiet when your living is at stake and you think you're in the right", Carson said.

He is still convinced that an injustice was done at Beverley. "It was Chris Coates who caused the trouble on Fill The Jug. He forced the other two horses against the rails. Paul Cook was so angry that he smacked the boy on the head afterwards. The stewards would not listen to me even though there was no side-on camera to support them."

Carson does nothing but good for the image of the sport. He has been champion jockey five times and his honesty and integrity are a byword. Talking to him in the hotel lobby there was no doubting the high esteem in which he is held by the public. He may be unpopular for saying what he thinks. But his total of 26 days suspension this season may become the catalyst that encourages the Jockey Club to rethink the problem.

The Disciplinary Committee is chaired by Sir John Astor, an intelligent and compassionate man with a profound knowledge of racing and there is no doubt that he and his colleagues have been thinking deeply about the issue.

Let Fred Winter have the last word. Four times champion National Hunt jockey and seven times leading trainer, Winter has become a legend in his lifetime. "I'm not a bit interested in flat racing and it's none of my business. But I've watched some of the cases on television and I'm amazed.

"If a horse decides to swerve, there's nothing any jockey in the world can do about it for a fraction of a second. And that's when the trouble occurs. Commonsense seems to have flown out of the window when some of these cases are dealt with."

Willie Carson in happier mood after his hearing yesterday (Photograph: Orde Eliason)

A school that is heading for top of the form

By John Karter

"If there is a ratio between enthusiasm and success this place is going to provide the biggest success story ever." Lord McAlpine, chairman of the trustees of the Apprentice School Charitable Trust, said about his bouncing new baby, the British Racing School at Newmarket, which will be opened by Prince Charles on November 25.

Some baby. Built at a cost of £1.5 million and covering 120 acres of prime Newmarket land, the school lies a couple of miles outside the town centre along one of those typical Newmarket roads lined with tall hedgerows and walls built to keep racehorses in and prying eyes out.

The dozen tiny lads and lasses already under tuition there (the school has been operational for a month) provides incontrovertible evidence for Lord McAlpine's proud boast as they go about their business of learning all asects of stable life with a cheerfulness that suggests the place might be a holiday camp rather than a school.

Certainly the facilities – the superbly appointed dormitories, games room and canteen (not to mention seven-furlong all-weather gallop and indoor riding school) – are more reminiscent of the former and make you wonder whether such comparative opulence will mean a rude awakening for the poor little souls when they get down to the nitty-gritty of stable life.

Colonel Douglas Gray, director of the school and a former director of the National Stud, is a firm believer that treating his youngsters like responsible adults will lead to what he calls "a thorough civic sense". To criticisms that the conditions at the school are too plush, he replies: "If you feed peanuts you get monkeys".

The diametrically opposite view is taken by the school's chief instructor, Johnny Gilbert, who presided over the previous apprentice schools at Stoneleigh and Goodwood, where the facilities were shared with other equine interests. Gilbert, a former leading National Hunt rider, whose 10 consecutive victories over jumps still stands as a record, deliberately offers them nothing but hard work (it is a 7.30am start, seven days a week) and verbal kicks up the backside to keep their feet firmly on the mucky ground.

Gilbert places great emphasis on the classic riding style as taught by his former governor, Stanley Wootton, and Frenchie Nicholson for moulding his young jockeys. And make no mistake, while the official line is that the school is primarily for producing good stable stuff, it is always on the lookout for talented riders to recommend to trainers. Shovelling horse droppings is all very well, but almost without exception pupils say they have one thing in mind and that is to become Lester Piggotts or Gay Kelleways.

When they arrive at the school the first thing they receive is a lecture on ambition. Major Michael Pope, chairman of the National Trainers Federation and a member of the Apprentice Trust, says that they intend to have a two-tier system, wherby youngsters who show special promise as riders will be kept on for additional trianing. The course consists of 13 weeks at the school, followed by nine months with a trainer. Some pupils are sent by trainers and others apply direct and are chosen by a selection panel.

The problem, as always, is finance. The cost of running the school is estimated at £150,000 a year and Major Pope reckons it needs another £1.5m to secure its future. Private donations, a Levy Board covenant of £500,000, deductions from owner's prize-money, a minimum of £10,000 a year contribution from trainers and, more recently, the approval of a youth training scheme with attendant grants have been the main sources of income so far.

For the additional wherewithal it is relying on the generosity of the racing fraternity at large, which on past form is as near a racing certainty as you can get.

Doncaster

Draw advantage: 5 to 8f, high numbers best

Tote Double: 2.15, 3.15. Treble: 1.45, 2.45, 3.45

1.15 DUNKIRK STAKES (Div I: 2-y-o: maidens: £1,035: 6f) (24 runners)

1	222200	ADAM'S PEAK (A Bingley) D Elsworth 9-0	L Piggott	23
5		CAESAR'S COMMAND (T Fu) R Armstrong 9-0	–	12
6	000	CATMAN (Miss I Ritchie) M Francis 9-0	A McGlone 3	9
10	0	MICHARRO (B) (Marquesa de Moratalla) B Hobbs 9-0	P Hamblett	3
11	022	NATIVE CHARMER (K Fischer) R Hollinshead 9-0	S Perks	18
12		PAPAGENO (C Filer) R Hollinshead 9-0	Paul Eddery	4
14		PRIORY COURT (J Robinson) R Houghton 9-0	J Reid	21
16	00	ROYAL ACADEMY ARMS (B) (Brian Gubby Ltd) B Gubby 9-0	R Curant	6
19	00	SUPER TRIP (J Maxwell) G Hunter 9-0	P Cook	14
21	220	WESTERN DANCER (Roldvale Ltd) C Horgan 9-0	R Weaver	5
23	00240	WOODPECKER BOY (T Christie) W Guest 9-0	E Guest 5	15
25	000	ALLGATE (Direct Video Supplies) D H Jones 8-11	R Hills 3	7
26	0	BARGOUZINE (Mrs P Maynet) M Jarvis 8-11	B Raymond	10
27	00	BIC CRYSTAL (T Thorn) G Balding 8-11	W Higgins	16
28	0040	BRIGG MELODY (B) (J Thorpe) A Smith 8-11	M Birch	8
29	0	GUNNER GIRL (J Neville) R Holder 8-11	–	24
30	00000	LADY REEFIFI (Heathavon Stables Ltd) J Spearing 8-11	P Robinson	22
31	0000	L'AFFAIRE DISCREET (T Ramsden) D Dale 8-11	B Crossley	11
32	0020	MATTAGIRL (B) (Cheveley Park Stud) C Brittain 8-11	G Duffield	20
35	000	ROCKY'S GAL (B Moon) W Holden 8-11	M Miller	2
36	0000	SORREL LADY (B) (P Miller) T Kersey 8-11	–	13
37	000	STAR REVUE (Mrs K Sneath) H Westbrook 8-11	–	1
38		STARTING POINT (J Raus) N Tinkler 8-11	Kim Spink	19
39		TRWYN CILAN (R Barwell) G Balding 8-11	J Matthias	17

3 Native Charmer, 100-30 Adam's Peak, 5 Bargouzine, Caesar's Command, 10 Western Dancer, Super Trip, 12 Priority Court, Micharro, 16 Brigg Melody, Mattagirl, 25 others.

1.45 WESTERN DESERT HANDICAP (Selling: £1,660: 7f) (26)

1	0-04000	BELLS OF ST MARTINS (S Hunt) D Laing 3-10-0	K Radcliffe 7	11
4	303000	TRADE HIGH (K Goodall) G Richards 4-9-1	E Hide	16
5	000300	LUCKY DUTCH (C Buckton) M W Easterby 4-9-0	T Ives	24
6	301130	MRS BUZBY (D) (T Hodgson) Miss S Hall 4-8-13	M Birch	10
7	004014	MICKS BABY (R Gibson) M Tate 3-8-9	–	7
10	013031	SANDAAN (W H Jones) D H Jones 4-8-8	S Cauthen	1
13	300-000	ALDINGTON MILL (C Wheatley) C Trietline 3-8-7	–	26
14	000020	JUJU (Dr Y Malek) D Elsworth 4-8-7	T Williams 7	17
15	0-00220	WEBBS JEWEL (D) (A Eccles) M Blanshard 4-8-6	M Thomas	2
16	430102	AMBER WINDSOR (D) (D Marley) N Tinkler 3-8-5	L Piggott	9
18	000000	SPARKLING FORM (Mrs M Lamb) R Whitaker 4-8-4	S Perks	4
20	144130	RUSTIC TRACK (B) (G Brown) E Carr 3-8-3	L Charnock	25
21	00-0000	LATE HOUR (G Smyth) R Hollinshead 4-8-3	W Ryan 5	3
22	00-0000	REMAINDER LINE (G Cooper) T Kersey 3-8-2	P D'Arcy	22
26	200130	STALY'S PET (B) (H Ashworth) Hbt Jones 4-8-0	–	19
27	-340040	GAYGIG (B) (W Selers) D Chapman 3-8-0	M Wood	12
31	00000-0	LINGRETA (P Taylor) Peter Taylor 4-7-13	M Eden 7	15
33	410000	CHERRY SEASON (B) (Mrs D Steele) Hbt Jones 3-7-12	–	21
34	000000	HOPEFUL WATERS (S Foster) J Spearing 3-7-12	P Robinson	20
37	00-00	FALKLAND SOUND (G Cooper) T Kersey 3-7-11	–	6
38	00031	BAMDORO (B) (R Vardy) R Stubbs 4-7-11	D Nicholls	14
39	003000	HUNTER HAWK (K Godlewski) D Chapman 4-7-11	N Carlisle	8
43	000000	HAVEN'S PRIDE (G Syvret) M James 4-7-10	–	18
44	000040	SONG TO SINGO (P Simmonite) Rex Carter 3-7-9	M Fry 3	13
45	000000	BLUE REALM (D) (T Joyce) R Ward 4-7-9	–	5
47	344040	PADDYS BELLE (Mrs P Tucker) D Tucker 3-7-7	–	23

5 Sandaan, 7 Amber Windsor, 10 Micks Baby, Mrs Buzby, Rustic Track, 12 Staly's Pet, Bamdoro, 14 Trade High, Webbs Jewel, Sparkling Form, 16 Lucky Dutch, Juju, Late Hour, Haven's Pride, 20 others.

2.15 UNKNOWN SOLDIER HANDICAP (£2,355: 2m 2f) (14)

3	002001	DARK PROPOSAL (Mrs J Getty Phillips) B Hanbury 5-9-10 (3 ex)	B Raymond	13
6	400-121	HARRY HASTINGS (R Leask) J S Wilson 4-9-5	C Dwyer	2
7	0-11100	WET BOB (A Simpson) R Holder 5-9-0	P Cook	5
10	144302	THE PAWN (B) (Miss Coyne) M Ryan 4-8-9	J Reid	9
12	333013	TOM SHARP (W Wharton) W Wharton 3-8-8	–	7
13	002	BOO (G Reed) C Thornton 3-8-6	J Bleasdale	6
14	303220	BASTA (J Bigg) R Hollinshead 4-8-6	W Ryan 5	3
15	244411	LUXURY (M Walsh) E Carr 4-8-6	L Charnock	1
16	222020	RED FIELD (C) (J Orbell) W Holden 5-8-2	M Miller	8
17	030430	JOHN FEATHER (B) (J Lowthian) J W Watts 4-8-1	G Duffield	4
20	0040-01	MUKHULI (A Saeed) K Brassey 3-8-1 (3 ex)	T Ives	14
24	000	JULIETTE (G Reed) C Thornton 3-7-13	A Nesbitt 3	12
25	0-03000	NATION WIDE (G Wragg) G Wragg 3-7-13	B Crossley	11
26	000-000	MELTON ROSS (E Stanton) D Morrill 3-7-8	R Street	10

5-2 Harry Hastings, 9-2 Luxury, 5 The Pawn, 7 Mukhuli, 10 Basta, Tom Sharp, 12 Dark Proposal, 14 Wet Bob, 16 Boo, 20 others.

2.45 ROYAL BRITISH LEGION STAKES (£2,124: 1m) (25)

1	030000	COME ON THE BLUES (Mrs C Pateras) C Brittain 4-9-12	L Piggott	23
5	200000	HELLO CUDDLES (C) (M Seymour) Denys Smith 4-9-9	M Fry 3	4
6	-0400-00	BMC SPECIAL (D) (Mrs P Cavendish-Pell) J Gilbert 8-9-7	–	24
8	d00203	SCOUTSMISTAKE (Mrs J McMahon) B McMahon 4-9-0	G Duffield	9
9	030320	UNIT TENT (Atlas Display Ltd) G Lewis 5-9-0	W Ryan 5	18
10	402001	WESTGATE STAR (D) (G Harwood) P Calver 4-9-0	P John 7	16
11	221034	AMAZON PRINCE (P Nelson) G Hunter 3-8-10	B Raymond	1
15	00-0130	TORONTO STAR (B Tolley) A Potts 3-8-10	E Hide	25
18	033221	GENTLE DOWN (D) (R Sangster) G Hunter 3-8-7	P Cook	19
19	230400	MISS MALINOWSKI (D) (B) (J Woodley) W Guest 3-8-7	A Bond	12
21	034401	ROSE OF THE NORTH (B) (J Ward) J Wilson 3-8-7	K Darley	14
22	020000	BIG LAND (B) (D Cooper) Mrs N Macauley) 4-8-5	P Robinson	13
23	400304-	KEEP SMILING (J Jamouneau) L Lightbrown 4-8-5	A Proud	17
24	040000/	PULHAM VENTURE (B) (Mrs M James) M James 6-8-5	–	3
25	0000-00	SOME SPARE (Mrs J Hickman) R Smyly 4-8-5	W Newnes	15
26	020-030	WISE OWL (G Wragg) G Wragg 6-8-5	K James 7	22
27	/00000-	JEANJIM (A O'Halloran) C Spares 4-8-2	N Day	6
28	0/000-0	SUMMER HOUSE (Mrs R Watson) W Wharton 4-8-2	M Birch	21
29		BOUNTEOUS SPIRIT (B Bewick) J Townson 3-8-1	–	10
30	00	CARDIGAN (L Lightbrown 3-8-1	M Thomas	20
34	00	R B BROTHER (N Saunders) A W Jones 3-8-1	–	11
35	00	SEA BLUE (D Ibbotson) Miss L Siddall 3-8-1	G Gosney	5
37	000-4	WAGA BAY (B) (A Farrell) S Norton 3-8-1	–	7
38	402240	MARTON MAID (B) (R Hopton) S Wiles 3-7-12	M Wood	2
39	00	MISHA (J Wilson) J Wilson 3-7-12	Paul Eddery	8

7-2 Amazon Prince, 5 Come On The Blues, Hello Cuddles, 6 Gentle Down, 8 Rose Of The North, Wise Owl, 10 Waga Bay, 12 Westgate Star, 14 Scoutmistake, 16 Miss Malinowski, 20 B M C Special, 25 others.

3.15 POPPY HANDICAP (£1,870: 5f) (21)

2	021232	SINGING SAILOR (CD) (Introgroup Holdings) R Hannon 4-9-7	L Piggott	18
3	140001	ALEV (D) (B) (G Yarrow) P Mitchell 4-9-1	G Starkey	16
4	000000	LITTLE STARCHY (D) (J Fletcher) J O'Donoghue 5-9-1	R Fox	1
6	210000	BALATINA (C,D) (B) (Mrs K Sneath) H Westbrook 5-8-10	P Cook	11
8	0-4000	IN TOP FORM (D McIntyre) 4-8-8	DOUBTFUL	15
9	101000	OUT OF HAND (C) (J Baxter) D Dale 4-8-8	B Raymond	5
10	440410	LADY CARA (D) (Mrs P Smyth) J Berry 3-8-5	K Darley	4
11	411000	BERNARD SUNLEY (D) (B) (Bernard Sunley & Son) G Hunter 4-8-4	P Robinson	10
12	010040	FERRIBY HALL (D) (B) (Mrs V Robson) A Smith 6-8-2	W Ryan 5	3
13	000-000	NEW EMBASSY (CD) (D Thorne) G Balding 6-8-2	E Johnson	17
14	102310	KAREN'S STAR (D) (J Chapman) D Chapman) 6-8-0	M Wood	13
15	024000	FATTY'S CHOICE (R Upton) G Balding 3-7-13	R Hills 3	12
16	402221	POKERFAYES (D) (B) (T McKeon) B McMahon 4-7-13 (6 ex)	G Duffield	21
18	031220	RELATIVELY SHARP (D) (Mrs D H Jones) P Calver 3-7-10	M Fry 3	7
19	340043	FAIRGREEN (D) (D Chapman) D Chapman 5-7-8	N Carlisle	9
20	044000	FOIL'EM (C) (B) (F H Lee Ltd) M Jarvis 3-7-7	M Hills	19
22	400000	LEEKMORE (D) (J Lock) S Matthews 4-7-7	D McKay	20
24	000000	CENTRAL CARPETS (D) (Mrs J Khan) R Stubbs 4-7-7	T Williams 7	8
25	C00000	REDGRAVE DESIGN (D) (C Redgrave) R Whitaker 3-7-7	–	14
26	004044	ALLYANZA (D) (G Schaun) P Rohan 3-7-7	L Charnock	2
27	000402	NANUSHKA (D) (B) (W Eastwood) R Hobson 4-7-7	–	6

5 Singing Sailor, Pokerfayes, 7 Relatively Sharp, Alev, 8 Balatina, 10 Lady Cara, Karen's Star, 12 Little Starchy, Ferriby Hall, 14 Fairgreen, 16 Central Carpets, 20 others.

3.45 DUNKIRK STAKES (Div II: 2-y-o: maidens: £1,035: 6f) (21)

1		BOB-DOUBLE (R Lee) R Whitaker 9-0	W Ryan 5	21
5	000	CAMPUS BOY (D O'Callaghan) D Morley 9-0	G Duffield	10
6		DASSELLS (J Sung) M Jarvis 9-0	V Smith 7	11
8	0	LORD MINTON (B) (Mrs P Maynet) M Jarvis 9-0	B Raymond	15
9		LORD'S HABIT (I Moubarak) W O'Gorman 9-0	DOUBTFUL	19
10	00	MARION'S DREAM (P Rich) D Thom 9-0	M Birch	1
11	00	MISTER KILO (Mrs E Hughes) A W Jones 9-0	–	9
14	0	POP PICKER (J Horgan) C Horgan) 9-0	A McGlone 3	20
15	00	REMEMBRANCE (A Smeaton) J W Watts 9-0	–	8
18	000244	VIDEO BOOM (J Rees) R Hollinshead 9-0	S Parks	16
19	0	WALK IN RHYTHM (M Hill) A Balding 9-0	N Carlisle	2
21	0	BLUE DONNA (Mrs C Carson) C Spares 8-11	N Day	3
22	0	ELKIE BROOKS (R Popely) D H Jones 8-11	–	6
25	00400	KILTTALEY (J Neville) D H Jones 8-11	R Hills 3	4
27	000	LEONA STAR (M Christodolou) S Matthews 8-11	–	7
30	2	NONPAREIL (S Wong) B Hanbury 8-11	L Piggott	12
31	000	PRONUPTIA BRIDE (E Young) D Dale 8-11	M Kettle	17
33	04020	QUEEN OF MUSIC (B) (G Jowett) S Norton 8-11	C Ollivier 6	18
34	0000	RIBOBELLE (T Chandler) Ronald Thompson 8-11	–	14
35	00	THIEVES HOLLOW (Miss C Vidal-Hall) G Balding 8-11	W Higgins	13
36	3	TUG TOP (Greenland Park Ltd) I Balding 8-11	J Matthias	5

11-10 Nonpareil, 2 Tug Top, 7 Video Boom 8 Queen of Music, Lord Minton, 14 others.

Doncaster selections

By Our Racing Staff

1.15 Bargouzine. 1.45 Micks Baby. 2.15 Dark Proposal. 2.45 Gentle Down. 3.15 New Embassy. 3.45 Tug Top.

Sandown Park

Tote: double 3.0, 4.0. Treble 2.30, 3.30 (2 legs only)

2.0 PIRBRIGHT CHASE (handicap: £2,338: 2m 4f 68yd) (4 runners)

103	0220u3	THE LADY'S MASTER (M Duggan) D Nicholson 12-11-12	N Madden
110	22f31-f	LUCYFAR (R Smith) F Walwyn 7-10-10	S Shilston
113	03-1330	ZELDA'S FANCY (Primest Ltd) H O'Neill 8-10-0	G Newman
115	0pl-001	TOWER MOSS (C) (A Neaves) A Neaves 10-10-0 (4 ex)	B Powell 7

4-5 Lucyfar, 3 Tower Moss, 7-2 Zelda's Fancy, 6 The Lady's Master.

2.30 WITHINGTON CHASE (handicap: £2,204: 3m 118yd) (3)

201	12pf1-2	EVERETT (K Hennessy) F Walwyn 8-11-11	S Shilston
204	2303p-0	LENEY DUAL (C) (B Brooks) D Nicholson 8-10-6	P Scudamore
207	10-22p2	RED CLERIC (C,D,B) (R Illingworth) M Naughton 9-10-1	N Doughty

Evens Everett, 5-4 Red Cleric, 4 Leney Dual.

3.0 NOVEMBER CHASE (novices: £2,159: 2m 18yd) (3)

301	0-31011	HOT MATCH (Mrs M Stewart) G Pritchard-Gordon 6-11-2	S Smith Eccles
302	/10-111	NODDY'S RYDE (P Hinchliff) G Richards 6-11-2	N Doughty
304	41000-2	BEAU RANGER (White Bros Taunton Ltd) J Thorne 5-10-10	P Scudamore

2-5 Noddy's Ryde, 11-4 Hot Match, 8 Beau Ranger.

3.30 HINCHLEY WOOD HURDLE (handicap: £1,917: 2m) (9)

409	/00f0-2	HEVER (D) (Mrs P Fasey) M Pipe 8-11-7	P Leach
411	11012-0	WHOLE SHEBANG (D) (G Schjelderup) A Turnell 4-11-6	Steve Knight
413	4200p-0	PALATINATE (D) (Capt J Macdonald-Buchanan) D Nicholson 5-11-5	P Scudamore
415	32301p-	MILITARY BAND (H Joel) J Gifford 5-11-2	R Rowe
418	23u-p40	MORVERN (D,B) (J Forsyth) J Jenkins 4-11-1	S Smith Eccles
419	24011-	DALSBURY (D) (R Smale) P Haynes 5-11-0	J Lovejoy 4
420	4001-30	SKATEBOARD (D) (T Brunton) D Wilson 7-10-13	–
423	210000-	NORFOLK PAGEANT (D) (H Wild) B Swift 4-10-8	R Campbell 4
424	f-p	EVEN PAR (D Robinson) D Robinson 8-10-4	D Robinson

3 Whole Shebang, 4 Military Band, 5 Morvern, 8 Dalbury, Skateboard, 8 Hever, Palatinate, 16 others.

4.0 WATERLOO HURDLE (Div II: novices: £1,097: 2m) (3)

506	00-p0	FORESTDALE (C Watss) C Watss 5-11-0	A Webber
513	3p/p0-0	WATCHET (Mrs I Millar) W Fisher 7-11-0	Steve Knight
517		KILTRA BOY (D Greig) D Greig 4-10-10	P Barton

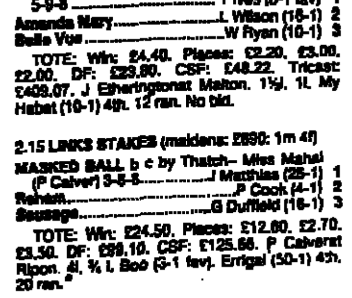
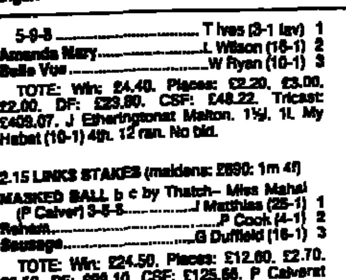
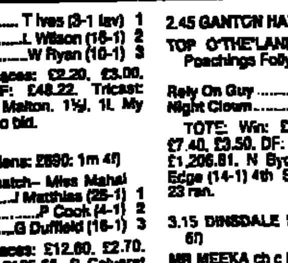
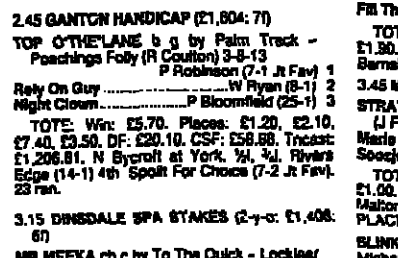
4-8 Watchet, 9-4 Forestdale, 5 Kiltra Boy.

Sandown selections

By Our Racing Staff

2.0 Lucyfar. 2.30 Everett. 3.0 Noddy's Ryde. 3.30 Military Band. 4.0 Watchet.

Redcar results

Going: Good

.15 EAGLESCLIFFE STAKES (2-y-o: £734: 5f)

1. GAZEBO b c by Tumble Wind– Vivungi (H Labowitz) 9-4 ......E Johnson (4-6 fav) 1
'ina's Express ......G Duffield (15-8) 2
..ight Angle ......Paul Eddery (16-1) 3

TOTE: Win: £1.50. Places: £1.00, £1.00, .2.40. DF: £1.10. CSF: £2.26. J Sutcliffe at Epsom. 2½l, 1½l. Richard's Return (50-1) 4th. 9 ran.

.45 BRASS CASTLE HANDICAP (selling: £1,009: 1m 2f)

..ADY EVER-SO-SURE ch m by Malicious– Time of Hope (Eversure Textiles Ltd) 5-9-8 ......T Ives (3-1 fav) 1
Amanda Mary ......L Wilson (16-1) 2
Belle Vue ......W Ryan (10-1) 3

TOTE: Win: £4.40. Places: £2.20, £3.00, £2.00. DF: £23.80. CSF: £48.22. Tricast: £409.07. J Etherington at Malton. 1½l, 1l. My Habat (10-1) 4th. 12 ran. No bid.

2.15 LINKS STAKES (maidens: £890: 1m 4f)

MASKED BALL b c by Thatch– Miss Mahal (P Calver) 3-8-8 ......J Matthias (25-1) 1
Rehaim ......P Cook (4-1) 2
Sausage ......G Duffield (16-1) 3

TOTE: Win: £24.50. Places: £12.60, £2.70, £3.50. DF: £59.10. CSF: £125.66. P Calver at Ripon. 4l, ¾ l. Boo (5-1 fav). Errigal (50-1) 4th. 20 ran.

2.45 GANTON HANDICAP (£1,604: 7f)

TOP O'THE LANE b g by Palm Track – Poachings Folly (R Coulton) 3-8-13 P Robinson (7-1 Jt Fav) 1
Rely On Guy ......W Ryan (8-1) 2
Night Clown ......P Bloomfield (25-1) 3

TOTE: Win: £5.70. Places: £1.20, £2.10, £7.40, £3.50. DF: £20.10. CSF: £58.88. Tricast: £1,206.81. N Bycroft at York. ½l, ¾l. Rivers Edge (14-1) 4th Spoilt For Choice (7-2 Jt Fav). 23 ran.

3.15 DINSDALE SPA STAKES (2-y-o: £1,408: 6f)

MR MEEKA ch c by To The Quick – Lockleer (Mrs S Brook) 9-0 bl ......C Ollivier (1-2 fav) 1
Stylogram ......M Wood (20-1) 2
Fill The Jug ......C Coates (20-1) 3

TOTE: Win: £1.30. Places: £1.00, £8.70, £1.50. DF: £71.60. CSF: £12.34. S Norton at Barnsley. 2½l, 1l. Trial Treble (25-1) 4th. 8 ran.

3.45 MUNICIPAL STAKES (2-y-o: £690: 1m)

STRATHEARN b c by Connaught – Poquito (J Fitzgerald) 8-11 ......M Wood (11-1) 1
Marie Cath ......C Dwyer (9-4) 2
Seesjoy ......G Duffield (4-6 fav) 3

TOTE: Win: £8.60. Places: £2.40, £1.10, £1.00. DF: £19.80. CSF: £35.49. J Fitzgerald at Malton. ½l, 1½l. His House (33-1) 4th 12 ran. PLACEPOT: £8.65.

BLINKERS FIRST TIME: Doncaster: 1.15 Micharro, Royal Academy Arms, Brigg Melody, Mattagirl, Sorrel Lady. 2.45 Miss Malinowski, Waga Bay, Marton Maid.

Luck helps Webbers to land double

Anthony Webber rode a 169-1 double on Dresden Belle and Priests Rock for his father, John, at Uttoxeter yesterday. Dresden Belle would have finished no better than fifth but for mishaps to her rivals in the Tattersalls Mares Only Qualifier. There were four casulties by the time the field had cleared two fences and the loose horses continuing with the remaining seven were always a threat.

The favourite, Troilena, was jumping well in front and looked like winning until she fell after a mistake five fences from home. That left Meggies Dene clear, and she was all set to win by a distance until a loose horse swerved across in front of her and brought her to a stanstill at the last fence. The next two, Tara's News and Alabama, were seriously hampered in the mellee, and the lead was presented to Dresden Belle, racing wide of the others.

She came home with six lengths to spare, and Anthony Webber said: "If I am ever unlucky, I'll remember this one".

Uttoxeter results

Going: Good to Firm

1.30 HARTINGTON HURDLE (selling handicap: £657: 2m 1f)

CASAL ROYALE b m by Netherkelly– Composite (F Markland) 5-10-3 J J O'Neill (3-1 fav) 1
Pretty Tough ......A Webber (5-1) 2
Will Peggity ......Miss S James (50-1) 3

TOTE: Win: £3.20. Places: £1.40, £2.10, £35.70. DF: £6.90. CSF: £17.24. Tricast: £552.96. D McCain at Southport nk, 8l Mountaineer (20-1) 4th 15 ran. Sold to V. H. S. Thompson for 2,900 guineas.

2.0 AUDLEM CHASE HANDICAP (£1,284: 2m 4f)

LODGE'S FORTUNE ch g by George Spelvin– Sequito Fortuna (Mrs G Lodge) 8-11-3 ......Mr A Sharpe (4-1) 1
Fury Boy ......P Scudamore (2-1 fav) 2
All Bright ......C Brown (33-1) 3

TOTE: Win: £5.00. Places: £1.70, £1.30, £6.50. DF: £5.70. CSF: £11.49. Mrs S Davenport at Leominster. 3l, 12l. Poor Excuse (33-1) 4th. 9 ran.

2.30 TATTERSALLS CHASE (Novices: mares: £1,233: 2m 1f)

DRESDEN BELLE ch m By Foggy Bell – Dresden Gray (N Phillips) 9-10-10 A Webber (33-1) 1
Tara's News ......Mr D Williams (25-1) 2
Alabama ......M Brennan (25-1) 3

TOTE: Win: £31.50. Places: £5.20, £4.00, £2.20. DF: £158.20. CSF: £555.89. J Webber at Banbury. 6l, 1l. Troilena (evens fav). Another Nitty (14-1) 4th. 11 ran.

3.0 MARKET DRAYTON CHASE (£1,724: 3m 2f)

PRIEST'S ROCK b g by Golden Love – Articinna (P Thompson) 8-11-3 A Webber (4-1) 1
Letterbox ......C Mann (4-1) 2
Ebony Bill ......M Perrett (2-1 fav) 3

TOTE: Win: £4.70. Places: £1.90, £2.80. DF: £8.20. CSF: £18.90. J Webber at Banbury. 7l, 2½l. Laaken (8-1) 4th. 7 ran.

3.30 HAIG WHISKY HURDLE (£1,145: 2m 1f)

LADYCROSS ch f by Deep Run – Maggie's Leap (A Smith) 4-10-5 ......B de Haan (2-1 fav) 1
Dunstall ......Mr D Williams (9-4) 2
Woodland Generator ......A Webber (5-2) 3

TOTE: Win: £2.60. Places: £1.30, £1.70. DF: £1.80. CSF: £6.48. Mrs J Pitman at Lambourn. 2l, ½l. Jimmypick (11-2) 4th. 5 ran.

4.0 DOVE HURDLE (£1,518: 2m 4f)

SAUNA TIME b m by Cougar II – Tea Time (J Abbey) 7-11-7 ......J J O'Neill (5-4 fav) 1
Native Break ......S Morshead (9-1) 2
Ben Essen ......W Hayes (10-1) 3

TOTE: Win: £2.60. Places: £1.60, £2.10, £3.40. DF: £9.00. CSF: £13.55. B McMahon at Tamworth. ½l, 4l. Spotsylvania (13-2) 4th. 9 ran. PLACEPOT: £598.90.

STATE OF GOING: Doncaster: good to firm. Sandown: firm. Tomorrow: Catterick: firm. Chepstow: good. Towcester: good to firm.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS: All engagements (dead) Hy Chance, Stride, Pride of Tennessee, Dawi Sant, Cloreghyll Lady, Oscar Wilde, Purple Emperor, Henry Green, Elysee Palace, Sorochinkey Fair, Erostin Star.

SPORTS COUNCIL

Attack by Jeeps on failure to stamp out use of drugs

By Pat Butcher

There could be as many as 15 British sportsmen and women on the verge of being banned for drug-taking according to Dick Jeeps, the chairman of the Sports Council. Jeeps was presenting the council's 1982-83 annual report in London yesterday, when he revealed that there had been 15 positive tests out of the 798 samples processed at Chelsea College Drug Control and Teaching Centre last year.

Some foreign countries send samples to be tested at Chelsea College, but Jeeps said later, "The inference is that some of them are British". Jeeps said that reports of the positive tests were with the governing bodies of the sports concerned, and that the Sports Council was awaiting their decisions.

Jeeps' revelations were part of an attack on what he called the "apathy, ignorance and evasion" of some British sporting bodies with regard to drug-testing. He claimed that only 11 British sports: athletics, badminton, canoeing, cycling, bobsleigh, modern pentathlon, rowing, rugby, weight lifting, judo and wrestling, were taking steps to stamp out the use of drugs, and pointed out that expense was no excuse for backsliding by some sports, since the Sports Council gave 100 per cent subsidies for drug-testing.

Jeeps scarcely veiled threats and revelations come in the wake of an Indian summer of drug scandals in sport. Only last week, the European Athletics Association revealed that two athletes competing in the European Cup at Crystal Palace in August were positively drug tested afterwards. Dariusz Juzyszyn, of Poland, and Agnes Herczeg, of Hungary, both discus throwers, have been suspended for taking anabolic steroids.

The summer had started impressively for athletics, the principal Olympic sport. None of the 200 samples taken at the world championships in Helsinki proved positive, although critics pointed out that some of the performances, especially in the "heavy" events, where steroids are most beneficial, were below recent standards, due to athletes curtailing drug-taking because of rigorous tests.

That thesis found plenty of adherents just over a week later, when 11 weightlifters were positively drug-tested at what many had evidently thought would be a fairly relaxed (from a testing point of view) Pan-American Games in Caracas. A further 13 competitors (all track and field athletes from the United States) immediately packed their bags and went home before competing.

Jeeps: 'expense no excuse'

CRICKET

Tailenders foil West Indies

Delhi, (Agencies) – West Indies' hopes of victory raised when Malcolm Marshall their fast bowler, took three wickets in 11 deliveries, were foiled yesterday by India's tail-enders and the second Testmatch ended in a draw.

Marshall gave West Indies a winning chance in his telling burst early on the fifth and final day as India, 80 ahead on first innings, collapsed from their overnight 145 for four to 166 for eight. But Binny and Madan Lal defied the touring team in a crucial ninth wicket stand of 52 which lifted India to 233 all out.

West Indies were left the improbable task of making 314 in 134 minutes and 20 mandatory overs, and were 120 for two at the end with Greenidge unbeaten on 72.

The touring side, who won the first Test by an innings and 83 runs, made their victory push by taking four wickets in just over 30 minutes at the start of a compelling morning's play.

Marshall started the slump by dismissing Vengsarkar, who followed his Test best of 159 in the first innings with 63 to be top scorer again.

The third Testmatch in the six-match series starts in Ahmedabad on November 12.

INDIA: First innings: (D B Vengsarkar 159, S M Gavaskar 121, R M Binney 52; M Holding 4-107.

Second Innings

S M Gavaskar, lbw b Holding	15
A D Gaekwad, b Daniel	32
D B Vengsarkar, b Marshall	63
Yashpal Sharma, lbw b Daniel	0
R Shastri, lbw b Holding	26
R Binny, b Daniel	32
M Amarnath, c Davis, b Marshall	0
*Kapil Dev, c Gomes b Marshall	0
Kirti Azad, run out	9
Madan Lal, not out	24
†S M H Kirmani, c Logie b Gomes	3
Extras	29
Total	233

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-20, 2-73, 3-73, 4-133, 5-151, 6-152, 7-153, 8-166, 9-218.

BOWLING: Marshall 18-3-5-3; Holding, 12-4-36-2; Davis, 12-1-45-0; Daniel, 15-3-38-3; Gomes, 20.1-1-47-1.

WEST INDIES: First innings 384 (C H Lloyd 103, I V A Richards 67, A H Logie 63; Kapil Dev 5-77).

Second Innings

C G Greenidge not out	72
D L Haynes b Shastri	17
I V A Richards c Gaekwad b Shastri	22
H A Gomes not out	1
Extras	8
Total (2 wkts)	120

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-50, 2-107.

BOWLING: Kapil Dev 7-2-26-0, Madan Lal 7-0-15-0, Roger Binny 3-0-18-0, R Shastri 17-3-36-2, Kirti Azad 14-4-22-0 A D Gaekwad 1-1-0-0, S M Gavaskar 1-0-1-0.

Under playing conditions for the series, no-balls and wides are included in bowlers' analyses.

● The Indian selectors yesterday recalled Ashoke Malhotra a hard-hitting batsman, for the second one-day international against the West Indies to be held in Baroda on Wednesday. The West Indies are one up in the one-day international series, which they regard as their chance for revenge after losing to India in the World Cup final at Lord's.

INDIA: Kapil Dev (captain), S M Gavaskar, D B Vengsarkar, Ashoke Malhotra, K Srikanth, Madan Lal, R M A Binny, †S Kirmani, R J Shastri, S Patil, B S Sandhu and Kirti Azad.

WEST INDIES: (from) C Lloyd, D Haynes, C G Greenidge, V A Richards, K A Gomes, A H Logie, P J Dujon, R Harper, E Baptiste, M D Marshall, M A Holding, W W Davis, A M E Roberts, M Pydanna, R Richardson and W Daniel.

Stiff test for Pakistan

Perth (AFP) – Pakistan face their stiffest test to date in their Australian tour when they meet Western Australia in a four-day match starting at the WACA ground here today. The home side include four members of the Australia side to meet Pakistan in the first Test match on the same ground a week later, Hughes, Marsh, Lillee and Hogan.

The state team have made an exceptionally successful start to the season, winning all four matches, including their game with the Sheffield Shield holders, New South Wales, by an innings and 70 runs. Their attack will be led by Lillee and Alderman, who humiliated Pakistan on their last first-class appearance in Perth two years ago, each capturing six wickets.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA: K Hughes, D Lillee, T Alderman, S Graf, T Hart, B Laird, K Macleay, R Marsh, B Mulder, G Shipperd, M Yeletta, G Wood.

Fast deliveries

Kent County Cricket Club have launched a £330,000 appeal at their Canterbury headquarters, to provide a building, which could be completed by 1986 and is likely to include a "fast food" area, a shop, and a member's bar.

● David Lloyd, aged 37, the former Lancashire and England player, has joined Cumberland.

● David Humphries has been offered a contract by Worcestershire, who have failed to sign a new wicketkeeper for next season.

Young gymnast finds herself in starring role

A small bee takes the floor as understudy to the queen

The role of leading lady in the performances by Soviet gymnasts at Wembley tomorrow and Sunday has fallen on the diminutive shoulders of Olga Mostepanova, the runner-up at the world championships in Budapest last week. Miss Mostepanova's senior colleagues, Natalia Yurchenko, who captured the world title, sustained an ankle injury in Budapest, which has forced her to miss the London event, which is sponsored by the *Daily Mirror*.

Paradoxically, Miss Mostepanova has competed twice before in London whereas Miss Yurchenko, who is the elder by four years, has never taken part in a British competition. Miss Mostepanova first appeared at Wembley in the Champions All tournament in 1981, at the age of 13, when she came a respectable third overall. She will be remembered as an elfin figure in a yellow leotard, who set about her floor exercise like a small bee.

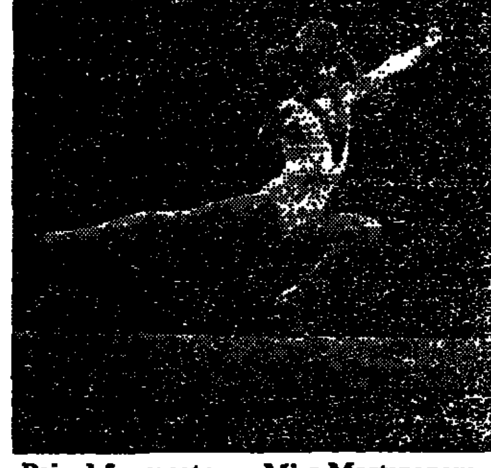
Her career began at the age of seven, when she was taken to a local sports school by her mother, seeking and outlet for her inexhaustible energy. Gymnastics suited her ideally, and she progressed to the Moscow Dynamo club, where she encountered Vladmir Aksenov, her present coach. Aksenov insists that Miss Mostepanova asked him to instruct her, rather than waiting for an invitation from him.

Inspired by Aksenov, Miss Mostepanova was a junior international by the age of 11, when she competed for Russia in the Eastern Bloc tournament. When she came to London in 1981, she was the youngest competitor to represent her country in any senior sport. Considered by the Soviet authorities to be the most advanced gymnast for her age in the Soviet Union, she was soon a member of the Soviet senior squad.

This year has seen her develop as a fully-fledged member of the international team. She was reserve competitor at the European championships in May, and at the recent national championships took the overall silver medal. Last week, she made her debut in world competition in Budapest, and helped her country retain the team title, just ahead of a revived Rumanian squad. Her individual achievements not only included second place overall, but also a gold medal for beam and a silver for floor.

Miss Mostepanova trains for four hours a day, six days a week. Her floor exercise is her best piece, and she will, no doubt, be one of the favourites to win this event at Los Angeles next year.

Peter Aykroyd



Poised for greatness: Miss Mostepanova

HOCKEY

Difficult hurdle looms

By Joyce Whitehead

The chances of Great Britain taking part in the Olympic Games will depend largely upon their results in the international tournament in West Berlin, from April 28-30, and their programme looks formidable: On successive days, Great Britain will play the Netherlands, West Germany and the United States.

Today the Western Counties junior tournament will be held at the sports centre in Newquay. Play starts at 9.30; tomorrow there will be junior trials and coaching. Also tomorrow, Cornwall will be at home to Devon (1.00) at Whealeliza, St Austell.

Suffolk are on tour this weekend. Tomorrow they play Sussex (2.30) on the cricket ground at Hove, but they will not be at full strength. Their goalkeeper, Julie Cook, is taking Harwich High School to the finals of the East under-18 and under 16 tournaments at St Felix School, Southwold, and her place will be taken by Denise Fevyear, of Ipswich. The forward, Helen Bray, will be training with the England indoor squad, and Ann Gallagher is unavailable.

On Sunday, Suffolk travel to Alexandra Park, Portsmouth, to play Hampshire, while Kent face Berkshire at Bisham Abbey, Marlow. Sue Lee of Kent has retired, and Valerie Lee is taking a year off, but they have two good left wings, Sandy Arnitt and Ann Green.

Lesley Randolph of Berkshire, is not playing this season. She has chosen county squash instead.

Olympic champions finish fourth

Karachi, Pakistan, (AFP) India, the reigning Olympic champions, finished fourth in the six-nation Champions Trophy Hockey tournament by defeating New Zealand 2-1 in their last match here yesterday.

Zafar Iqbal and Veneet Kumar scored for the Indians while the New Zealanders' only goal came in the second half through Carnoutsos.

The Netherlands, winners of the last two Champions' trophy tournaments, took fifth position with only two points from four matches.

The first three positions will be decided after today's matches. The Australians, Pakistanis and the West Germans have six points each. Today Australia play West Germany and Pakistan play the Netherlands.

	P	W	L	D	F	A	Pts
Australia	4	2	0	2	11	5	6
Pakistan	4	3	1	0	8	3	6
W Germany	4	3	1	0	8	6	6
India	5	2	2	1	8	9	5
Netherlands	4	1	3	0	8	11	2
New Zealand	5	0	4	1	5	13	1

RACKETS

Harrow seeded to retain Old Boys cup

By William Stephens

The Public Schools Old Boys rackets doubles championships for the Noel Bruce Cup has been brought forward in the new season and tomorrow sees the first full day of competition at Queen's Club.

The first seeds are Harrow I, winners of last season's competition, represented by the current world singles champion, John Prenn, and the 1977 amateur singles champion Charles Hue Williams, a specialist in the tactics of doubles play.

The second seeds are Mark and Paul Nicholls who won the Public Schools doubles championship or Malvern in 1974.

QUALIFYING COMPETITION: First round. Winchester II (C Green and J d'A Orders) bt Wellington I (J Mallinson and W Maltby) 2-15, 15-3, 15-8, 15-4, 15-3; Haileybury I (R Wakely and S Kverndal) bt Charterhouse III (C Anderson and C May) 15-8, 15-10, 15-11, 15-7; Radley I (J Male and J Snow) bt Oundle I (C Hardy and J Knight) 15-5, 15-8, 15-2, 15-5; Tonbridge VI (C Jenkins and T Shaw) bt Charterhouse IV (S Anderson and P Bristowe) 15-3, 15-3, 15-10, 15-11; Malvern II (D Jenkins and P Begg) bt Harrow II (C Ohlson and M Thatcher) 15-9 ret.; Winchester III (P Davy and C Sutton-Mattocks) bt Marlborough III (A Gordon and G Bird) 15-12, 10-15, 10-15, 15-11, 13-18, 15-12, 15-9; Sherborne I (M Wilson and J Wilson) bt Tonbridge VII (C Wilmot and A Wilmot) 15-12, 17-15, 15-10, 10-15, 9-15, 15-12; Rugby I (F Satow and G Atkins) bt Clifton I (N Burnet and N Hubbard) 15-4, 15-10, 15-7, 15-11.

Law Report November 4 1983

Experience necessary for insurance brokers

Pickles and Another v Insurance Brokers' Registration Council

Before Lord Justice Watkins and Mr Justice McCullough

[Judgment delivered November 2]

A person applying to the Insurance Brokers Registration Council for registration as an insurance broker on the basis of five years' experience as such under section 3 (1) (c) of the Insurance Brokers, (Regulation) Act 1977 might be required to show that the extent of that experience was such as to provide him with adequate practical experience of insurance broking.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court so held in dismissing the appeals of John David Pickles and Mary Patricia Ann Pickles against the refusal by the council to register them as insurance brokers.

Section 3 (1) of the 1977 Act provides "... a person shall be entitled to be registered in the register if he satisfies the council–... (c) that he has carried on business as an insurance broker, or as a whole-time agent acting for two or more insurance companies in relation to insurance business, for a period of not less than five years ...".

Mr Brendan Hegarty for the appellants: Mr Duncan Matheson for the council.

MR JUSTICE McCULLOUGH said that since the 1977 Act came into effect, persons wishing to call themselves insurance brokers had to apply for registration with the council and to satisfy the criteria set out in section 3 of the Act.

The appellants in their application for registration stated that they had been in partnership since June 1976, carrying on business as estate agents, surveyors, valuers and insurance brokers.

The council replied seeking further information as to the amount of working time devoted by each individual appellant to insurance business. When the appellants did not supply that information, the council refused their applications.

The appellants asserted that they had an automatic right to be registered under section 3 (1) (c) of the 1977 Act, having carried on business as insurance brokers for more than five years.

However, section 3 (1) (c) could not be read in that way. Reading section 3 as a whole, Parliament, in referring to a person who had carried on business as an insurance broker for not less than five years, meant someone who had carried on business for that period to an extent which provided him with adequate practical experience of insurance broking. The council were entitled to ask for proof that the appellants individually had such experience and they had not erred in law in their approach to their decision.

The appeals would be dismissed. Lord Justice Watkins agreed.

Solicitors: A. S. Coupe & Co. Rochdale; Stanleys & Simpson North.

Adverse effect of overestimating length of appeal

Practice Note

Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, sitting in the Court of Appeal with Lord Justice May and Lord Justice Dillon on October 28, pointed out the adverse effects on the listing of appeals caused by estimates which overstated the time required for the hearing of the appeal.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that in listing appeals before the civil division of the Court of Appeal, the registrar and his staff rightly placed considerable reliance upon estimates given by counsel and solicitors of the time likely to be occupied by the hearing. Recently there had been a significant number of cases in which the estimates had overstated the time required, in one case by a factor of five. That had had adverse effects upon the listing.

Counsel and solicitors might like to be reminded that the members of the court would almost always have read the notice of appeal, the judgment under appeal and any skeleton arguments before the appeal was called on. That produced a considerable saving in time, which should be reflected in the estimates.

It not infrequently happened that in the course of preparing for the hearing of an appeal, counsel decided that the argument could be confined to a more limited number of issues than at first seemed likely. When that happened or if, for any other reason, the original estimate required revision, the registrar should be informed immediately.

Admitting fresh evidence

Linton v Ministry of Defence

The House of Lords unanimously on November 3 dismissed with costs an appeal by Joseph Henry Linton from the refusal by the Court of Appeal in Northern Ireland of leave for him to adduce further evidence in an appeal against the dismissal of an action by him against the Ministry of Defence for damages for personal injuries. The action, arising out of a shooting by a soldier in Belfast during 1972 when the appellant was wounded in a thigh and an arm, was dismissed in a three-day trial before Lord Justice Jones and a jury.

LORD SCARMAN, during the course of a speech with which Lord Diplock, Lord Roskill, Lord Bridge of Harwich and Lord Templeman agreed, observed that in *Ladd v Marshall* ([1954] 1 WLR 1489, 1491) Lord Justice Denning stated in language expressly approved by the House in *Skone v Skone* ([1971] 1 WLR 812, 815) three conditions which had to be fulfilled to justify the reception of fresh evidence or a new trial:

"First, it must be shown that the evidence could not have been obtained with reasonable diligence for use at the trial; secondly, the evidence must be such that, if given, it would probably have an important influence on the result of the case, though it need not be decisive; thirdly, the evidence must be such as is presumably to be believed, or in other words, it must be apparently credible, though it need not be incontrovertible."

Lord Scarman added that those conditions were not exclusive of other possible special grounds. Deception or impropriety at trial might well constitute a special ground for admitting fresh evidence.

Valuing minority shares

In re a Company No 003420 of 1981

Before Mr Justice Nourse

[Judgment delivered October 28]

Where minority shareholders in a quasi-partnership company had been subjected to conduct unfairly prejudicial to them by the majority and had been excluded from participation in the affairs of the company they were entitled to an order under section 75 of the Companies Act 1980, that the majority should purchase their shares and that the shares on such purchase should be valued as a pro rata proportion of the value of the company's shares as a whole and not discounted as for a minority holding.

Mr Charles Purle for the petitioners; Mr I. E. Jacob for the respondent majority shareholders.

Mr JUSTICE NOURSE said that the petition, presented on October 12, 1981, alleged that the company's affairs had been conducted in a manner unfairly prejudicial to the petitioners who held 26 per cent of the capital in that they had been excluded from participation.

Pursuant to section 75 (4) (d) the petition sought an order that the respondents should purchase their shares at the fair value thereof. It came first before Mr Justice Vinelott on November 23, 1981, when it was ordered by consent that the respondents should jointly and severally purchase the petitioners' 7,800 shares "at such price as the court shall hereafter determine". The petition came before his Lordship for determination of the appropriate purchase price on June 27,1983.

A question arose whether the respondents, by consenting to the order of November 23, 1981 and to pay the petitioners' costs to that date, had effectively admitted that they had been conducting the company's affairs in a manner prejudicial to the petitioners, but his Lordship was satisfied that no such admission had been made.

On July 1, Mr Purle asked for three questions to be determined as preliminary points. First he submitted that whenever a minority holding of shares was ordered to be purchased pursuant to section 75, their price should be fixed pro rata and without any discount. Mr Jacob contended that as a rule of universal appliction the price of a minority holding should always be discounted.

His Lordship had ruled that there was no rule of universal application either way. Mr Jacob had then made it clear that he would be submitting that the question of any discount was a matter of valuation to be decided on the evidence of valuers.

Second, Mr Purle had submitted that the court should have regard only to the company's articles of association and the affidavits which he said clearly demonstrated that the price should be fixed pro rata without any discount.

Although his Lordship readily accepted that evidence as to how the company came to be incorporated, and in particular as to the intentions and expectations of the parties at the time might be relevant it was clear that the affidavits disclosed a fundamental dispute, the petitioners contending that they were intended to be partners in a quasi-partnership, whereas the respondents were contending that their status in partnership terms was to be that of consultants only.

Third, Mr Purle submitted that the evidence should be limited so as to exclude evidence of the circumstances in which the petition came to be presented, which evidence he contended could not be material on the question of price. Mr Jacob argued to the contrary.

On that Mr Purle had seemed to be on stronger ground, and his Lordship had given notice that if that submission proved to be correct it might affect the question of costs. However, it was impossible to say that evidence of that character would necessarily be immaterial. That meant that Mr Purle's third submission, like the first two, failed.

Leave to appeal having been refused the matter proceeded to a wide ranging exploration of all the circumstances with examination and cross examination of all the principal participants which lasted until July 14, when judgment was reserved. In future parties who wished to limit the issues in a case of this kind would be well advised to go further than a mere agreement that the price of the shares should be determined by the court.

Section 75 was still in its first youth, and there appeared as yet to be no case reported or unreported in which a question of valuation under that section had been decided.

However, it was evident that the court's approach must be the same as it was under its predecessor, section 210 of the Companies Act 1948. Mr Purle had pointed out that before an order could be made under section 210 the court had to be of the opinion that to wind up the company would unfairly prejudice the petitioner, but that otherwise the facts would justify the making of a winding up order on the just and equitable ground, thus making an order under section 210 an alternative to a winding up, an event which must always result in a minority shareholder taking a pro rata share of any surplus.

Therefore he said, it would be strange if the alternative remedy under section 210 could have resulted in a discounted price.

His Lordship thought that argument fallacious because the net benefit to a minority shareholder in a liquidation would often be less than the price which he would receive for his shares on a discount basis.

Although both section 210 and section 75 were silent on the point, it was axiomatic that a price fixed by the court had to be fair. While that which was fair might often be generally predicated in regard to matters of common occurrence, it could never be conclusively judged in regard to a particular case until the facts were known. The general observations which his Lordship would attempt were subject to that important reservation.

Where shares in an unquoted company were allotted on incorporation, the company was commonly incorporated either to acquire an existing business or to start a new one, and in either event for it to be a vehicle for the conduct of a business carried on by two or more shareholders which they could, had they wished, have carried on in partnership together, it was usually described as a quasi-partnership.

Where shares were acquired by transfer or devolution at a later date it was commonly the case that a shareholder would acquire the shares at a discounted price because they represented a minority holding.

In relation to the first of those two categories, his Lordship referred to the three typical elements referred to in the speech of Lord Wilberforce in *In re Westbourne Galleries Ltd* ([1973] AC 360), that is, a personal relationship involving mutual confidence, and agreement or understanding that some or all of the shareholders should participate in the conduct of the business, and restrictions of share transfers.

No doubt those three elements were the most important but they were not intended to be exclusive: there might be others including, in particular, the provision of capital by all or some of the participants.

In the majority of cases of purchase orders under section 75, the vendor would be unwilling in the sense that the sale would have been forced upon him. He would usually be a minority shareholder whose interests had been unfairly prejudiced by the manner in which the majority had conducted the company's affairs.

On the assumption that unfair prejudice had made it intolerable for him to retain his interest in the company, a sale would invariably be the only practical way out, short of winding up. In such a case it would not merely not be fair, but most unfair, that he should be bought out on the fictional basis applicable to a free election to sell his shares in accordance with the company's articles of association, or on any other basis which involved a discounted price.

The correct course would be to fix the price pro rata according to the value of the company's shares as a whole, as being the only fair method of compensating an unwilling vendor of the equivalent of a partnership share.

Equally, if the order provided for the purchase of the shares of the delinquent majority, it would not merely not be fair, but most unfair, that they should receive a price which involved an element of premium.

Mr Jacob's argument necessitated consideration of the supposed case of a minority shareholder, whose interests had been unfairly prejudiced but who had nevertheless himself acted so as to deserve his exclusion from the company. It was difficult to see how such a case could arise in practice, because one would expect acts and deserts of that kind to be inconsistent with the existence of the supposed conduct of the majority, but consideration of such a possibility was forced upon his Lordship by the agreement for the price to be determined by the court without any admission of unfairly prejudicial conduct, on the part of the respondents.

Mr Jacob in fact contended that the petitioners had acted in such a way as to deserve exclusion so that it would be fair for their shares to be bought out at a discount.

Assuming that he could establish that as a factual basis his conclusion would appear to be correct: a shareholder who deserved exclusion *might be said* to have made a constructive election to sever connexion with the company, and thus to sell his shares. Thus the evidence as to the circumstances in which the petition was presented became relevant.

It seemed to his Lordship that in the second category of case, namely where one shareholder acquired the shares of another at a price discounted because the shares respresented a minority holding, it was self evident that there could not be any universal or even general rule that he should be bought out under section 75, on a more favourable basis even where his predecessor had been a quasi-partner in a quasi-partnership company.

He might himself have acquired the shares purely for investment, and have played no part in the company's affairs. In that event it might well be that he should be bought out on the same basis as he had himself bought, even though his interest might have been unfairly prejudiced in the meantime. *A fortiori* there could be no universal or even general rule in a case where the company had never been a quasi-partnership in the first place.

To summarise, there was no general rule of universal application. On the other hand there was a general rule where at the material time the company was a quasi-partnership and the purchase order was made in respect of a quasi-partner's shares.

Although his Lordship had taken the case where there had in fact been unfairly prejudicial conduct by the majority as being the most likely case to result in a purchase order his Lordship was of opinion that the same consequences ought usually to follow, where as in the present case there had been an agreement for the price to be determined by the court, without any admission as to such conduct.

Even without such conduct, it was a fair basis for valuation and should be applied in this case unless the respondents could establish that the petitioners deserved their exclusion.

Having reviewed the facts, his Lordship concluded that the company fell within the quasi-partnership category; that the petitioners had been subjected to unfairly prejudicial conduct by the respondents resulting in their exclusion from participation in its affairs, that the petitioners had not acted so as to justify such exclusion, and accordingly the price of their shares should be fixed pro rata according to the value of the company's shares as a whole.

The value of the shares as a whole was £547,500, and the price per share for the petitioner's shares was £18.25 per share, making a total of £142,350.

Solicitors: Gouldens for Knight & Sons, Newcastle-under-Lyme; Goldberg, Blackburn & Howards, Manchester.

In *Regina v D (The Times*, November 1) counsel for the father at the hearing were instructed by Gary Jacobs & Co, Romford, who were assigned by the Registrar of Criminal Appeals under the Legal Aid and Advice Act 1974.

Car Buyer's Guide

Motoring by Clifford Webb

Alfa strives to put right dream that went wrong

Alfa Romeo Italy is in the third year of a five-year recovery programme which will see the state-owned company invest £950m. introduce a new car each year and switch its main production base from Milan in the north to the much-criticized Pomigliano plant in the south near Naples.

It has already reduced its labour force by several thousand workers and is locked in battle with the unions for further cutbacks involving extensive short-time working and more redundancies. Under a tough new management team it plans to break even next year and move into profits in 1985.

If the scenario sounds all too familiar, it should. Alfa's recovery strategy after years of heavy losses is a carbon copy of the Austin Rover story. In fact, the Italians still have some way to go before they reach AR's present rung on the recovery ladder.

Alfa launched its first recovery model, the Alfa 33, in May. Austin Rover already has two successful models on the market in Metro and Maestro, and the bigger LM 11 will follow in the Spring. It has halved its workforce in five years, made remarkable improvements in productivity and turned strikes into the exception rather than the rule. No further job losses are envisaged. Alfa, on the other hand, is still getting rid of workers to improve its productivity and, with some of the most militant, not to say violent unions in Europe to deal with, that will not be easy.

But the move which has shocked the industry is the decision to give the primary role to Pomigliano. With a planned output of 220,000 cars next year it will produce twice as many as Milan. Like BL, Ford and Rootes, AR was forced by government to expand away from its traditional roots, in the case of the UK companies to depressed northern areas and in the case of Alfa to the environs of Naples in the south. The Italian Government wanted to put an end to the flood of immigrants from the south who were turning Turin and Milan into dangerously overcrowded slums and making a wasteland of Naples.

At Pomigliano this week, Franco Perugia, Alfa's director of public relations, admitted it was "founded on a dream that went sadly wrong". The combination of an agricultural labour force used to casual work and manipulated by the biggest Communist Party in Europe was "an explosive cocktail". He forgot to mention the sinister activities of the Mafia.

The result was a never ending series of bitter strikes. From the time it opened in 1972 one third of workers stayed away every day. The wages they earned for such part-time attendance were more than enough for their simple needs. An assembly line is a finely tuned machine. When it is running smoothly the product is first class. When it is continually disrupted by absenteeism quality deteriorates rapidly. On the beautifully conceived Alfasud car it was appalling.

But one of the worst problems was the attitude of the largely northern management team installed at Pomigliano. They did not want to go there in the first place, never believed in it and gave the impression that the sooner it closed the sooner Alfa could fall back on its northern base and make profits again.

In 1978 the Government stepped in and a new management team took over. It spent the first year assessing the situation and the second year proposing solutions. They began in 1980 with a three-year programme to modernize Pomigliano which had been largely designed to use maximum labour. It was hopelessly outdated by modern standards. But why throw more good money down the drain on a labour force that was clearly the most bloody-minded in Europe?

The answer according to Snr Perugia is that small but promising changes are taking place in the attitude of the workers. Some of them have now been at the factory for more than ten years. Faced with firm new direction, not to mention the fear of losing their jobs in the next round of cuts, they are beginning to accept the requirements of a different culture. Absenteeism has fallen to 15 per cent, still two points worse than Milan, but a vast improvement nevertheless.

The new Alfa 33 replacement for the Alfasud has been designed with far fewer parts to accommodate the use of huge banks of robots and multi-weld machines. This in itself should improve quality and speed the completed body shells I saw leaving the factory on Monday were well put together and finished.

The same cannot be said for the final assembly and trim line because with our hosts insisting that we were running out of time, we were rushed through that key area in a small bus with dirty windows, a practice which is becoming all too common in Italian car plants.

It is much too early yet to pass judgment on the outcome of the latest attempt to come to grips with the problems of the factory that lies in the shadow of Vesuvius. But if goodwill will help there is certainly a deal of that in the motoring world for the Alfa Romeo marque.

Daihatsu Charade diesel: Remarkable claims

Diesel with a difference

By any standards, the Daihatsu Charade 1 litre diesel is a car with a difference. Not only is it the smallest diesel in volume production but it has only three cylinders. It also made its debut in Britain recently accompanied by some pretty remarkable claims for its power and fuel economy.

The quoted output of 37 bhp is said to be the best yet achieved per litre by any diesel. It still falls well short of equivalent-sized petrol engines. But can any engine, petrol or otherwise, match a claimed consumption of 105 mpg in an official Japanese Government test and an astonishing 164 mpg in a "competitive economy run"?

Let us dispose of those consumption figures first. They were obtained under totally freak conditions. For instance, the 105 mpg was recorded at a constant 37.5 mpg on a static machine. Now a good driver may be able to keep a fairly constant speed on a deserted road for a few minutes but to cover 105 miles on one gallon you need to keep that up for one hour.

Official British Government figures give a better guide, if only for use as a comparison against similarly obtained figures from other makes. But even they do not reveal a car's real thirst in normal road conditions. The official figure for Charade on the urban test cycle is 58.85 mpg but my average over one week's motoring in mixed conditions was only 45 mpg.

The answer is to be found in the way the sprightly little engine delivers its power. Driven normally it is slow but kept on or close to its limit it is a very adequate performer. It will cruise at the permitted motorway maximum for long periods with no sign of stress. The small amount of travel in the accelerator pedal is another factor contributing to heavier than expected consumption. Several times I thought I was travelling at quarter throttle only to find that a fraction more pressure floored the pedal.

If I have seemed unduly hard on the Charade it is because I am becoming increasingly disenchanted with the battle of words now being waged on the subject of fuel consumption. The time is more than overdue for a return to saner marketing tactics.

That aside, the Charade diesel at £4,499 is still a practical proposition for the budget-conscious motorist. It costs £200 more for the high roof version necessary to accommodate a sliding roof without loss of head room and this is a worthwhile addition. Even so, it compares with the £4,600 for the Metro HLE and £4,320 for Ford's 957cc Fiesta L.

With diesel fuel now available in many parts of the country at 25p a gallon less than petrol, Charade must be considered by the high milage motorist. He must be prepared for far more engine noise than he is ever likely to meet in a petrol-driven car. I found it tiring on a long run.

Vital statistics

Model: Daihatsu Charade High Roof Diesel
Price: £4,699
Engine: 993cc 3-cylinder diesel
Performance: maximum speed 76 mph, 0-60 mph 20.8 secs
Official consumption: Urban 58.85 mpg, 56 mph 78.47 mpg, 75 mph 42.8 mpg.
Length: 11.6 ft
Insurance: Group 3/4

PERSONAL COLUMNS

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

SKI BLADON LINES

- ★ Fourteen top resorts in France, Switzerland, Italy and Austria
- ★ Chalet Parties. Budget Chalets. Chalet-Hotels. Self-Catering Flats & Studios. Hotels and Pensions.
- ★ Flights ex-Gatwick, Luton, Manchester, Edinburgh, Self-drive. Cheap coach holidays.
- ★ Ski Guides in every resort.
- ★ GET OUR 116 PAGE BROCHURE. IT'S PACKED WITH INFORMATION, IDEAS, OPINIONS, BARGAINS, & LOTS OF LOVELY SKIING PHOTOS!

BLADON LINES TRAVEL
309 BROMPTON ROAD, LONDON SW3 2DY
Tel: (01) 785 2200
ABTA ATOL

AUSTRALASIA AND WORLDWIDE
Since 1970 Trailfinders have set the pace in low cost flights. Sydney £327 o/w £615 rtn. Auckland £399 o/w £737 rtn. Hong Kong £227 o/w £440 rtn. Bangkok £181 o/w £363 rtn. Delhi £209 o/w £363 rtn. Around the World from £640
TRAILFINDERS TRAVEL CENTRE
44/48 Earls Court Road, London W8 6EJ
Europe/USA Flights: 01-937 5400
Long Haul Flights: 01-937 9631
Government licensed/bonded
ABTA ATOL 1458

ITALY
Yours all winter long with
PILGRIM-AIR LTD
44 Goodge Street, London W1P 1FH
01-637 5333
Return (inc tax):

Milano	£85	Palermo	£110
Bologna	£85	Venezia	£95
Napoli	£105	Roma	£110

ATOL 173

UP, UP AND AWAY
Reliable flights and lowest prices to:- JO'BURG, NAIROBI, DAR, SEYCHELLES, LUSAKA, CAIRO, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE, KL, HONGKONG, BOMBAY, TOKYO, RIO, MAURITIUS, DUBAI, LAGOS, AUSTRALIA and some European destinations.
FLY FLAMINGO TRAVEL
76 Shaftesbury Ave, W.1.
01-439 7751/2
Open Saturdays.

SKI ★FLY ★SKI
THE BEST VALUE THIS SEASON
1 WK AIR/HOTEL from £89
2 WK AIR/HOTEL from £119
Weekend flights from Manchester and Gatwick. Low, low, prices for ski packs. Still some Christmas & New Year availability. Get the lowdown, phone for our brochure
FREEDOM HOLIDAYS
01-741 4686 (24 hrs)
061-236 0019 (day only)
ATOL432 IATA AITO

LOW COST FLIGHTS
NAIROBI. J'BURG. HARARE. LUSAKA. DAR. W. AFRICA. CAIRO. ADDIS. INDIA/PAK. SEY. MAU. MID EAST. FAR EAST. TOKYO. CANADA. SOUTH AMERICA. USA & AUSTRALIA
AFRO-ASIAN TRAVEL LTD.,
Suite 233. The Linen Hall. 162/168 Regent St. London W1
01-437 8255/6/7/8.
Late bookings welcome.
AMEX/USA/Diners accepted

FLIGHT BARGAINS
GERMANY FR £72
ITALY FR £89
SPAIN FR 69
NEW YORK FR £235
JO'BURG FR £456
HARARE FR £435
MEXICO CITY FR £406
AIRLINK
Tel: 01-828 1887 (24 hrs)

LOWEST AIR FARES
Prices from:

Jo'burg	£425	Malaga	£85
Cairo	£225	H/Kong	£440
Tenerife	£109	Athens	£92
Delhi	£354	Faro	£79
New York	£239	Rio	£480

MANY MORE
01-734 0584
Travellers Abroad,
29 Great Poulteney St. W1.
ATOL 1360.

HUGH SAVINGS, world wide specialists. Africa, Caribbean, Mid – Far East. 1st/Club Class. Newman Travel. 323 2808. 636 9717.

ISRAEL winter breaks from £149. Isaie Travel. 01-328 8431/2128 ATOL 1826B. Visa/Access.

GENEVA from £49 rtn. November deps. Hamilton Travel. 01-439 3199. ATOL 1489 Access/Visa.

TRY us last. – Tel. Dabin Travel. 01-370 4477.

U.S., Canada, F/East, S. Africa. Pan Express. 01 439 2944.

USA, AUSSIE, JO'BURG, FAR EAST, Quickair. 843 3906/0061.

AUSTRALIA? JO'BURG? FLORIDA? NZ? Jet Air agt 01-379 7505.

FRANKFURT Daily £75. Angimpex 01-267 4465.

EUROPEAN FLIGHTS. Sched or charter. Eurocheck 01 542 4614.

AUTUMN IN ITALY is full of magic . . . in individual hotels, pensions & villas from 2-14 nights Weekend getaways to Venice, Florence or Rome from £115 or Winter sunshine with free car rental. Free brochure from Magic of Italy, Russell Chambers, Covent Garden WC2. Tel: 01-240 5981 ABTA ATOL 1696.

USA OLYMPICS Exquisite Beverley Hills home. 4 bedrms. 4 baths. Secluded in hills above city only mins from main events. Includes all amenities, large heated pool & redwood sundeck surrounded by magnificent hillside garden. Tel Los Angeles (213) 462 6727

WINTER SUNSHINE Eilat Nov 8 & B direct flights Gatwick, Nov 10-17 3 star £175, 4 star £199, 5 star £299. All prices include airport tax & surcharges. Tel 01 981 1383. Fair Seas. ATOL 1625 access b card.

PARIS POSTER. For a free copy of this attractive poster, together with our brochure on individual inclusive holidays to that beautiful city. Write, phone Time Off, 2a Chester Close, London SW1. 01-235 8070.

HAWAII EXPRESS offers excellent o/w & rtn fares to destinations in the USA, Canada, Bahamas, Cayman Island, Australia & New Zealand. 01-637 7859 Morley Hse. 320 Regent St. London. W1

GUADALAJARA Return from £449 Aeromexico offers excellent fares to all Mexican & South American destinations Tel: 01-637 4107/8. Morley Hse. 320 Regent St. London W1.

COME ORANGE PICKING. Kibbutz & Moshaw volunteers. Working holiday of a lifetime, 5 weeks to 1 year. Project 67 (T) 36 Great Russell St. WC1. 01-636 1261.

NOVEMBER/DECEMBER winter breaks in Morocco, Tunisia, Egypt, Greece and Cyprus. Ring now for our brochure. Seagull Holidays 01-629 9712.

ALGARVE, Luz Bay. 1st floor maisonette, slps 6, superb view, 2 mins sea, elec water heater, twice weekly maid. £35pw excl. Epsom 20007.

ATHENS. Weekly winter flt. from £82 + all European destinations. Call us now 01-402 4262. Valexander ABTA ATOL 278.

J'BURG XMAS, £535 GNTEED Kenya, Dar, all Africa. Econair, 2 Albion Bldgs., Aldersgate St. EC1A 7DT. 01-606 7968/9207 Air Agts.

HAWAIIAN TRAVEL CENTRE consult the specialists. 01-486 9176 in association with The Travel Company. ABTA.

SKI THE FRENCH ALPS 1 wk. fr. £59 (coach) or £84 (air), inc. pro. Ski guide. Ski Summed. Tel: 01-871 0977 (24 hrs.) ABTA.

CHRISTMAS/NEW YEAR return seat availability Antigua, Barbados, Bermuda, St Lucia. £414. Nipponair 01 254 5788.

TRAVELAIR OF MAYFAIR. – Intercontinental low cost travel. Considerable savings. Tel 01-409 1042.

LOW FARES WORLDWIDE. – USA, S America, Mid and Far East, S Africa. Travale, 48 Margaret Street, W1. 01-580 2928 (Visa accepted).

ITALY/CIAO Travel: Milan £79, Rome £95, Bologna £79, Genoa £89, Pisa £102, Turin £89, Venice £89, Verona £89, Naples £99. 629 2677.

FALKLANDS. Cabins available on cargo ship, depart UK mid-Nov 'return end Jan '84. For details phone 01-720 7439 eves & wknds.

LATIN AMERICA. Low cost flights, holiday journeys. JLA. 10 Barley Mow Passage, W4. 01-747 3108.

SWISSJET Low fares daily to Switzerland - Zurich, Geneva, Basle, Berne. 01-930 1138.

TUNISIA. Bargain holidays available Call the specialists Tunisian Travel Bureau. 01-373 4411.

NICE, FRANCE, Mod flat nr. sea. Nov – Dec 14th; also from March 16. Reasonable. 01-262 3828 am.

LATIN AMERICAN TRAVEL. Contact the experts. All destinations quoted Sunair. Tel: 01-935 3648

MALTA HEALTH FARM stays from £250 incl flight. Tel Sunspot 01-633 0444

SKI SUPERTRAVEL
- Stafted & Catered chalets with substantial Early Booking Discounts.
- Hotels and Self-Catering Apartments to suit you
- Flights from Gatwick, Heathrow, Manchester, Edinburgh or travel independently.
- Bargain coach Holidays to Tignes and Val Thorens.
- Ski Guides and Resort Reps.
- 19 years' experience.
- Guaranteed prices.
- Simply the Best! Order your copy of our Brochure now

SKI SUPERTRAVEL
24hr Brochurephone 01-589 0818
22 HANS PLACE, LONDON SW1X 0EP
Tel. 01-584 5060
ABTA ATOL

WINTER SPORTS

MORE PISTE PER £. 1 wk. £139 by air. Super clubhotels, free ski guides, free wine, free apres ski. Also 9 day Xmas special Ski Club Mirage. 0268 699820 (24 hrs).

SKI WHIZZ CHALET parties, a little bit cheaper & a lot more fun! Ring 01 370 0256. Our brochure will convince you! 174 Ifield Rd. SW10.

EASY IN ANDORRA – ski duty free, luxury catered & self catered apts, right next to the slopes. Ski Jeannie. Tel 01-836 2723/2863.

SKI VERBIER. Private catered chalets with super food & friendly personal service from a small dedicated team.

DYING TO PAY TAX?

Day seminar on practical ways to reduce your capital transfer tax liability, £120 + VAT
Forum Hotel, Cromwell Road, S.W.7.
24th November 1983.
Details from:
FORTRESS CAVANAGH
133 High Holborn, London WC1V 6PX
Tel: 01-405 7238

Adrian and Nigel's Story.
A late walker. Stumbled a lot. But no apparent cause for concern. Younger brother, Nigel, showed similar symptoms. Both saw specialist. Parents told earth-shattering news. Their sons had muscular dystrophy. Adrian confined to a wheelchair at 8. Nigel a few months later. Both have since died.
Donations for research to The Muscular Dystrophy Group, Dept TH, FREEPOST, SW4 0BR.
MUSCULAR DYSTROPHY. BE PART OF THE CURE.

Imperial Cancer Research Fund
WORLD LEADERS IN CANCER RESEARCH
Please support our work through a donation. In memoriam gift, legacy or by sending off for this year's FREE 32 page Christmas Catalogue. Our Christmas cards also help our work.
THEIR LIFE IS IN YOUR POCKET
Imperial Cancer Research Fund,
Room 18, PO Box 123, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London WC2A 3PX.

FACT
THE DAILY INJECTION of insulin is, for many the only way to stay alive. They have -
DIABETES
Join us . Help us . Support us
BRITISH DIABETIC ASSOCIATION
10 Queen Anne Street, London W1M 0BD

ANNOUNCEMENTS

The only support we get in the fight against Britain's biggest killer is yours.
British Heart Foundation
102 Gloucester Place, London W1H 4DH

ARE YOU THE KRYPTON FACTOR SUPERPERSON OF 1984
Apply now for the chance to enter the 1984 KRYPTON FACTOR
Television's toughest quiz
This top rating test of mind, muscle and character Is open to all fit men and women
Write to:
GRANADA TELEVISION
Quay Street, Manchester M60 9EA
YOU'VE SEEN IT – NOW DO IT!

INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS

Does your school have places available for entry in September, 1984. You can ensure that you start the next scholastic year with full classes by advertising your school's prospectus on November 12th in *The Times' Independent Schools' Feature.*

For further details call me: Miss B Barker, 01-837 1326. NOW!

FOR SALE

BEAUTIFUL CHANDELIERS as new, 2 pendant crystal 12 + 1, 8 + 1 lights, £1,350, £850 respectively 1 table chandelier with 12 lights in 22 carat gold with crystal: built-in dimmer switch £1,300 will sell individually, private. Tel: Shorne (Kent) 2907 eves.

FOR SALE: Interlübke Functionswande Wall Units. Mahogany – 5 bays Bookcase, entertainment centre, library, bar with fridge, study. Perfect, ex-display. Value £10,000, accept £4,500 for quick sale. Trend Interiors Ltd. Richmond. 01-940 7261

BEAUTIFUL BLUE FOX full length coat nearly new size 10, value £3,500 will accept £1,500 ono. Tel 01-724 1978.

"EMPIRE COLLECTION" limited edition of gold plated stamps £800. 01-788 5652.

SOLITAIRE diamond ring value £20,000. Reasonable cash offer wanted. Tel 0272 520040.

FINE FURNITURE FOR SALE Harrods ultimate king size bed £450. Oval mahogany dining table £500. 8 Sheraton style chairs £900. Antique sideboard £1,000. Small commode £400, plus sofa's, mirrors, carpets occasional tables, tumble dryer, table tennis table, etc. 435 2878.

"FOR HIM" Gentleman's timepiece. Ultra thin Vacheron-Constantin Elegantly encased in US 20 dollar gold coin with superb 18c solid gold bracelet. £6,700 current value offered at £3,500 ono. No dealers. Enquire (0953) 717285. Limited offer

POLITICAL THEORY LIBRARY for sale 420 titles on British system of government, including first editions of Bagehot etc. Price £1,000. 026 377 236.

FREE XMAS OFFER! Sinclair ZX personal computer with every Canon plain paper copier purchased or leased before Xmas. Phone Hayley 01-546 1098 or 01-549 0886.

IDEAS FOR CHRISTMAS? Send for Swiss Fair Hampers and Gift Catalogue. Swiss Fair Ltd. Swiss Centre, 10 Wardour St. London W1V 3HG. 01-734 1291.

THE TIMES NEWSPAPER (1817-1982). Give someone an original issue dated the very day they were born. £15. (0492) 31195.

HEALS BEDSTEAD in carved walnut and cane. 6ft wide Excellent cond. £1,500 o.n.o. Box 1600H. The Times.

SUPERB new full length silver fox coat with matching hat for sale, about £4,000. Minimum insurance £7,500 Tel: 01-459 5824 (after 2.30 pm)

SEATFINDERS Any event. Incl. Cats, Covent Garden, Rugby Internationals. 01-828 0778

FRIDGE/FREEZERS/COOKERS, etc. Can you buy cheaper? Phone Buyers & Sellers. 01-229 1947/8468

COMMODORE 64 computer and recorder and tapes. 2 weeks old – £200. 589 6895 after 6pm

DIAMOND Solitaire 2.4c approx. Magnificent value £7,500. Accept £5,000 cash. Box 2033H The Times.

SPORTY OCELOT 3/4 jacket, mink collar, size 14-16. Value £1,000 accept £650. 051-724 5407

SPORTS LIBRARY for sale 505 titles covering 60 different sports. Price £1,000 026 377 236.

WANTED

GLENEAGLES. – Memories and anecdotes. Author preparing souvenir book on Gleneagles Hotel, seeks personal reminiscences, anecdotes, photos, especially of pre-war years and up to 1950. Material will be carefully handled & returned. Box 2002H The Times.

ANTIQUE EUROPEAN & Oriental weapons including arms, armour, pistols, blunderbusses, powder flasks, swords wanted urgently for collectors. Writer Agents. Box No 1327 H The Times.

OLD PHARMACEUTICAL JARS and chemist shop fittings required especially for American collectors. London Agents. Box 1331 H The Times.

MINIATURE, DECORATIVE, finely illustrated, or other interesting books required for libraries. Apply London Agents. Box 1330 H.

DIAMOND & DIAMOND Jewellery. Call or send Reg. post. J B London Ltd., (T) 37 Blenheim Gdns., London NW2 4NR. 01-450 3797.

OLD FASHIONED pharmacy items. Robin Wheeler Antiques are the specialist buyers. Phone Ashtead (Surrey) 72319.

ANTIQUE MARBLE FIREPLACES wanted urgently. Crowther of Syon Lodge. 01 560 7978.

WANTED URGENTLY: Pre-1920s furniture, lge bookcases, wardrobes, etc. 01-947 0416/870 5531 evgs.

CHRISTMAS CARDS

RAF BENEVOLENT FUND 1983 CHRISTMAS CARDS
Twelve attractive designs including traditional cards and aircraft subjects by Arthur Gibson: Red Arrows, Harrier, Mosquito and Hunter
Please send SAE for Colour Brochure/Order Form to:
Secretary (Appeals) (2nd Floor) Royal Air Force Benevolent Fund
67 Portland Place
LONDON W1N 4AR.
Telephone: 01-580 8343
Extns: 52/48
PERSONAL CALLERS WELCOME
9am – 5pm (Monday – Friday)

ARTHRITIS RESEARCH
Help conquer arthritis, the greatest single cause of disability today:
Buy Arthritis and Rheumatism Council Gifts and Christmas Cards.
Attractive cards from around 6p and many inexpensive gifts.
Colour catalogue from Dept XN/5
ARC Cards Ltd.,
99a Holly Road, Twickenham, Middlesex, TW1 4HQ

FOR SALE

BRITISH PIANO GOING FOR A SONG
At Markson Pianos our magnificent range of Uprights and Grands includes a brand new British model for under £1,000 or take it on our unique hire with option to purchase plan for only £22 per month.
Marksons Pianos
Albany Street, NW1
Tel: 01-935 8682
Artillery Place, SE18
Tel: 01-854 4517

RESISTA CARPETS AUTUMN SALE NOW ON
Meraklon foamback £2.98 sq yd
Wool Mix Berbers £4.75 sq yd
100% Wool Wiltons £10.95 sq yd
All exclusive of VAT
Plus many other greatly reduced qualities from our vast stocks
255/7 New Kings Rd, Parsons Green, SW6. 731 2588
182 Upper Richmond Rd West, SW14. 876 2089
207 Haverstock Hill, NW3 794 0139

CLOSING DOWN SALE

Offering up to 60% reduction off all marked prices on all silk, woollen, new, old and antique

ORIENTAL CARPETS AND RUGS

Due to unavoidable circumstances, we are forced to close down. Our collection of past 12 years comprises nearly of 1,500 pieces, personally selected, offering a complete range of all colours, all sizes and qualities. We are confident that you would select a few pieces for your pleasure and for real sound investment at bargain prices since all stock must be sold. Trade dealers are welcomed. Sale lasts till 25th November, 1983.

T ZUBAIR LTD, 123 New Bond Street, London, W1. 01-499 2851/2

SERVICES

ANCESTORS. Everybody has them, we trace them. Send your family data and receive details of our services from £150. Burke's Peerage Research Ltd. Dept. 308, 1 Hay Hill, London W1X 7LE. 01-409 1583.

STATE REGISTERED NURSE seeks temporary private position mid-November, 2 weeks only. Call 04024 74058 after 9pm.

FRIENDSHIP, LOVE or MARRIAGE. Dateline – all ages, areas. Dateline, Dept (TIM), 25 Abingdon Road, London, W.8. 01-938 1011.

HOPE HEALTH CLINIC Ascot. Consulting/treatment rooms for leasing, 21 years. Tel. Winkfield Row 885259.

SECURE car parking/storage. Belgravia, Knightsbridge. Short & Long Term. 01-235 7236.

CV's Professionally compiled and presented £26. Details: 01-351 1869 (office hours) Calibre CV's

RENTALS

PARK WEST, W2
Exceptionally spacious two bedrm. Flat in prestige, p/b block with 24-hr. Porterage. Modern furnishings. Newly fitted kitchen. Available now for 12 months plus.
£250 per week

ST GEORGE'S FIELDS, W2
Selection of 2 bedroom Maisonettes in popular development, close to Marble Arch. Attractive communal gardens make this a tranquil setting in the heart of London. Available now for 6-12 months.
£160/£180 per week
CHESTERTONS
01-262 5060

GEORGE KNIGHT & PARTNERS
EAST FINCHLEY
An extremely well appointed semi detached house.
Recently the subject of extensive refurbishment.
It has three bedrooms, two bathrooms, two reception rooms and kitchen/breakfast room.
Available now for a year or longer at £275 a week.
Company tenancy required.
9, Heath Street, NW3.
01-794 1125

LUXEMBOURG GDNS., W.6.
Charming family house, well eqpd. and tastefully dec. 4 beds., 2 receps., storage cellar, conservatory and gdn. Exc. amenities. Avail. now for long lets. £275 p.w.
Marsh & Parsons
01-937 6091

AMERICAN EXECUTIVE WANTED or other person seeking gracious living in Kensington W8. Totally refurbished and refurnished, this superb elegant imposing 4 bedroomed apartment has too many features to describe here. £500 pw. Ring 01 402 5642 anytime

MARSHALL STREET, just off Regent St. W1. Very light 6th floor apartment. 1 bedrm, sitting rm. with delightful views over London. Kitchen and bathrm. Available now. £145 pw. Long let. Please contact Boyd & Boyd. 584 8893/4/5.

CHELSEA Knightsbridge. Belgravia. Pimlico. Westminster. Luxury houses and flats available for long or short lets. Please ring for current list. Cootes. 69 Buckingham Palace Road, SW1 828 8251

COUNTRY HOUSE for Christmas wanted. Minimum 5 bedrooms, for large grown up family. Preferably S. SW, all mod cons. 20 Dec-4 Jan. 01-937 4059.

£200pw *Knightsbridge.* Superb serviced flats avail. delightful 1 bed beautifully modernised and furnished to a very high standard. C/H. CHW. TV. Porterage. Aylesfords 351 2383.

An ideal 2-bedroomed pied a terre, just off Sloane Square: fully furnished & available now for 1 year at £165 pw inclusive. 673 8477 (home), 405 3261 (office).

SUPERIOR FLATS & HOUSES available and required for diplomats. Executive long or short lets in all areas. Lipfriend & Co. 48 Albemarle St. London W1. 499 5334.

LOOKING FOR A HOME? We can help you or your Company secure a suitable residence of good quality. Ring Gascoigne-Pees on 581 8166.

QUALITY PROPERTIES. Urgently sought in all Central, West & South London areas for waiting applicants. F W Gapp (M/S) Ltd. 589 3674.

CORNWALL GDNS, SW7. Smart interior designed flat, reception, fully fitted kit. 2 dble beds, 2 baths. £270 pw. Luxury Living 589 9225.

LUXURY FLATS, short/long lets. Enhanced Properties. 01-629 0501.

KENSINGTON SW10. Parquet floors & oil paintings grace this English home. 2 dble bedroomed lower ground floor flat. Nr tube, shops. owners own home, ch, chw, w/m, TV, video, hi-fi, tel. £175 pw. Ring F.M.S. 01 402 5642 anytime.

US CORPORATION opening London branch seeks furnished flats and houses in central and south west residential areas. £150-£500pw. Usual fees required. Cabban & Gaselee 01-589 5481.

IFIELD RD, SW10. Warm and happy 2 bed, bath, kit, lge recept, maisonette. Views giving superb sunsets. Available now. Co let. £170 p.w. to include col TV 01-370 6000 or 370 6038.

HAMPSTEAD GARDEN suburb. pretty cottage style corner hse. 2 dble beds. 2 recep, fully fit kit. Lovely gdn. Owners own home, antique furnishings. £210 pw. Benham & Reeves Letting. 435 9681.

HAMPSTEAD, 1/2 bed flat with garden 2 huge rec-rooms, many period features. Pine kitchen, bath with bidet, sh. C.H. New furniture & carpets. £125pw. 435 4869.

PORTLAND PLACE W1. Large lux 3 bed, 2 bath flat in modern block. Newly furnished & decorated, lift, porter, fully C.H. Col TV. Avail 6 mths-1yr. £250 pw full inc. Tel: Graham Props 01-637 4782.

REGENTS PARK NW1. fully furn newly dec 3 bed flat in P/B block. Bright spacious recep. 2 baths. kitchen with utilities. Gas CH. Refs req. £225pw. Britton Poole & Burns. 722 1166.

CHELSEA SW3. Immaculate ground floor flat in garden square. Recep, double bed, mod kit and bath, fully equipped for long let. £170 pw. Call 235 9490 (daytime) or 352 3916.

PRIVATE OWNED Edgware Rd/ Maida Vale luxury flat. Fully furn. 3 dble beds, dining rm/recep, 2 baths/wc. Balcony. Porter. Lift. Tel. CH. TV. £245 pw. Ring 289 7641.

CHESTER ROW, SW1. Lovely family house. 4 beds, 3 receps, 2 baths, shower room, kitchen and gdn. Available now long let. £450 pw. Maskells. 581 2216.

DRAYCOTT PLACE, SW3 (near) Unfurn 3 bed house, newly renovated throughout with carpets & curtains only. Long let pref. L.A.E.A. Open 10am–10pm 7 days. 221 0984.

VICTORIA. Furn or unfurn lovely 5 bed flat. Excellent for entertaining, well fitted kit. Overlooking Cathedral piazza. £425 p w. Tel: Hunter Estates 828 2143.

BAKER ST NW1. Furn flat close to town. 2 beds, large recep. kitchen, bathroom, balcony, gas & CH, incl. Refs req. £150pw. Britton Poole & Burns 722 1166.

HOLIDAY FLAT SERVICES carefully selected for immed and advanced service apts. Central London. 01-937 9886

YORK ESTATES We have many properties to let all over London and urgently require more. From £80pw to £1,000pw 402 0581/262 8270.

AMERICAN Executive seeks luxury flat or house up to £400 p.w. Usual fees required – Phillips Kay & Lewis 839 2245.

WANTED. Visiting Australian writer (F), seeks flat in Central London or Paris. Careful and responsible person. (01) 730 1427.

W.2 LUXURY 1 bed flat. Tel. parking. short/long let. £110 pw incl ch. 402 6710.

BLUTHNER UPRIGHT Grand piano in good working order Circa 1898. £600. Tel: Kegworth 3202.

YACHTS AND BOATS

FISHER 25 MOTOR-SAILER
Registered as new, lying river Hamble. £18,500.
Tel: Bursledon 2182

EVASION 34 supplied April '83 fully equipped lying Marbella, Spain. Price inc of tender & Zodiac sports boat. £38,750. 01-518 0017

"UFO" 33ft powerboat hull, glass, 96 knot, VGC. £20,000 offers. UK S. Coast. Z-drive. Twin props. 0329-232277/8. Tlx 86811.

URGENT. New Fairline boats, past, present, defects? Ring 01-941 1931.

WINE AND DINE

ROMANTIC DINNER. The fireside and sounds of live piano means Masters Restaurant. The food speaks for its self. 190 Queens Gate, (near Albert Hall). 581 5666.

LEGAL NOTICES

RE CAST TRANSPORTATION (UK) LIMITED
and
The Companies Act 1948
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to Section 293 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a Meeting of the Creditors of the above named Company will be held at 1 Surrey Street, London WC2R 2NT, on Friday, 18 November, 1983 at 3.30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purposes mentioned in Sections 294 and 295 of the said Act
Dated this 28 October, 1983.
G. GILL, ESQ.
Director

PUBLIC NOTICES

POTATO MARKETING BOARD

ELECTION OF CERTAIN DISTRICT MEMBERS, 1983.
The Potato Marketing Board announces that, in accordance with the provisions of the Potato Marketing Scheme 1955 (as amended by the Potato Marketing Scheme (Amendment) Orders of 1962, 1971 and 1976), the following candidates have been duly elected Members of the Board, for a period of three years from 31st October 1983:-

DISTRICT No. 2 – SOUTH-EASTERN (2 Members)
Mr W E Frith,
Bridge Farm, Warehorne, Ashford, Kent
Mr W M Renwick,
Crows Hill Farm, Lavant, Chichester, Sussex

DISTRICT No. 7 – NORTHERN (4 Members)
Mr T H Creyke,
Willow Garth, Borrage Lane, Ripon, North Yorkshire
Mr J B Ibbotson,
The Grange, Sancton, York
Mr R M Kidd,
North Bank, Lazonby, Penrith, Cumbria
Mr G Trewhitt,
Peach-Tree Farm, Minskip, York, North Yorkshire

DISTRICT No. 11 – SOUTH-EAST SCOTLAND (1 Member),
Mr J Main,
Whitekirk Mains, Dunbar, East Lothian

DISTRICT No. 12 – NORTH AND NORTH-WEST SCOTLAND (1 Member)
Mrs B A Gordon,
Rosefarm, Cromarty, Ross-shire

W L SPRIGGE
Secretary

50 Hans Crescent,
Knightsbridge, London, SW1X 0NB
27th October 1983

LEGAL NOTICES

Re: GOLD CROSS HOSPITAL SUPPLIES LIMITED
(In Voluntary Liquidation)
and the Companies Act, 1948
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the CREDITORS of the above named Company are required on or before FRIDAY DECEMBER 2 1983 to send their names and addresses and particulars of their debts or claims to the undersigned T E J DIQUE of Arthur Andersen and Company, PO Box 55, 1 Surrey Street, London WC2R 2NT, the Liquidator of the said Company and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator are to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time or place as shall be specified in short notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES

SESSION 1983-84
FOSDYKE BRIDGE
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Secretary of State has introduced into the House of Lords in the present Session a Bill under the above name or short title to repeal the following sections of the Fosdyke Bridge Transfer Act 1870 applicable to Fosdyke Bridge which carries the A.17 trunk road over the River Welland in the Borough of Boston in the County of Lincolnshire:–
Section 26 requires the bridge to be maintained as an opening bridge providing specified widths for the waterway under the bridge: and
Sections 29, 30 and 32 provide respectively for approval by the Secretary of State of plans for any rebuilding of the bridge, the display of lights during and upon completion of any such rebuilding as required or approved by him and the recovery of the expense of any survey of the bridge by the Secretary of State.
On and after 7th November 1983 a copy of the Bill may be inspected at the Department of Transport (Room P3/075), 2 Marsham Street, London; at the offices of the Director, Planning of the Boston Borough Council at Municipal Buildings, West Street, Boston, Lincolnshire; and at the offices of the undersigned Parliamentary Agent; and copies of the Bill may be obtained at the price of 75p each at the said offices of the said Director, Planning and at Her Majesty's Stationery Office at 49 High Holborn, London.
If an order made by the House of Lords so provides, objection to the Bill may be made in that House by depositing a Petition against it in accordance with the provisions of such order. Information as to the deposit of such a Petition may be obtained from either the Office of the Clerk of the Parliaments in the House of Lords or the undersigned Parliamentary Agent.
Dated 4th November 1983.
G. H. BEETHAM,
Department of Transport,
2 Marsham Street,
London, SW1P 3EB.
Legal Adviser.
H. W. GAMON,
Queen Anne's Chambers,
3 Dean Farrar Street,
Westminster,
London, SW1H 9LG.
Parliamentary Agent.

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS REQUIRED

EXPERIENCED CORDON BLEU seeks work central London. Dinner parties, Directors lunches, etc. Tel: Caroline Day 730 0403 or eves 352 0353.

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

EXPERIENCED CHAUFFEUR
For Rolls and Bentley
at North Wilts country house.
Excellent 3 bedroom flat and terms of employment.

EBURY WINE bar Requires chef (f/m) to take charge of planning and cooking for extremely busy 7-day operation. Attractive salary and generous profit sharing scheme for imaginative cook. 24+. Please apply giving fullest details to: N C Windridge, Ebury Wine Co. 178 Ebury St. SW1.

BELGRAVIA BUREAU have immediately available housekeepers, cook-housekeepers, experienced married couples, nannies and mothers helps. Call Belgravia Bureau 584 4343/44/45/46.

AVAILABLE: Chauffeur with regular experience in royal family. Ex-rifleman, valet, very presentable and well spoken. Free January 1984. Call the Sloane Bureau (Emp. agy). London 730 8122.

IMMEDIATE VACANCIES for cook housekeepers in London & country. Refs essential. Ring Galligans Agency on 01 351 0982.

WORLD'S LARGEST Au Pair Agency offers m'helps, doms; all live-in staff, UK & overseas. Au Pair Bureau. 87 Regent St. W1. 01-439 6534.

EXPERIENCED NANNY Live-in required Hampstead for 3 children 11, 4, 2 and baby due Dec. 01-431 0138.

COUNTRY PROPERTY

DAIRY BARN, COOMBE-KEYNES WAREHAM, DORSET conv barn, sympathetically developed by present owners (1976) outstanding views over Surrey country, 2 mls coast 1½ mls Wool station. London 2 hrs accom includes 3 dbl. beds. bath, master bed, ensuite bath, entrance hall, cloakrm, 2 stairs, drawing rm, 18 x 22, study, din rm, fit kit, 18 x 20' (AGA) attached sth facing lean-to greenhse, 20 x 9, utility dbl gge & wkshop (former milking parlour 46 x 17. Further development), approx 1 acre walled gdn, duckpond. £125,000. Bindon Abbey 462922.

NORTH OF THAMES

HOUSES & FLATS in Sth Ken, Earls Crt., from £31,000. 373 1151 Brompton Estate Office.

ENTERTAINMENTS

ART GALLERIES

BANKSIDE GALLERY, 48 Hopton St. Blackfriars, London SE1 9JH. Tel: 01-928 7521. Autumn Exhibition of Contemporary prints by the Royal Society of Painter-Etchers and Engravers with La Jeune Gravure Contemporaine from France. 26 Oct-27 Nov. Tues-Sat 10-5. Sun 2-6. Closed Mons. Adm 50p.

BROWSE & DARBY, 19 Cork Street, W1. 01-734 7984. Paul Maze (1887-1979).

CADOGAN GALLERY 15 Pont St. SW1. EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS OF TUSCANY. October 31st-November 11th. 10 am-7 pm Mon-Fri: 10 am-1 pm Sats. Tel: 235 4526.

FINE ART SOCIETY 148 New Bond St. W.1. 01-629 5116 TRAVELS OF EDWARD LEAR and MODERN GREEK PRINTS.

WARWICK ARTS TRUST, 33 Warwick Sq. London SW1. "Painting 1983" recent work by younger British artists until Dec 17th. Mon-Fri 10 to 5.30pm. Sats 10 to 1pm.

5 NEWCOMERS to Crane Kalman Gallery. Patrick Hayman, Nino MacDonald, Bob Bourne, John Reay, Mana Lagerholm. October 26-November 12, 1983. 178 Brompton Road. London SW3. 01-584 7566.

CINEMAS

GATE NOTTING HILL. 221 0220/727 5750. Ozu's **TOKYO STORY** (U). 3.45, 6.15, 8.45.

LEICESTER SQUARE THEATRE (930 5252). **CLASS** (15). Sep. progs Wk 1.15, 3.45, 6.15, 8.50. Sep. progs Sun. 3.45, 6.15, 8.50. Late night Show Fri and Sat 11.45 pm. No Advance Bookings.

EXHIBITIONS

هكذا من الأصل

Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Davalle

BBC 1

6.00 Ceefax AM: News and information, available on all TV sets, teletext or otherwise.

6.30 Breakfast Time: with Frank Bough and Fern Britton. The Friday "specials" include pop news (between 7.45 and 8.00) and Audry Eyton's keep-fit phone-in (8.30 - 9.00). The regular items include news at 6.30 and then half-hourly until 8.30, sport at 6.43, 7.18 and 8.18, Tonight's TV (between 6.45 and 7.00), Morning papers review (7.18 and 8.18) and horoscope (between 8.30 and 8.45).

9.00 My Music: Early morning treat, with Steve Race putting the questions to Frank Muir, Denis Norden and Ian Wallace (r); Closedown at 9.25.

10.30 Play School: 10.55 Play Ideas; Closedown at 11.00.

12.30 News After Noon: with Richard Whitmore and Frances Coverdale: 12.57 Financial Report. And subtitled news.

1.00 Pebble Mill at One: Behind the scenes with Radio 4's daily programme Today. Co-presenter John Timpson is interviewed about his new book. Plus the winners of the national giant vegetable competition. Musical guest: singer and comedienne Karen Lay; 1.45 Little Misses and the Mister Men: for the tiny tots.

2.00 Championship Bowling: Quarter-finals of the CIS Insurance United Kingdom Indoor Bowls Championship. (Coverage may be interrupted because of an industrial dispute).

3.55 Play School: It's Friday; 4.20 Bananaman: with the voices of some of the Goodies; 4.25 Jackanory: Hannah Gordon reads from Rumer Godden's Mr McFadden's Hallow'en (r); 4.40 Take Hart: fun with string and lines; 5.00 Crackerjack: with snooker champion Kirk Stevens, Sarah Greene, Jimmy Cricket, Modern Romance and David Joseph, and The Hot Dogs.

5.40 Sixty Minutes: includes news (at 5.40), regional magazines; (5.53) weather (5.55) and closing headlines (6.38) - All these timings are approximate).

6.40 Friday Sportstime: with Desmond Lynam.

6.55 Show business: Peter Adamson on Len Fairclough and his new role in the West End; Tommy Steele on keeping fit; and Sally James's relationship with John Wayne. On video? Debbie Reynolds and Shelley Winters.

7.20 Film: Carry On - Up the Khyber (1968). Definitely one of the better "Carry Ons", with the old team practically intact. Fun is had with practically every North West Frontier epic ever made.

8.45 Points of View: Barry Took light-heartedly replies to viewers bouquets and brickbats.

9.00 News: with Sue Lawley. And weekend weather prospects.

9.25 Knots Landing: The Avery marriage takes a turn for the worse. And reluctantly, Karen agrees to let Gary offer Abby her old job back at the motor company.

10.15 My Kind of Music: Moira Anderson, with Tony Hatch and his Orchestra.

10.45 News headlines. And weather.

10.50 Film: Dulcima (1971) Film version of the H. E. Bates story about a scheming young girl (Carol White) who, while acting as housekeeper for a miserly farmer (John Mills), meets up with a handsome young gamekeeper (Stuart Wilson). Co-starring Bernard Lee. Written and directed by Frank Nesbitt. Ends at 12.30am.

TV-am

6.25 Good Morning Britain: with Nick Owen and Anne Diamond. Today's "specials" include Popeye 7.20 Viewers' Views on the Monday Moan 7.50 Weekend TV 8.35 and Diana Dors diet 8.42 Regular items include news at 6.30 and 8.30, and then half-hourly until 9.00, then at 9.23. Todays papers 6.25. Sport at 6.35, 7.35, and 8.30; Mad Lizzie (6.45 and 9.18 and Competition Time 8.25.

ITV/LONDON

9.25 Thames news headlines. 9.30 For schools: Nerve impulse (biology). 9.47 Life with the Hoopers. 10.09 Care of the teeth. 10.26 Materials (craft, design, technology). 10.43 Trade union membership. 11.05 Dragons. 11.22 Adventure in Venice. 11.39 Peak District and Sheffield.

12.00 We'll Tell You a Story: Includes the story of Confusitis (r). 12.10 Rainbow: repeated at 4.00. 12.30 Positive Thinking: Fresh initiatives in preventive medicine. Today: heart disease.

1.00 News. 1.20 Thames area news. 1.30 About Britain: A Bit of England for Sale. What happened to the estate's villagers when Hever Castle in Kent was sold.

2.00 Private Benjamin: US Army comedy series. 2.30 Falcon Crest: Drama series about a California wine-growing family headed by Jane Wyman (r). 3.30 Blockbusters: Teenagers' general knowledge quiz.

4.00 Children's ITV: Rainbow (r). 4.20 Dangermouse: episode 5 of Dangermouse Saves the World Again. 4.25 Scooby: fun with a home video recorder. 4.50 The Dinosaur Trail: Flying monsters. And John Noakes. 5.15 The Young Doctors.

5.45 News. 6.00 The 6 o'Clock Show: with London news features and star guests.

7.00 Family Fortunes: with Max Bygraves. The Coles from York versus the Pages from Ipswich.

7.30 The A-Team: An SOS comes from a nun when an orphanage is overrun by drunken terrorists.

8.30 A Fine Romance: The return of Judi Dench and Michael Williams as the totally unconventional lovers in Bob Larbey's exceptionally entertaining romantic comedy series. Tonight: why there is an empty place at the family lunch table.

9.00 The Outsider: Final episode of this drama series about scandalous happenings in rural Yorkshire.

10.00 News from ITN.

10.30 The London Programme: A detailed analysis of the Government's plan for abolishing the Greater London Council and giving its powers to the London boroughs. The conclusion this programme comes to is that the plan is unworkable. Apart from the highly complex financial arrangements that would be necessary, there is the big headaches the voluntary committees would face in sorting out inter-borough problems like roads.

11.00 The Race for Wine: How four Britons, back in September 1982, tried to break the existing record of three hours, 10 minutes in the Beaujolais Nouveau race from Macon to London.

11.30 Continental Movie: They Call that an Accident (1981). French-made drama about a young woman who terrorizes the staff at a clinic where her young son died. Starring Nathalie Delon (who also wrote and directed the film) and Patrick Norbert. Followed by Night Thoughts.

Judi Dench, Michael Williams: A Fine Romance (ITV, 8.30pm)

CHOICE

● GOOD BEHAVIOUR, Hugh Leonard's adaptation of the Molly Keane novel, continues on its winning way (BBC 2, 9.25pm), turning Friday nights into something special in the way that *Frank Delaney* is doing to Monday nights and *The Great Palace: the Story of Parliament* is threatening to do to Thursday nights. Last week, it was that unfortunate affair of Mrs Brock's fatal seaside dip that briefly ruffled the surface of life at Temple Alice. Tonight, the winds of misfortune blow up a minor gale. The Major sinks deeper into drink before something much worse overwhelms him, and the charming Hubert makes a sudden exit. The unpaid bills that symbolise the family's Micawberish economics continue to rattle away against the lid of the wooden box to which Mother has consigned them, and Aroon's expectations of Something Happening when Richard pops into her bed come to nothing. And yet, despite everything, Jim Parker's merry little Irish jig keeps on prancing in and out of the action. An inspired touch; just one of many that help lift *Good Behaviour* into a class of its own.

● There is some writing (by Bob Larbey) and acting (by Judi Dench and Michael Williams) over on ITV tonight that is having the same sort of effect, and they are to be found in A FINE ROMANCE (ITV, 8.30pm). It was clear from the very first series that the partnering of a real-life husband and wife team as the badly integrated lovers (they keep reminding me of a bungled mortise and tenon joint) was a very shrewd move on someone's part. But the coupling would not have survived into a third series without Mr Larbey's flair for writing funny lines that constantly hug the coastline of credibility.

● There is comedy over on Channel 4, too, WHO DARES, WINS A WEEK IN BENIDORM (10.05pm) is a bit of a dark horse because it goes out live. What raises one's hopes is the knowledge that it is the work of a team of unusually gifted comedy writers, and that the cast includes at least one familiar face – Brenda Blethyn – who irradiates every show in which she appears.

● ENJOYING OPERA (Radio 4, 4.10) puts the arguments for, and against, operas being sung in their natural language. Always a hotly-debated issue, the controversy is given a fresh prod by the present Covent Garden production of Boris Godunov. Nearly four hours of Russian.

BBC 2

9.08 Daytime on Two. The line-up of educational programmes today is: - 9.08 Science topics (waves), 9.35 Tout Compris (French lesson), 9.52 The Tall Knight's Folly (story), 10.15 Mathscore One, 11.00 Village life in 17th century Britain, 11.22 Read On!, 11.44 Post Office Cadet, 12.05 The Computer Programme: 12.30 Business Club (forward planning strategy), 12.55 Speak for Yourself.

1.38 Around Scotland (Clyde coast). 2.01 Making a TV commercial; 2.30 Arthur Miller and The Crucible: Closedown at 3.00.

3.50 Championship Bowling: Quarter-finals of the CIS Insurance Indoor Bowls Championship.

5.35 News summery.

5.40 The Friday Western: Bullwhip (1958) Fair-to-middling cowboy yarn with Rhonda Fleming as the girl whose plan to inherit her father's estate by marrying a stranger, backfires when he sets out to doublecross her. With Guy Maddison. Director: Harmon Jones.

6.55 Good at Art: First of six plays written by Farrukh Dhondy which deal with different aspect of life as lived by young Britons of all colours, in the 1980s. The first play, Good at Art, stars Tanveer Ghani as the student who unwisely believes that art and heart are the same thing.

7.30 Inquiry: The Race for a Place. First of three programmes which examine the problems that arise from the acute shortage of university and polytechnic places. Tonight's film focuses on five students from a Leyland, Lancs sixth form college in their final A-level year. Followed by a studio discussion, chaired by Ludovic Kennedy. The reporter is Harold Williamson.

9.00 M*A*S*H: Not repeats, but a new (to Britain) series featuring the men and women of the Mobile Army Surgical Hospital involved in the Korea fighting.

9.25 Good Behaviour: episode two of this three-part adaption of Molly Kean's novel about a family of Anglo-Irish aristocrats living in Ireland earlier this century. Richard. (Robert Burbage) pays Aroon (Joanna McCallum) a visit in her bedroom, and the family suffers two terrible blows. With Hannah Gordon and Daniel Massey as Major and Mrs St Charles. (See Choice).

10.25 Championship Bowling: Highlights of quarter-finals day in the CIS Insurance UK Indoor Bowls Championships. More at 11.45.

11.00 Newsnight: Includes a special filmed report from Dublin which has become the heroin capital of Europe (four times the number of addicts in London).

11.45 Championship Bowling: more from Preston until 12.40.

CHANNEL 4

2.40 Film: Young Cassidy (1964) Well-written (by John Whiting) adaption of the early sequences of Sean O'Casey's autobiography, Mirror in My House, starring Rod Taylor as the playwright. Fine cast includes Flora Robson, Maggie Smith and Julie Christie. director: Jack Cardiff.

4.45 The Munsters: Eddie, doing badly in *school sports, gets a* new trainer - Hermann, the comedy version of the Frankenstein monster.

5.15 The Tube: Rock show. Helping to celebrate The Tube's first anniversary on the small screen are Eddie Grant, Elvis Costello and Jonathan Perkins.

6.45 Hey Good Looking: the fifth of Peter York's sharp programmes on dress style examines what he sees as the fall of the Paris fashion houses.

7.00 Channel Four News. And weather prospects.

7.30 Union World: In deepest Lincolnshire, you will find the 'Gangmakers' agricultural middlemen who go about things in a feudal way. The Trade and General Workers Union thinks it it time that their activities were "regulated."

8.00 Brigitte Bardot - My Own Story: The second film in this three-part biography of the French actress who achieved fame as the "sex kitten." Tonight, she explains what stardom meant to her.

9.00 Conversation Piece: Real-life conversation behind the scenes at a radio show is integrated with a puppet show format.

9.05 Paul Hogan's England: The Australian comedian, on a visit to Britain, imagines how his English ancestors might hav affected the course of British History - including the charge of the Light Brigade and the Lady Godiva incident.

10.05 Whoe Dares, Wins a Week in Benidorm:Live, comedy special, marking the first appearance of a new comedy team (Phil Pope, William Hootkins, Rory McGrath, Brenda Blethyn, Tony Robinson and Jimmy Mulville).

11.05 The Front: (1976) Biting satire set against the background of the Senator McCarthy witch-hunts of the 1950s. Woody Allen plays the small-time bookmaker whose boyhood friend (Michael Murphy) has been blacklisted as television writer. As a result, Allen himself ends up in front of the notorious un American Activities Committee. Co-starring Zero Mostel and Herschel Bernardi. Director Martin Ritt.

12.05 Richard Pryor - Live in Concert. Definitley for adults only. The American comedian in a his one-man stage show at the terrace Theatre, at Long Beach, California. Echoes of Lenny Bruce are awakened. Ends at 2.10.

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today. 6.25 Shipping Forecast Today, including 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 News Summary. 6.45 Prayer for the Day. 6.55, 7.55 Weather. 7.00, 8.00 Today's News. 7.25, 8.25 Sport. 7.45 Thought for the Day. 8.35 Yesterday in Parliament. 8.50 Your Letters. 8.57 Weather; Travel.
9.00 News.
9.05 Desert Island Discs Sir Ranulph Fiennes (r).
9.45 Feedback (new series) Criticisms and comments about BBC radio and television are put to producers and management.
10.00 News; International Assignment. BBC correspondents review a contemporary issue.
10.30 Morning Story: 'An Unspeakable Fellow' by Guy de Maupassant. Read by David March.
10.45 Daily Service.
11.00 News; Travel; The Road to Llareggub. The development of Dylan Thomas' craft as a writer for radio is examined, with extracts from his works. Written by Herbert Williams (r).
12.00 News; You and Yours. Consumer affairs.
12.27 Top of the Form. Emmbrook School, Workingham versus Top Valley School, Nottingham.
12.55 Weather; Programme News.
1.00 The World at One: News.
1.40 The Archers.
1.55 Shipping Forecast.
2.00 News; Woman's Hour. Today's edition includes an item on a woman who consumes vast quantities of cider - in a good cause. Plus a holiday involving monkey business. And the fifth instalment of I Start Counting.
3.00 Our Man in Havana: a second chance to hear part two of Gregory Evans's adaptation of the Graham Greene comedy drama, set in Cuba, and starring Jack Watling as the amateur "spy" (r). †
4.00 News: Just after Four. The cottage garden in autumn. With Lys de Bray.
4.10 Enjoying Opera. The fifth of six programmes looking at the world of opera – 'Words and Music' presented by Monty Haltrecht. Dame Janet Baker takes part.
4.40 Story Time: 'A Passage to India' by E. M. Forster (10). Reader: Sam Dastor.
5.00 PM: News Magazine. 5.50 Shipping Forecast. 5.55 Weather; Travel.
6.00 The Six o'Clock News.
6.30 Going Places. The world of travel and transport.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Pick of the Week. Programme highlights with Margaret Howard.†
8.10 Profile. A personal portrait.
8.30 Any Question? from Northwich, Cheshire. With Gwyneth Dunwoody, Mark Carlisle, David Penhaligon and Prof Brian Griffiths.
9.15 Letter From America by Alistair Cooke.
9.30 Kaleidoscope. Arts magazine. Includes reviews of BBC 2's Macbeth (with Nicol Williamson) and A Midsummer Night's Dream on Radio 4.
10.00 The World Tonight: News.
10.35 Week Ending. A satirical review of the week's news.†
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: "Basil" by Wilkie Collins (10). Read by Edward de Souza.
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
11.45 John Ebdon in the BBC Sound Archives.
12.00 News.
12.10 Weather.
12.15 Shipping Forecast.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather. 7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert: part one. Handel (overture, Partenope). Schubert (Sei mir gegruest, sung by Elly Ameling, soprano), Mendelssohn (Sextet in D, Op 110, with Werner Haas, piano) and Respighi (Suite No 1). †
8.00 News.
8.05 Poulenc: Sextet for piano and wind, with Jacques Fevrier, piano and the Wind Quintet of Paris). Nielsen (Symphonic Poem: Pan and Syrinx). Fauré (Impromptus No 2 in F minor, Op 31, and No 3 in A flat, Op 34 – Cecile Ousset, piano), and Coleridge-Taylor (Petite suite de concert).
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composers: Ravel. Augustin Dumay and Jean-Philippe Collard play the Violin Sonata, 1920; the Melos Quartet play the String Quartet in F, and Robert Casadesus plays the Menuet antique.†
10.00 Beethoven and Satie: Allan Schiller (piano) plays Beethoven's Sonata in F, Op 10, No 2, and Satie's Sports et divertissements.†
10.30 Langham Chamber Orchestra: Lalo's Two Aubades, Douglas Lilburn's Allegro for Strings, Kodaly's Summer Evening, and Holst's Green Suite.†
11.25 Messiaen: Michele Command (soprano) and Marie-Madeleine Petit (piano) perform the Poemes pour Mi.†
12.00 BBC Welsh Symphony Orchestra Tour of Canada: concert from Montreal. Part one. Tchaikovsky's Fantasy Overture Romeo and Juliet, and Schumann Piano Concerto, Op 54 (with Martin Jones, soloist).†
1.00 News.
1.05 Six Continents: foreign radio broadcasts monitored by the BBC.
1.20 Montreal concert part two. Daniel Jones's Dance Fantasy, and Elgar's Enigma Variations.†
2.10 Mozart and Georges Onslow: the Melos Ensemble play Mozart's Flute Quartet in G, K85a, and Onslow's Nonet, Op 77.†
3.00 Haydn and Field: with the New Irish Chamber Orchestra and John O'Connor, piano. Haydn's Symphony No 87 and Field's Piano Concert No 1 in E flat.†
4.00 Choral Evensong: from Exeter Cathedral. Organist and master of the choristers is Lucian Nethsingha.†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure: David Hoult's selection includes Handel's overture Agrippina and Bellini's Oboe Concerto in E flat.†
6.30 *Music for Guitar: Records* featuring the distinguished flamenco guitarist Ramon Montoya. Works by Montoya, including the Solem: Granadina Tientos y tangos; Ronena: Minera: and Guajiro. Introduced by Paco Peña.†
7.00 Bartok and Seiber: Ann Murray (mezzo) and Philip Langridge (tenor) with John Constable (piano) sing Bartok's Eight Hungarian Folk Songs, and Seiber's To Poetry.†
7.30 Nash Ensemble: Direct from Birmingham. The Haydn Flute Trio in G, H XV 15) and Fauré's Piano Quartet in C minor, Op 15. Part two at 8.35.
8.15 Poetry Now: A selection made by Alan Brownjohn, including poems by Glyn Hughes, Jenny King, Fleur Adcock and R. S. Thomas.
8.35 Nash Ensemble: Dvorak's Piano Quartet in E flat.†
9.15 Third Opinion: Public expenditure. With Lords Bruce-Gardyne and Heywood and Royton as guest speakers.
10.00 British Music: Jonathan del Mar conducts the BBC Scottish SO in the first performance of David Matthew's Sonata Canonica. Also, Wilfred Josephs's Night Music. The soloist: Margaret Cable (mezzo).†
11.05 Godowsky: Shura Cherkassky plays some transcriptions.†
11.15 News. Until 11.18.

Radio 2

News on the hour (except 8.00 pm and 9.0) major bulletins 7.00 am, 8.00, 1.00 pm, 5.00 and 12.00 midnight, headlines 5.30 am, 6.30, 7.30. (mf/mw). 5.00 Ray Moore.† 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00 Music While you Work.† 12.30 Gloria Hunniford.† 2.02 Sports Desk. 2.30 Steve Jones.† 3.02 Sports Desk. 4.00 David Hamilton.† 4.02, 5.30 Sports Desk. 6.00 JohnDunn†including 6.45 Sport and Classified Results (mf only) 7.30 Friday Night is Music Night from Fairfield Hall, Croydon on its 21st birthday, including 8.20-8.40 Tony Barnfield meets people associated with the Fairfield Hall. 9.30 The King's Singers.†9.57 Sports Desk 10.00 The Random Jottings of Hinge and Bracket with Dr Evadne Hinge and Dame Hilda Bracket. 10.30 Brian Matthew presents Round Midnight (stereo from midnight) 1.00am Night Owls with Dave Gelly.† 2.00-5.00 Liz Allen presents You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

News on the half-hour 6.30 am 8.30 pm, then at 10.00 and 12.00 midnight (mf/mw). 6.00am Adrian John. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Richard Skinner. 11.30 Mike Smith, including 12.30 Newsbeat. 2.00 Gary Davies. 4.30 Peter Powell's Select-A-Disc. 5.30 Newsbeat. 5.45 Roundtable. 7.00 Andy Peebles. 9.00-12.00 The Friday Rock Show.†VHF RADIOS 1 AND 2 5.00am With Radio 2 10.00pm With Radio 1 12.00-5.00 With Radio 2

WORLD SERVICE

6.00 Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 7.30 Breakthrough. 7.45 Merchant Navy Programme. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 The English Air. 8.30 Modern English Poetry. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Album Time. 10.15 Merchant Navy Programme. 10.30 Business Matters. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News About Britain. 11.15 In the Meantime. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 Jazz for the Asking. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty Four Hours. 1.30 Radio Theatre. 2.15 Letterbox. 2.30 John Peel. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Science in Action. 4.45 The World Today. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Sarah and Company. 6.00 World News. 6.09 Twenty-Four hours. 8.30 Emma. 9.00 Network UK. 9.15 Music Now. 9.45 Clinging to the Wreckage. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Book Choice. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 From the Weeklies. 11.30 May the Force Be With You. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 About Britain. 12.45 Sarah and Company. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Classical Record Review. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Network UK. 2.30 People and Politics. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 A Memorable Scene. 3.50 Recording of the Week. 4.00 Newsdesk. 4.30 Kings of Jazz. 5.45 The World Today. All times in GMT

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 1053kHz/285m; 1089kHz/275m; Radio 2: 693kHz/433m: 909kHz/330m; Radio 3: 1215kHz/247m: VHF -90-92.5; Radio 4: 200kHz 1500m: VHF -92-95; LBC 1152kHz/261m; VHF 97.3; Capital: 1548kHz/194m: VHF 95.8; BBC Radio London 1458kHz/206m: VHF 94.9; World Service MF 648kHz/453m.

BBC 1 WALES 12.57-1.00pm News. 3.53-3.55 News. 5.35 (Part of Sixty Minutes) Wales Today. 10.15-10.30 Sport Folio. 10.30-11.20 Week In Week Out. 11.20-11.21 News. 11.21-1.05am Film: Little Murders (1971) (Elliott Gould). Scotland 12.55-1.00pm News. 5.53 (Part of Sixty Minutes) Scotland: Sixty Minutes. 9.25-9.55 Double Bill. 9.56-10.27 Agenda. 10.27-10.30 News. 10.30-11.20 Knots Landing. 11.20-1.00pm Film: Little Murders (1971) (Elliott Gould). Northern Ireland 12.57-1.00pm News. 3.53-3.55 News. 5.53 (Part of Sixty Minutes) Scene Around Six. 10.15-10.45 Spotlight. 10.45-10.50 News. 10.50-12.40am Film: Little Murders (1971) (Elliott Gould). 12.40 News. England 5.53pm Part of Sixty Minutes. 10.15-10.45 East – Weekend. Midlands – Happy Birthday. North – A Week with the Whip. North East – The Allotment Show. North West – Lynda Lee's People. South – The Cellar Show. South West – Newswatch. West – Day Out (new series). South Dorset.

S4C Starts 2.00pm Ffenestri. 2.20 Stori Sbri. 2.35 Hyn o Fyd. 2.55 Spice of Life. 3.20 Book 4. 4.00 Gardener's Calendar. 4.30 Countdown. 4.55 Lowri A'r Capten. 5.10 Gwaed Ar Y Dagrau. 5.30 Malibu World Disco Dancing Championship. 6.30 Addams family. 6.55 Gair Yn Ei Bryd. 7.00 Newyddion Saith. 7.30 Sion A Sian. 8.00 Pobol Y Cwm. 8.30 Pawb A'i Fys. 9.15 Paul Hogan Show. 9.45 Film: Ploughman's Lunch. Up-to-date drama about a radio news editor determined to write a right-wing evaluation of British Government policy during the Suez crisis. With Jonathan Pryce. 11.40 Ian Dury. 12.35am Hey Good Looking. 12.45 Richard Pryor in Concert. 2.15 Closedown.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

CHANNEL As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Consider Yourself. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00-3.30 Film: Penny Gold. 5.15-5.45 Emmerdale Farm. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.30 Crossroads. 6.55-7.00 What's On Where. 10.35 Benson. 11.00 Film: Possession. 12.20am Closedown.

ULSTER As London except: 9.25am-9.30 Day Ahead. 12.30pm-1.00 Consider Yourself. 1.20-1.30 Lunchtime. 2.00 Film: Last Train to Berlin (Ty'Hardin). 3.30-4.00 Paint Along With Nancy. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 6.45-7.00 Advise. 10.30 Witness. 10.35 Sportscast. 11.05 Film: Lacy and the Mississippi Queen. 12.20am News, Closedown.

TYNE TEES As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Consider Yourself. 1.20-1.30 News and Lookaround. 2.00 Film: Floods of Fear (Howard Keel). 3.30-4.00 Does the Team Think? 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 Northern Life. 6.20-7.00 Weekend Lift-off. 10.32 Film: Devil Dog: Hound of Hell (Richard Crenna). 12.20am Three's Company, Closedown.

TVS As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Consider yourself. 1.30 Afternoon club. 1.35 About Britain. 2.05 Old wives' tales. 2.10 Film: Women at West Point. 3.50-4.00 Sportsbreak. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.30-7.00 Friday sportshow. 10.30 Just Williams. 11.00 Film: Knife in the Water. Roman Polanski melodrama. 12.45am. Company, Closedown.

HTV As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Consider Yourself. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00 Film: Who Goes There?* (Valerie Hobson). 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 News. 6.30-7.00 So What's Your Problem. 10.30 Press Call. 11.00 Sweeney. 12.00 Benson. 12.30am Closedown.

HTV WALES As HTV West except: 11.05am-11.20 About Wales. 6.00pm-7.00 Wales at Six. 10.30-11.00 Writers on our Time.

SCOTTISH As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Consider Yourself. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00-3.30 Film: Too Many Crooks* (Terry Thomas). 5.15-5.45 Emmerdale Farm. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.30 Sports Extra. 6.45-7.00 Hear Here. 10.30 Way and Means. 11.00 Late Call. 11.05 Film: Only a Scream Away (Hayley Mills). 12.20am Closedown.

BORDER As London except: 12.30pm Consider Yourself. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00 Film: Too Many Crooks* (Terry Thomas). 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.30-7.00 Follow That. 10.30 Borderers. 11.00 Mysteries of Edgar Wallace*. 12.00 Closedown.

ANGLIA As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Consider yourself. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00-3.30 Film: Wonder Bar* (Al Jolson). 5.15-5.45 Whose Baby? 6.00-7.00 About Anglia. 10.30 Cross question. 11.05 Darts. 11.35 Film: Return of Count Yorga. 1.20am People like us, Closedown.

TSW As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 News. 2.00-3.30 Film: Penny Gold (Francesca Annis). 5.15-5.45 Emmerdale Farm. 6.00 Today South East. 6.30-7.00 What's ahead. 10.35 Benson. 11.00 Film: Possession 12.21am Postscript, Closedown.

CENTRAL As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Consider Yourself. 1.20 News. 1.30 Film: Two for the Road (Audrey Hepburn). 3.30-4.00 Sons And Daughters. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00-7.00 News. 10.30 Baretta. 11.30 News. 11.35 War Heroes. 12.15am Closedown.

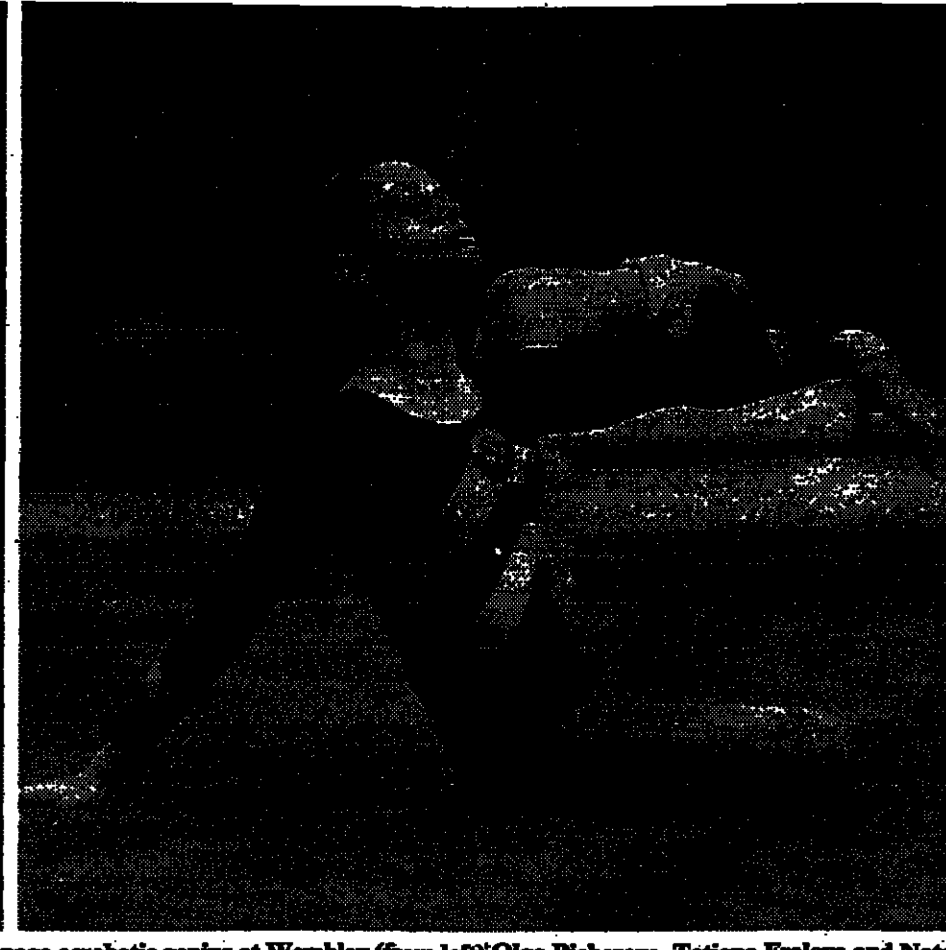
GRAMPIAN As London except: 9.25am-9.30 First Thing. 12.30pm-1.00 Consider Yourself 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00-3.30 Film: Mosquito Squadron (David McCallum). 5.15-5.45 Benson. 6.00-7.00 North Tonight. 10.30 Film: Look What's Happened to Rosemary's Baby (Ray Milland). 12.15am News, Closedown.

YORKSHIRE As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Consider Yourself. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00 Last Train to Berlin (Ty Hardin). 3.30-4.00 Sons and Daughters. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00-7.00 Calendar and Sport. 11.00 Film: Once the Killing Starts.

GRANADA As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Consider Yourself. 1.20 Granada Reports. 2.00 Film: Image of Death. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 Sons and Daughters. 6.30-7.00 Granada Reports. 10.30 Newhart. 11.00 Film: Probability Factor. 12.50am Harvest Jazz Festival. 1.15 Closedown. end

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN.
† Stereo. ★Black and white. (r) Repeat.

Russian teenagers bring grace and poise to Wembley



Poetry in motion: The annual display of teenage acrobatic genius at Wembley (from left) Olga Bicherova, Tatiana Frolova and Natalia Ilienko (Photographs: Chris Cole)

Frank Johnson in the Commons

Jenkins blinds us in the art of darkness

The chamber was several times affected by a power failure during a debate on foreign affairs last night.

All power failures connected with foreign affairs are at the moment fashionably blamed on Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary. But, as the lights went out for the first of the several times, we all sat there in the gloom assuming that in the outside world all sorts of desperate groups were claiming responsibility: the Provisional IRA, the Greater London Council, the electricians' union.

It happened first as a speech by Mr Roy Jenkins was getting under way. One moment, Mr Jenkins, the experienced international statesman, was cranking himself up. The next moment no one could see him or anyone else.

For once, total darkness at the start of a foreign affairs speech by Mr Jenkins could not be blamed on the rather over-subtle, even ponderous, way in which he tends to ease his way into his orations. The one thing that was certain was that the lights were out. Everybody cheered.

From somewhere in the void, Mr Jenkins could be heard making an appropriate remark about Sir Edward Grey. The rest was silence. We all waited. The cheers and laughter subsided as the House waited for strong leadership.

This was magnificently provided by Mr Harold Walker, a salt-of-the-earth type from the old Labour union interest who is now Deputy Speaker and who happened to be in the Chair for this crisis. With a chuckle in his voice, he could be heard reassuring members: "This *is* the Deputy Speaker speaking. The sitting is suspended."

From the gallery, we could hear the sound down below of people leaving the chamber: presumable the women and children. Peering down into the gloom, it was possible to descern the Deputy Speaker in consultation with the whips and with the men in wigs and black robes who sit at the big table in front of the Chair.

Soon, the men in wigs left the chamber, presumbalby to mend the fuse. Lamps were brought by the badge messengers.

After four minutes, the lights went on again. Everybody cheered. Mr Jenkins resumed his speech. The lights went out again. Everybody cheered.

Mr Jenkins disappeared once more into nothingness. The badge messengers, who were only half wayout of the chamber with the lamps, turned back. A few minutes later the lights came on again.

Mr Walker said we should all wait "for an engineers' report" before resuming the debate. We were in the hands of the experts, as politicians usually are. One was pleased to note that the representatives of the engineers' union on the Labour benches were no less useless than the rest of us in the situation.

After a while, Mr Walker reported that it was safe to start again. Mr Jenkins resumed his speech with a further reference to Sir Edward Grey.

By now Mr Jenkins had understandably forgotten what he had been talking about. So he developed such subjects as the relationships between Prime Ministers and Foreign Secretaries with special reference to something being "especially true in the latter days of the Lloyd George coalition," which was probably much mre interesting.

As for the rest of the debate, Mr Denis Healey made yet another change of policy by being responsible. Piously, he feared "a wave of anti-Americanism". The wave of anti-Americanism sitting on the benches behind him said nothing. He stopped bullying Sir Geoffrey. Instead he was Professor Healey, lecturing dim Tories about the geography and history of the Lebanon.

So Sir Geoffrey, in his speech, had a less awful time than usual from Mr Healey. Before long, he took care to get off Grenada and get into the most boring detail about Common Market financing. This saw him safely home.

Later, the lights went out once more. The lamps returned. The Chair asked the veteran left-winger Mr Ian Mikardo whether he minded making a speech in these conditions. Mr Mikardo did not mind at all, being one of the House's recognized princes of darkness.

Lit by lamps, with rows of ghostly figures hovering on the benches, the scene took on a sinister beauty. So we all regretted it when the lights came on permanently and the only darkness was in certain speeches.

Women's hospital to close next year

By Nicholas Timmins, Health Services Correspondent

The Government yesterday approved the closure of the South London Hospital for Women, the only general hospital in Britain to guarantee treatment by women, and the Lewisham and North Southwark Health Authority announced the closure of 180 beds, including more than 100 beds in five wards at Guy's Hospital.

The decisions were announced on the day that Mr Neil Kinnock, leader of the Labour Party, launched its campaign to "Save the NHS", claiming that patients were in "mortal danger" because of government cuts.

The closure at Guy's, Lewisham, New Cross and Hither Green hospitals, and the virtual closure of all outpatient services at St Olave's Hospital in Bermondsey, where in-patient services have been "temporarily" closed for four years, have been approved by the health authority in an effort to save £2.4m which will still leave the authority £700,000 overspent this year.

The closures are described as temporary, but Mr David Berriman, chairman of the authority, said yesterday that the closures would be "effectively permanent", cutting by 4,500 the total of 37,000 patients treated annually in the district.

The closure next April of the 170-bed South London Hospital for Women on Clapham Common, Wandsworth, was announced by Mr Kenneth Clarke, Minister for Health.

There had been a 10-month campaign by local and women's organizations to keep the hospital open, with support from the Conservative National Women's Committee and from Lady Howe, wife of Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary.

The closure will save Wandsworth Health Authority £5m. In the short term the money will provide £2m for better services to the mentally ill,

Divorce Bill to facilitate clean break

By Julian Haviland Political Editor

Changes in the divorce laws of England and Wales, notably in the law governing financial provision, and minor changes in the Scottish law are proposed in the Matrimonial and Family Proceedings Bill, published yesterday.

For England and Wales, the *Bill will amend the* Matrimonial Causes Act 1973 to facilitate a "clean break" after divorce by enabling a claim for maintenance payments to be dismissed, instead of requiring at least a nominal order to be made which could be increased substantially years later. It also requires first consideration to be given to financial support for the children of a marriage.

But the bill has been criticized by Mr Ole Hansen, co-director of the radical Legal Action Group who says in its current monthly bulletin: "It is based on the false claim that women have been receiving more favourable treatment in the courts."

Syrian proposal seizes initiative in Geneva

Continued from page 1

trying to conceal the contents of the pact before it was signed.

It transpires now that Mr Salem travelled to Damascus with a draft of the text on May 2 this year but refused to give a copy to Mr Khaddam. The Syrian Foreign Minister asked to read the draft and then handed it to hius secretary to photo-copy, at which point – according to Mr Khaddam – Mr Salem pursued the secretary across the room and tried to gran back the text. His attempt failed.

Mr Khaddam told delegates at the conference that this proved that Lebanon had never wished to gain Syria's prior approval.

On hearing this tale, Mr Saeb Salaam, the former Lebanese Prime Minister and one of the more impartial of the delegates, reportedly announced that Mr Khaddam's account was of "the greatest importance".

Syria has probably spent as much time demanding respect for its own supposed political integrity as it has supporting the pro-Syrian Lebanese opposition. It is now throwing its weight behind a formula that just might permit the conference to end in official accord but that seems unlikely ever to gain Israel's approval. Syria presumably knows this.

The bloodshed in Lebanon is therefore unlikely to end whatever honeyed words might be used to conclude the reconciliation conference in the next day or two. The Lebanese are going to find that grave military developments still threaten their broken country in the very near future.

Grenadians start again, page 7

Arafat men attacked, page 6

Eton executive saved from fire

Mr John Chapman, aged 60, the chief accountant at Eton College, was dragged unconscious from his blazing home yesterday, by firemen who smashed their way in through a double-glazed bedroom window which Mr Chapman could not break. He was later recovering in hospital.

Jobless fall by 73,400

Continued from page 1

September about 395,000 people were in jobs, training or early retirement instead of claiming unemployment benefit as a result of these measures, now costing the Exchequer £2bn a year.

In addition, nearly 162,000 men unemployed over 60 have *opted for early retirement* under this year's Budget and are no longer included in the official jobless total.

Mr Nigel Lawson, speaking during the election campaign before he became Chancellor, predicted that the number of jobless would start to fall next year.

His optimism is echoed by some private forecasters.

The Shadow Employment Secretary, Mr John Smith, said: "While I welcome any drop in unemployment, the savage reality is that high unemployment is here to stay as long as the Government refuses to take direct action to reduce it.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

Princess Anne, President of the Save the Children Fund, attends a luncheon given by the Road Haulage Association at the Grand Hotel, Bristol, 12.45. Afterwards Her Royal Highness opens the new hall at Monkton Combe Junior School, 3; and later dines with the Wessex Walks Committee of the Save the Children Fund at Monkton Combe Juiior School, Combe Down, Bath, 6.55.

Princess Alexandra opens the Community Centre at Holbeach, Lincolnshire, 12.40; and later opens the new houseplant complex of Geest Industries Limited at Hawthorne Bank, Spalding, Lincolnshire, 1.45.

New exhibitions

6th Cleveland International Drawing Biennial: an exhibition of works submitted for this open competition, Collins Gallery, University of Strathclyde, Richmond Street, Glasgow; Mon to Fri 10 to 5, Sat 12 to 4, closed Sun (ends Nov 30).

The Artist at War: Glasgow Museum & Art Gallery, Kelvingrove, Glasgow; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (ends Jan 1984).

Last chance to see

Paintings, watercolours and etchings by David and Jane Carpanini, Arts South Exhibition Gallery, University of Swansea, Singleton Park; Mon to Fri, 9 to 5, Sat 9 to 12, closed Sun (ends today).

Photographs by Don McAllester at Stills, 105 High St, Edinburgh, 1; Tues to Sat 12.30-6 (ends tomorrow).

Music

Concert by Hallé Orchestra, City Hall, Barkers Pool, Sheffield, 7.30.

Piano recital by Paul Crossley, Randolph Hotel, Oxford, 8.

Concert by Scottish Baroque Ensemble, Octet, Portee Hall, Isle of Skye, 8.

Concert by Scottish National Orchestra, Usher Hall, Lothian Road, Edinburgh, 7.30.

Concert by Alberni String Quartet, Stevenson Hall, Glasgow, 1.

Organ recital by Morley Whitehead, McEwan Hall, Bristo Square, Edinburgh, 1.10.

Exhibitions in progress

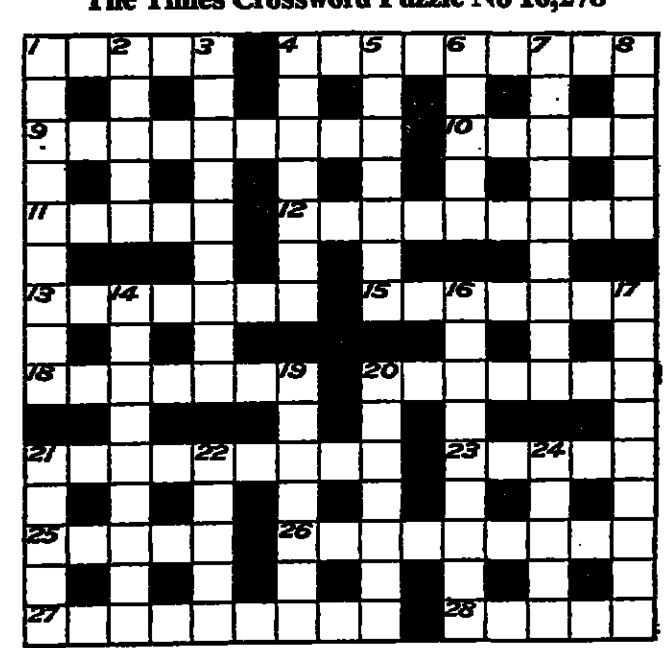
Prescote at the Bluecoat – an exhibition of furniture by British designer makers, Bluecoat Gallery, School Lane, Liverpool, 1. 10.30 to 5.00 Tuesday to Saturday (ends Nov 26).

St Ives and the Sea: watercolours and oils by Ali Darwish, the Winchester Gallery, Park Avenue, Winchester, Hants; Mon to Fri 9 to 6, Sat 9 to 12, closed Sun (ends Nov 18).

Jack Knox: paintings and drawings 1960-83, at the Museum and Art Gallery, Castle Wynd, Inverness, Mon to Sat 9 to 5 (ends Nov 12).

"Paintings from the Granby Row Studio": Contemporary paintings by artists resident in Manchester; Manchester Polytechnic, Manchester, 1; Mon to Fri 10 to 6 (ends Nov 10).

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,278



ACROSS

1 Older players beat it (5).
4 Cover for the dormitory feast? (9).
9 Annoying IRA chief, maybe (9).
10 Shoot some game (5).
11 Retrograde war defence system (5).
12 Possibly minds Guy embracing redhead – conventional prudery (9).
13 Anything shelved? (7).
15 Main traveller's aid (7).
18 Deserters who may be like cat and dog, for example (7).
20 People looking in someone's eyes? (7).
21 One who haggles can perhaps grin and bear a mishap (9).
23 Rascal shows regret about attempt to return (5).
25 Junk may find harbourage up here (5).
26 Staying fresh always takes endless energy of a sort (9).
27 Hinder male getting help with washing (9).
28 River suited water-bailiff? (5).

DOWN

1 High society taken aback about minor drug-taking (3,6).
2 Red flower in a penny dreadful (5).
3 Ordering a cocktail by N. American river (3,6).
4 Girl given game by Test opener (7).
5 Shelters for boats (3-4).
6 Took place in a studio (5).
7 Get rid of priest sailor carries in (9).
8 "The glory and the — — ?" (Wordsworth) (5).
14 By implication, there are still some behind the last (9).
16 Look clever, having identified the plant (9).
17 Distinguished theologian divided about sincere error (9).
19 Seeing that note is genuine (7).
20 Faultless in grammar, perhaps (7).
21 Mark's play (5).
22 Teacher loses head – makes bloomer (5).
24 Rising composer has eastern bird (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,277

Prize Crossword in The Times tomorrow

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 10

Top films

Top box-office films in London:
1 (1) The Jungle Book/Micky's Christmas Carol
2 (5) La Traviata
3 (3) Zelig
4 (7) Octopussy
5 (4) Class
6 (2) National Lampoon's Vacation
7 (6) Staying Alive
8 (9) War Games
9 (10) Betrayal
10 (8) Space hunter: adventures in the forbidden zone

Top five in the provinces:
1 The Boys in Blue
2 War Games
3 Space hunter: adventures in the forbidden zone
4 National Lampoon's Vacation
5 Porky's II: The Next Day.

Food prices

Citrus fruit from the Mediterranean is expected to be cheap and plentiful in the coming months. Spanish satsumas range from 20p to 35p, depending on size. New season Spanish Navelina oranges are also said to be excellent at 8p to 18p each. White grapefruit from Latin America and the Caribbean are 12p to 28p each, Jaffa red 20p to 30p. Apples are still an attractive buy; good Cox's 25p to 45p a pound, Spartan 30p to 38p, Russets 28p to 38p, Golden Delicious 22p to 30p. Newly-arrived American cranberries 60p to65p, for a 6 oz carton.

Recent troubles in Grenada are not expected to affect supplies of bananas from the Windward Islands, at present 30p to 42p a pound. Best value in nuts for Christmas will be walnuts and filberts, and prices will be lower than last year. At present they are from 55p to 65p a pound.

Brussels sprouts are smaller than usual, which adds to their appeal; they are also cheaper this week at 28p to 32p a pound. Other good buys are leeks, 28p to 40p a pound, green peppers 45 to 60p, calabrese 50p to 60p, carrots 9p to 16p, and excellent cauliflowers 40p to 55p each.

The pound

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.69	1.61
Austria Sch	28.80	27.20
Belgium Fr	83.25	79.25
Canada $	1.89	1.82
Denmark Kr	14.70	14.00
Finland Mkk	8.81	8.41
France Fr	12.30	11.80
Germany DM	4.06	3.87
Greece Dr	155.00	147.00
Hongkong $	11.80	11.20
Ireland Pt	1.31	1.26
Italy Lira	2460.00	2350.00
Japan Yen	364.00	346.00
Netherlands Gld	4.58	4.35
Norway Kr	11.47	10.87
Portugal Esc	203.00	189.00
South Africa Rd	1.78	1.65
Spain Pta	235.50	226.50
Sweden Kr	12.13	11.56
Switzerland Fr	3.32	3.15
USA $	1.53	1.48
Yugoslavia Dnr	210.00	195.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Retail Price Index: 339.5

London: The *FT* Index closed up 6.9 at 714.7.

Opening times

The Department of the Environment has announced the following alterations to the normal opening times for visitors to the State Apartments, Kensington Palace:

22 November closed all day.
5 December closed all day.
6 December closed during the morning, re-opening to visitors at 12.00 noon.

Parliament today

Commons (9.30): Debate on Government assistance to small businesses.

Roads

London and South-east: A408: Single-line temporary signals in Yiewsley High Street, near Falling Lane, which serves Heathrow and M4. A307: Hill Street, Richmond, closed, diversion congestion at peak periods. A34: Southbound lane closed in Newbury, Berkshire, seek alternative.

Midlands: A38: Contraflow in Alrewas, Staffordshire. A6: Temporary signals on Loughborough-Derby road at Hathern, Leics. A446: Roadworks at junction with A4091 at Moxhull Island, nr Meriden.

Wales and West: A420: Temporary lights at Chippenham, Wooton Bassett: Lyneham Banks, Wiltshire. A449: Contraflow at Gibraltar Tunnels, Gwent, junction with A40 Monmouth to Abergavenny road. A470: One lane in use on Merthyr Tydfil to Pontypridd road.

North: A66: Roadworks on North Bitts to Greta Bridge, co Durham. M1: Lane closures between junctions 30 and 31, near Sheffield, Derbyshire and South Yorkshire spur. A523: Diversion north of Macclesfield, Cheshire.

Scotland: A7: Single-lane traffic with temporary lights south of Selkirk, Selkirkshire. Roadworks and delays at junction of St Vincent Street and Holland Street, Glasgow. A956: Width restrictions near Aberdeen prison, Wellington Road, Aberdeen.

Information supplied by AA

Anniversaries

Births: William, Prince of Orange, and as William III, king of England, Scotland and Ireland, 1688-1702, The Hague, 1650; Augustus Toplady, clergyman and author of "Rock of Ages cleft for me", Farnham, Surrey, 1740; James Montgomery, poet, Irvine, Ayrshire, 1771; George Edward Moore, philosopher, London, 1873. Deaths: Felix Mendelssohn, Leipzig, 1847; Wilfred Owen, killed in action, France, 1918; Gabriel Fauré, Paris, 1924. Discovery of the gunpowder plot, 1605.

Bond winners

The winning number in the weekly draw for Premium Bond Prizes is, £250,000: 6DN 112548 (the winner lives in Wiltshire).

The papers

The Daily Mirror claims that the Windscale disclosures have turned what was once a basic plot of science fiction into a fact of life. It says that the Yorkshire Television programme about cases of cancer near the nuclear plant itself proved nothing but it raised questions that it was necessary to answer. "Sir Douglas Black's inquiry needs to be fast because of the concern, and thorough if that concern is to be quietened. If Windscale is cleared, it must be cleared beyond shadow of doubt, because doubt itself is a breeder of fear. But if its guilt is proved, the implications will be enormous, and the first would be the need to close down the plant."

Americans are entitled to be proud of the swift, clinical little *campaign in Grenada*, the *Daily Express* says.

Weather forecast

An area of slack pressure will cover most parts, but a trough of low pressure will move rather quickly across the far north.

6 am to midnight

London, SE, central S, E, central N England, East Anglia, E, W Midlands, Channel Islands: Mostly dry, fog early and late, sunny or clear periods; winds variable mainly SE light; max temp 13 to 15C (55 to 59F).

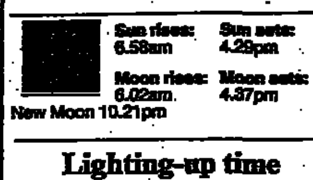
SW, NW England, S, N Wales, Lake District, Isle of Man, NE England: Drizzle on hills, some bright intervals developing, perhaps isolated showers later; winds variable mainly SE light; max temp 11 to 13C (52 to 55F).

Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, SW Scotland, Glasgow, central Highlands, Argyll, Northern England: Mostly cloudy, rain in places, mainly dying out; winds S to SW light, increasing moderate; max temp 10 to 11C (50 to 52F).

Moray Firth, NE, NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Bright early, a little drizzle in places, perhaps more persistent later; winds SW moderate, increasing fresh, perhaps strong locally; max temp 9 to 11C (48 to 52F).

Outlook for the weekend: Mostly dry in S but with overnight fog patches, changeable in N; rather warm.

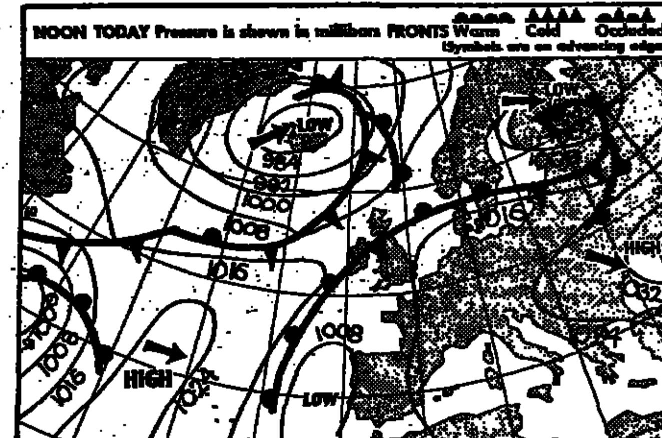
SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea: Wind S: sea slight. Strait of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind light and variable; sea smooth. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind variable light to moderate; sea slight.



Sun rises: 6.58am | Sun sets: 4.28pm

Moon rises: 6.02am | Moon sets: 4.37pm

New Moon 10.21pm



Lighting-up time

London 5.01 pm to 6.28 am
Bristol 5.11 pm to 6.38 am
Edinburgh 4.59 pm to 6.55 am
Manchester 5.04 pm to 6.43 am
Penzance 5.26 pm to 6.46 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	f	11	52	Guernsey	c	11	52
Birmingham	f	14	57	Inverness			
Blackpool	r	12	54	Jersey	f	11	52
Bristol	c	14	57	London	c	13	55
Cardiff	dr	12	54	Manchester	r	14	57
Edinburgh				Newcastle	dr	11	52
Glasgow	f	12	54	Ronaldsway	r	11	52

London

Yesterday: Temp: max 6am to 6pm, 15C (59F); min 6pm to 6am, 12C (54F). Humidity: 6pm, 75 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6pm, 0.02in. Sun: 24hr to 6pm, 4.3hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6pm, 1015.1 millibars, rising. 1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

Highest and lowest

Yesterday: Highest day temp: Yeovilton 17C (63F); lowest day max: Lerwick 9C (48F); highest rainfall: Bridlington 0.98 in; highest sunshine: Poole 7.5 hr.

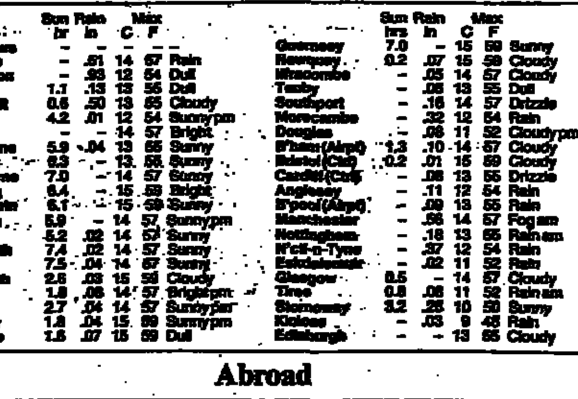
High tides

TODAY

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	12.59	7.4	1.16	7.2
Aberdeen	12.10	4.5	12.45	4.3
Avonmouth	6.32	13.5	6.49	13.6
Belfast	10.20	3.4	10.28	3.8
Cardiff	6.16	12.4	6.35	12.6
Devonport	5.10	5.7	5.28	5.8
Dover	10.13	6.8	10.37	6.7
Falmouth	4.40	5.5	4.58	5.6
Glasgow			12.19	4.7
Harwich	11.00	4.1	11.32	4.1
Holyhead	9.31	5.6	9.45	5.9
Hull	5.18	7.8	5.54	7.5
Ilfracombe	5.11	9.2	5.29	9.5
Leith	1.32	5.7	2.00	5.7
Liverpool	10.31	9.6	10.48	9.8
Lowestoft	8.30	2.6	9.12	2.5
Margate	11.09	4.9	11.50	4.9
Milford Haven	5.27	7.1	5.46	7.4
Newquay	4.19	7.1	4.37	7.3
Oban	6.10	4.0	5.15	4.2
Penzance	4.08	5.8	4.25	5.9
Portland	6.28	2.3	6.39	2.4
Portsmouth	10.41	4.9	10.59	4.8
Shoreham	10.22	6.5	10.42	6.3
Southampton	10.08	4.6	10.25	4.7
Swansea	5.38	9.6	5.54	10.0
Tees	2.42	5.6	3.11	5.6
Walton-on-Naze	10.57	4.3	11.28	4.4

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Around Britain



Abroad